CUBA LIBRE.

REVIEW OF THE CUBANS' STRUGGLE AGAINST SPANISH TYRANNY. IT IS AN INTERESTING STORY AND WILL APPEAR IN MONDAY'S SUN. BE SURE TO READ IT.

THE LOWELL SUN

21ST YEAR | LOWELL, MASS., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1897. | 12 PAGES 1 CENT

BY THE COMPANY

HE KEEPS A MAN IS JUDGED. SO IT IS WITH A NEWSPAPER. READ THE SUN ADS. THE LEADING MERCHANTS ARE THE SUN'S REGULAR AD. PATRONS. THEY KNOW A GOOD THING.

FIRST EDITION

THE WEATHER.

While the weather was generally cloudy over New England yesterday, no appreciable rainfall occurred. The threatening conditions have now nearly disappeared, and fair weather, though with some cloudiness, seems quite certain Sunday, and probably Monday. It will probably be slightly warmer than today, with light, variable winds.

ALMANAC, SATURDAY, OCT. 23.
Sun rises—6:08; sets, 4:50.
Length of day—10 h. 42 m.
High water—8:42 a. m.; 9:09 p. m.
Moon rises—3:14 a. m.

A FAIR EXCHANGE

No Robbery Quoth Wm. Ferris, Tramp

WHO TOOK A NEW MADE FRIEND'S CLOTHES.

Both Men Were Sent to the Station.

"A fair exchange is no robbery," said Frank Tribe last night, "but when a man swings on you and then while you're down takes your good clothes and leaves his old clothes, it's time to call him down."

Yesterday afternoon a man known as William Ferris was arrested by Officer Peabody in Dracut on an old warrant charging him with vagrancy.

He wore very good clothes, the officer noticed though nothing was said of the matter at the time. When searched at the police station a bill of lading was found for a wagon and other articles shipped within a day or two from New Hampshire in another man's name.

Ferris was drunk and was not questioned about the matter.

Later in the evening Officer Frank Fox arrested a man for drunkenness in Centralville who gave his name as Frank Tribe, and his residence as East Wakefield, New Hampshire.

In the patrol wagon he repeated his remark, "Take my clothes, but spare my life, and by Gosh! the son of a gun did," and then he told Officer Connors who was on the wagon with him that in the afternoon he met a man who was a perfect stranger to him. They had a few drinks together and their money giving out, Tribe decided to pawn his overcoat. They went to a Broadway pawn broker who gave the stranger $1 for the coat. Tribe kept 75 cents and gave the other 25 to the unknown companion.

Then they drank again and finally wandered out to Dracut, turning into Parker avenue. When they got to a quiet place Tribe's companion suddenly became ugly and with one swat upon the jaw, laid the entire Tribe on the ground.

Tribe was "foxy" and while down suggested that they go to the nearest saloon and have another drink just to show there were no hard feelings. But his assailant continued ugly and after pounding Tribe a few times more, demanded his suit of clothes. Suitless and alive struck Tribe as being very preferable to the possession of it and dead, so he proceeded to divest himself of his attire, standing out against the chilly Dracut blasts without even the protection of a fig-leaf.

But Tribe's companion didn't leave him in this plight long, for he proceeded to take off his own suit and put on Tribe's neat apparel. Tribe was a happy man. He had escaped with his life and an old suit of clothes.

Then the men separated and they didn't met until Tribe was brought in when Captain Moffat concluded Ferris and Tribe were old friends. He then brought them face to face. Immediately Tribe recognized Ferris, and said: "Oh, Willie, I'm glad to see you. You swapped clothes with me this afternoon and now we'll swap back again."

In the clothing worn by Ferris was a bill of lading upon which Tribe's name was written and the latter said that the bill was his and discribed the wagon and goods that he expected.

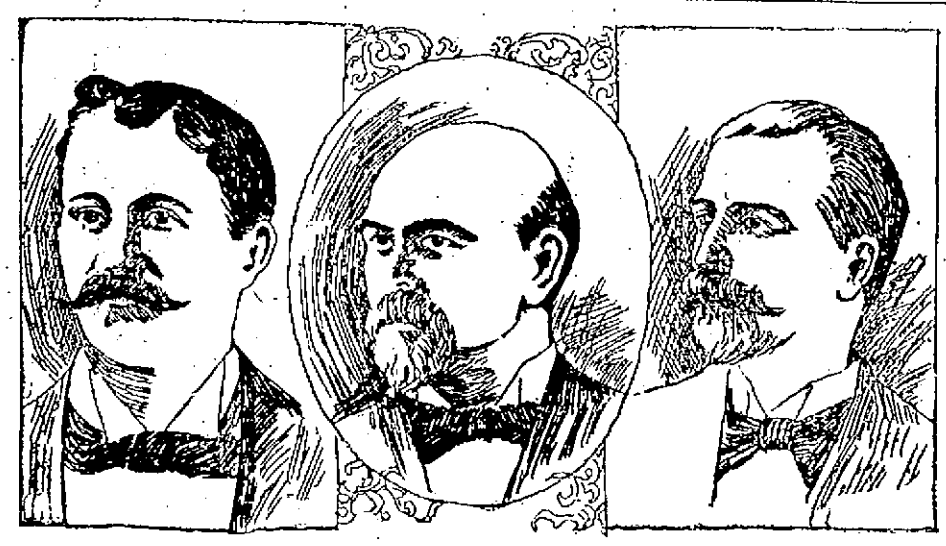
RALLY FOR CUMMINGS.

All Democrats are invited to attend a meeting in Jackson Hall, Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, when the claims of Lawrence Cummings for the nomination as Mayor will be presented by leading men of the party.

The New Fast Steamship, **CANADA** 9000 tons, sails from Boston for Queenstown and Liverpool Saturday, September 11 and Thursday, October 14.
Steerage Passage $25.50.
Make all enquiries of
J. F. O'DONNELL, Agt. Cor. Market and Worthen Sts.

$7 TO $15
GOOD ORGANS for above prices. Call at once. Must have the room.
GEORGE A. GARDNER,
20 Prescott Street.

WASH BENCHES Given away with one pound of our 60 cent tea. Delivered free to all parts of the city. O'Brien Bros., Tea Dealers, 77 E Merrimack street. Telephone 69-3.



Louis Holabird William Harley S. S. Barber

THE JURORS WHO STOOD BY LUETGERT.

MEEHAN TO RUN

As Democratic Candidate for Alderman.

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS FOR MAYORALTY CANDIDATES.

Arrangements for Nightly Meetings Next Week.

Tomorrow the Central Trades and Labor Council will hold a regular meeting and the executive committee has already arranged that a resolution will be adopted endorsing the candidacy of John Meehan for alderman, and a committee will be appointed to wait upon the democratic city committee and request that Mr. Meehan's candidacy be endorsed by that body.

Mr. Meehan has always been a staunch and progressive democrat. He has been prominent in every labor



JOHN MEEHAN.

movement for the past ten years. He has served as president and as secretary for the Granite Cutters' union and also with distinction held the office of president of the Central Labor union. Mr. Meehan is at present a prominent business man having charge of the marble works formerly owned by the late Mr. Mahan; he also has charge of the livery stable conducted by the late Patrick Heelon. He would make an excellent alderman, being strictly honest and thoroughly interested in the welfare of the city and the community at large.

The city was given over to politics last night. In the Pearson and Cummings headquarters, both men were surrounded by a crew of earnest workers. They were engaged in looking over the checklists. Mr. Pearson, in his private office, was the center of a group of several friends who discussed his chances and advised him where to put in his work. They were closeted and the conference was a private one. Mr. Pearson talked with a Sun reporter for a few minutes only. He said he was arranging his ward meetings for next week and that he expected to speak at every meeting.

When a Sun man visited Mr. Cumming's headquarters the candidate was receiving advices from several wards.

The officers of the Cummngs clubs in these wards were present, and submitted reports which Mr. Cummings said were exceedingly encouraging. He said he had received notices for several meetings for next week, and added that he would attend all he could. He expects a good meeting in Jackson hall tomorrow afternoon.

The Cummings club of Ward Eight met last night and the canvassers submitted reports and compared lists.

The meetings for next week are:

Pearson—Ward Four, Monday night, in Lyon street ward room; Ward Nine, High street ward room; Tuesday, Ward Seven, Fletcher street engine house; Ward Three, Branch street engine house.

Cummings—Tuesday, Ward Three, in booth on Rock street (if the booth is ready); Ward Six, Fourth street engine house; Wednesday, Ward Four.

The first union meeting of the Cummings forces will be held in Jackson hall tomorrow afternoon at 2.30.

About forty supporters of Hon. Fisher H. Pearson met in the voting booth on Moore street last night nearly all the voters in precinct 3, Ward Nine. James R. Sullivan presided, and Jeremiah F. Tompkins was secretary. Brief addresses were made by Frank J. Simonds, Peter McMahon, James B. Kennedy, Patrick H. Costello, John F. Buttermorell Edward D. Boyle, Thomas O'Hare, Jr. and others.

Democrats must bear in mind that the mayoralty caucuses will be held Thursday evening, November 4.

The check list was looked over, rally committees were appointed and arrangements were made to get out a full vote at the caucus. All present expressed the opinion that the ward would elect Pearson delegates.

The Cummings men held two well attended meetings last night. In Ward Seven, Michael J. Dowd presided and made a vigorous address. The meeting was held in the Fletcher street engine house and the speakers beside Mr. Dowd were John F. Murphy, and Col. J. H. Carmichael.

The other meeting was in Ward Four in the Lyons street ward room and John B. McAloon presided and Thomas Sheehan acted as secretary. There were several good speakers. Plans were made to promote Mr. Cummings' candidacy in that ward.

Hon. Fisher H. Pearson will be one of the speakers at the meeting of the Ward Nine democrats in the ward room on High street next Monday evening.

Pearson rally in Ward Four in Lyon Street School House, Monday night.

HALLOWEEN PARTY

WILL BE GIVEN BY CALEDONIAN AND LADIES' THISTLE CLUBS.

The tenth annual Hallowe'en festival by the Caledonian and Ladies' Thistle club will be given in Manchester Unity Hall, Runels' building on Friday, October 29th at 7.30 o'clock. After the concert, refreshments will be served in the old Hallowe'en style, with the usual accompaniments, including tricks, with solid gold ring, silver thimble, etc. The concert program is as follows:

Piano selection, Scotch airs, Prof. J. Buckley; address, ex-Chief J. S. Hastings; song, selected, Mrs. Jeanie L. Sherburne; song, "Scotland Yet," Mr. W. T. Reid; reading, selected, Miss L. Dodge; cornet and piano duet, the Pratt sisters; remarks, Mayor Courtney; song, "I'll Row Thee O'er the Clyde"; Mr. James Pringle; song, selected, Miss Jessie Walker; song, "The Bonnie Wee Window," Mr. Wm. Houston; negro sketch, Messrs. Dobson and Farquhar; finale, "Auld Lang Syne," company.

TALBOT & CO.'S ELEGANT WINDOW DISPLAY.

One of the largest and most elegant displays of clothing ever exhibited in this city can be seen at the clothing establishment of Talbot & Co., in their mammoth show windows on Central street. The windows are trimmed in a very artistic manner through the skill and good taste of W. T. Barton and O. J. Beauregard. They are the creators of the designs displayed in this clothing window and also of the electrical display. There are sixty incandescent lights and in connection with their ordinary brilliant lights it is almost a blaze of glory. The material used in trimming is yellow crepon. In this window can be seen all the latest up-to-date designs in gentlemen's fashionable clothing. On the background of the window elevated on shelves are children's and youths' clothing. The size of the window is 60 feet long and 12 feet deep. It takes as much clothing to make a good display in this window as an ordinary clothier would have in his entire stock. The window at the corner of Warren and Central streets is very artistically trimmed by Z. R. Penault. This window is devoted to hats, caps, and furnishings, and speaks volumes for the artistic skill of Mr. Pinault. This attraction is well worth witnessing.

Opera coats and dress suits a specialty at Cavanaugh & Dissault's. Finest work at lowest prices in the city. Our sample garments are now on exhibition from New York, our own make. Mr. Cavanaugh is the only tailor in the city that cuts ladies' garments.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Beecham's pills for constipation 10¢ and 25¢. Get the book at your druggist's and go by it.

Annual sales more than 6,000,000 boxes.

WORK OVERTIME

City Teamsters Compelled to Violate the Law.

MAYOR COURTNEY AND STATE INSPECTOR WASLEY

Have Called Supt. Fowler to Account.

For some time past the teamsters of the street department have been obliged to work overtime. Most of them are working twelve to twelve and a half hours a day.

This has been brought to the attention of Mayor Courtney, who yesterday addressed a letter to Superintendent Fowler, quoting the statutes regulating the length of a day's labor, and requesting that the law should be complied with by the superintendent. Mr. Fowler had a conference with Mayor Courtney on the matter this morning, and it is probable that next week the teamsters will not be obliged to work overtime.

State Inspector Wasley investigated the matter and found that while the teamsters worked overtime, none of them was willing to so testify, knowing that if they did they would lose their jobs at short notice.

Supt. Fowler may be very anxious to have certain work on the streets performed, as it is undoubtedly needed, but he will be obliged to carry on the work in a legal manner. About 25 teamsters are said to have been working overtime.

Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

Tomorrow's program at the Y.M.C.A. will be as follows: Consecration meeting at 9.15; boys' meeting at 3 p. m.; men's gospel service at 4 p. m., to be addressed by Rev. Bowley Green; open air meeting on the North common at 5.20 p. m.

Saturday at 3.30 p. m., Rev. S. M. Dick conducts a class for the study of the Sunday school lesson. All interested are invited. Noonday prayer meeting at 12.15 each weekday.

On Tuesday, October 25, at 3 o'clock, the Ladies' Auxiliary will meet at the Y.M.C.A.

Mr. Cavanaugh of the firm of Cavanaugh & Dissault has just returned from New York. He went to attend the exhibit of ladies' and gentlemen's garments and get some new ideas for fall.

At Ring's, Dutton street, you can get one of the best sewing machines manufactured for $18.75.



We Begin

With the youngest and treat their feet so well that they will never leave us, if we can prevent it.

Every size and grade we keep in stock, from baby's slipper to the mother's French heeled shoe.

We also have a fine collection of Felt Sole Slippers for the mothers. This line is very popular with the little ones. Lots of children have given us unsolicited testimonials that they never felt so easy a slipper. Mothers with tender feet and tender hearts will please take notice.

O'Sullivan Bros.
OPP. CITY HALL.

2 O'CLOCK

OF BLACKLISTING

In Labor Unions Before the Supreme Court.

AD IMPORTANT DECISION RENDERED BY FULL BENCH.

In the Case of a Boston Plumber.

The following decision in a noted case will be read with interest by all organized labor men in Lowell:

The full bench of the Supreme court Wednesday afternoon sent down a decision in the case of Timothy J. Hartnett vs. the Plumbers' Supply association of New England, in which it is held that the defendant, which is organized as a social organization, has exceeded its powers in sending to its members notices to the effect that the plaintiff is a person not of good financial standing and ought not to be given credit by members of the association.

Before a single justice of the Supreme court, plaintiff's petition, which was for leave to file an information in the nature of quo warranto, was dismissed, but the full court reverses this decision and finds that plaintiff has a right to file the information.

The defendant corporation was chartered for the purpose of "promoting pleasant relations among its members discussing, arbitrating, and settling all matters pertaining to the prosperity and promotion of the jobbing plumbers' supply business, and establishing and maintaining a place for social meetings." The corporation consists of about 20 firms, engaged in selling plumbers' supplies.

It makes proceedings against persons whom its members may represent to it as owing them overdue bills, sending notices to such persons, and also notices to its members other than the creditor. The notices inform the recipient that he must settle or he will not be given goods by any of the members of the association. It also enters the name of the delinquent in a book kept for the purpose.

"In short," says the court, "these proceedings by the association against the alleged debtors of its members, instituted by the corporation, under the pretended sanction of its corporate franchises, are a method of supplanting the courts by the private machinery of the corporation; of compelling such persons to pay what its members demand, by means of threatening to expose to certain dealers their alleged delinquencies, by actually informing such dealers that the persons owe overdue accounts, and by preventing such persons from obtaining credit from a number of dealers in goods needed in the business in which such persons are engaged.

"This the corporation claims the right to do by virtue of its charter. A majority of the court is of the opinion that the charter confers upon it no such rights. Such proceedings are not germane to the purpose of 'promoting the pleasant relations among its members,' or of 'establishing and maintaining a place for social meetings.'

"Assuming that a corporation might be formed to prosecute the business of collecting debts due to the persons who are members of the defendant corporation and of protecting them from selling upon credit to irresponsible customers, such a corporation would be a business corporation and must be chartered with a capital stock and comply with other provisions of law." The court concludes that the defendant has acted without right, in violation of the rights of the plaintiff. Justices Allen Knowlton, and Lathrop dissent.

DEATHS.

O'BRIEN—Mrs. Catherine O'Brien, aged 57 years, an old and esteemed resident of Ayer Junction, died at her home in that place Wednesday night. Deceased was very well known here, and her death caused deep regret among her many acquaintances. Besides her husband, she leaves two daughters, Mrs. Edward Gallagher of Ames street and Miss Alice O'Brien, the school teacher. The funeral took place yesterday morning. Requiem mass was celebrated in the Catholic church at Ayer, Rev. Fr. Sheehy officiating. The bearers were James O'Brien, Michael Brown, Thomas Wrenn, John Keating, Michael McGrail, and Thomas Heckett.

FLAHAVEN—Mrs. Hannah Flahaven died at St. John's hospital yesterday of pneumonia, following a very difficult surgical operation. She was 40 years of age and besides her husband, James Flahaven of 63 Adams street, she leaves several young children. Two of her brothers are Patrolman John Hickson and Thomas Hickson, a motorman on the street railway. One of her sisters is Miss Hickson, a pupil nurse at St. John's hospital.

HIRD—Arthur J. Hird aged 13 years and 3 months, died last night at the home of his parents, Samuel W. and Jennie A. Hird, 243 Lawrence street.

Order your overcoat of Cavanaugh & Dissault. Largest stock in city; every thing up to date. Dress suits silk lined, to order, $25.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.
Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

STRIKE IS ENDED

Mr. Harriman Restored Wages of Help

IN HIS SUSPENDER FACTORY TODAY

And They Will Return to Work Monday.

Today the strikers in the Harriman Suspender factory received an increase in pay equal to what they received before the cut down and will all return to work on Monday. This is a signal victory for the strikers and it was brought about in a peaceable manner. The strikers conducted themselves in the most orderly manner towards their employers while out of work. There was little or no demonstration of any kind. They had several conferences with Mr. Harriman, which have eventually resulted in a return of their former wages. It is gratifying to know that the old and friendly relations between employer and employes will now be renewed.

LUETGERT'S CASE

State Attorney Unwilling to Let Luetgert go.

ANOTHER TRIAL WILL BE THE OUTCOME.

Counsel Has Not Asked Leutgert's Freedom.

Chicago, Oct. 23.—Judge Tuthill, State Attorney Deneen, Assistant State Attorney McEwen, ex-Judge Vincent and Attorney Phalen had an informal conference yesterday. Luetgert was brought into court, and the report went abroad that a formal motion to admit him to bail would immediately follow the conference. No agreement was reached. Mr. Deneen vigorously opposed the demand that the prisoner be released on bail, and the upshot of the argument was that no formal demand was made for the prisoner's admission to bail.

Ex-Judge Vincent said he would let the matter rest for two or three days and then make formal application. He added that any reasonable bond could be given. It was intimated that if the formal demand was denied a writ of habeas corpus would be applied for. If this action is taken State Attorney Deneen says he will at once put the Luetgert case on the calendar for trial again, and it is among the possibilities that the big sausage maker may again be on trial for his life by the middle of next week.

Speaking of the prospects of a new trial, Judge Tuthill said: "I fancy Luetgert will never again be tried in a court in this county. That is a question which must be decided upon when the state gets ready to make another move. From the wide publicity, however, which the newspapers have given the evidence in the case, the marked attention which it has attracted in all parts of the country and the frenzied interest which the people of Chicago have taken in the outcome of the trial since the case went to the jury, I hardly think that the prosecution can find 12 men who have not already tried the accused in their own minds and either acquitted or convicted him. That is the problem confronting the state attorney now, and unless he solves it by producing the men of course Luetgert will go free."

POLICE COURT—HADLEY, J.

William Ferris, who stole the clothes from James Tribe's back was in court this morning to answer for his strange conduct. Judge Hadley heard the story of the little affair and sentenced Ferris to jail for ten months for larceny and five months for drunkenness.

Thomas H. Broderick was charged with assault and battery on his wife. Mrs. Broderick said that Patrick punched and choked her. Patrick pleaded guilty and did not care to say anything to the judge. He was sent to jail for six months.

George Gordon, a boy charged with stealing newspapers was held till next Friday.

Thomas Daignon, who drove off with a horse belonging to Byron Johnson, pleaded guilty for cruelly overdriving the animal and was fined $20, to be paid in three days, or a two months' sentence in jail.

Frank F. Carey, who was charged with embezzlement of $5.05 from Brady & McGaughey, wood dealers, of Church street, was discharged, as there was no case against him.

RENT RECEIPTS.

Call at the The Sun office when you are in want of rent receipts. We have them put up in book form, one hundred receipts to a book at 25 cents each.



OUR BOX OVERCOAT.

At $10.00 stands entirely alone—it can't be matched for fifteen dollars, or even more, in any other shop in town.

Strictly all wool, double milled Kersey, in black and brown.

Fine clay worsted lining, with satin yoke.

Sleeve linings of excellent quality of satin.

Finely tailored in every way, double stitched, welt seams.

Cut very short to suit young men.

PUTNAM & SON.
No 166 CENTRAL STREET.

MUSIC HALL

Fay Foster company—The second performance by this lively burlesque troupe drew a larger audience to Music Hall last night than on Thursday, and the performance went off with great spirit. The opening and closing burlesques, with their brilliant settings, found much favor, while every member in the olio met approval. The last performances will be given this afternoon and evening and some new features may be expected.

"Montezuma of Mexico."—For the first half of the week there will be thrilling melodrama to please the numerous clientele of Music Hall. "Montezuma of Mexico" is one of the most striking of modern plays with a strong plot, plenty of incident, beautiful scenery, and will be presented by a good company. Reports from other places give assurance that all who see the play will like it.

HEAVY SENTENCE OF A BURGLAR.

Boston, Oct. 23.—Thomas McCloskey, alias Thomas Geary, alias Frank Murphy, a pal of the noted "Dutchy" De Groot, was sentenced by Judge Sheldon of the superior court to 25 years in state prison yesterday. McCloskey was arrested on the night of July 9 on suspicion of having committed a burglary, as he had in his possession one of the most complete sets of burglars' tools ever seen in this part of the country. Before he was overpowered he drew a revolver and attempted to shoot the arresting officer. In view of the bad record of the prisoner Judge Sheldon imposed the above sentence.

NO COMPARISON.

No printing establishment in this city compares with The Sun Job Print in its mechanical equipment and the excellence of its work. Did you ever try it?

Those Dreadful Sores

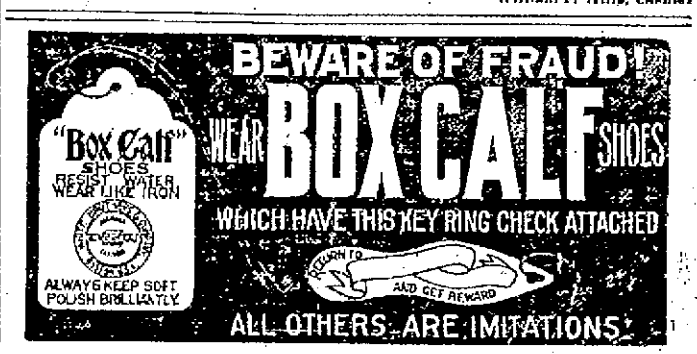
They Continued to Spread in Spite of Treatment but Now They are Healed—A Wonderful Work.

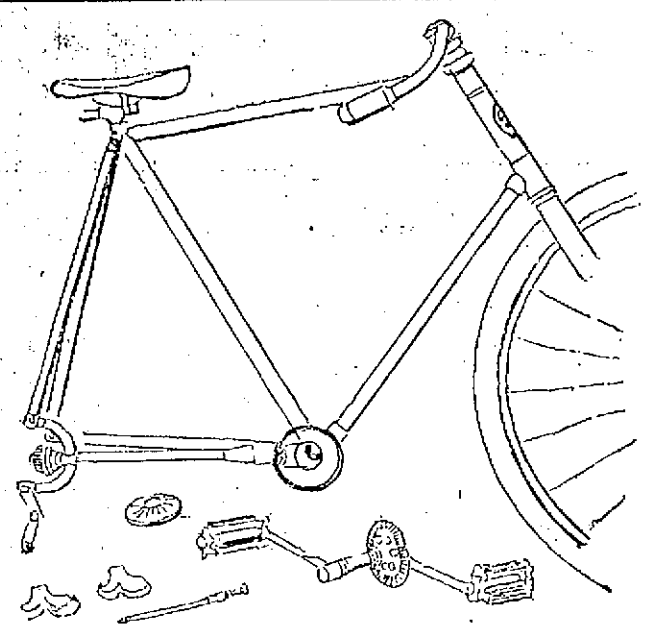
"For many years I have been a great sufferer with varicose veins on one of my limbs. My foot and limb became dreadfully swollen. When I stood up I could feel the blood rushing down the veins of this limb. One day I accidentally hit my foot against some object and a sore broke out which continued to spread and was exceedingly painful. I concluded I needed a blood purifier and I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. In a short time those dreadful sores which had caused me so much suffering, began to heal. I kept on faithfully with Hood's Sarsaparilla, and in a short time my limb was completely healed and the sores gave me no more pain. I cannot be too thankful for the wonderful work Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for me." MRS. A. E. GILSON, Hartland, Vermont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25 cents.

Money Deposited
On or before Wednesday, Nov. 3, in the Savings Department of the
Traders' National Bank,
Will draw interest from November 1st, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, compound semi annually.
HOURS { Daily, 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. / Saturdays { 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. / 7 to 9 p. m.
30 Middlesex Street, 11 Post Office Avenue
Chas. J. Gilden, President.
William F. Hills, Cashier





THE NEW CHAINLESS BICYCLE PUT ON EXHIBITION IN BOSTON.

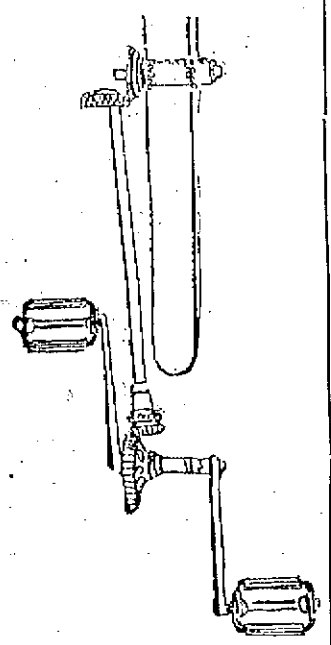
CYCLING NEWS.

EASTERN WHEELMEN HAVE MANY QUESTIONS TO SOLVE.

The democratic party in Greater New York has one of the strongest good roads and wheelmen's rights planks that ever was read into a political platform. The campaign managers are projecting a monster bicycle parade for next week.

President Potter of the L. A. W. is now busying himself with plans for the legislative campaign of the winter. On the first day the New York state legislature opens the road commission bill, which failed of passage last session, will be re-presented. It provides for a permanent board of road commissioners, as in Massachusetts. The question of the railroads receiving bicycles as baggage, will be taken to Congress at the next session and an endeavor made to secure a uniform law applying in all the states.

The action of the New York city board of aldermen last week exempting vehicles used for delivery purposes from carrying lamps has furnished the L. A. W. consulate an excellent opportunity for testing the legality of such enactments. Whether or not the consulate acts, President Potter will cause to be introduced in the state legislature a bill prohibiting such discrimination by municipal authorities.



Another bill worthy of emulation in other states will be launched at Albany this winter. It forbids the enforcement of city ordinances relative to vehicles unless they are conspicuously posted in the outskirts of the city.

It is now plain that the choice which riders will be called upon to make next year, will be between bicycles, which, broadly speaking, may be divided into two classes—the ordinary wheel with exposed chain now common, and the machines having housed gears of whatever character. Under the second class will come the beveled gears, the various "spur" gears the "pawl" and "ratchet" movements and the wheels having enclosed chains. It is positive that the beveled gear will be on themarket within a week and that it will be catalogued at $125. The demand on the part of the riders has been for a driving mechanism protected from dust and dampness. This will be supplied by each of the several styles mentioned and the supporters of the various covered gears confidently expect that gradually the type now prevailing will become obsolete. It has just leaked out what are the intentions of certain manufacturers who have declared that they would not make a chainless wheel. They propose to push the enclosed chain model as filling every demand for a perfectly protected driving gear, and one that has the manifest and well tried virtues of a flexible chain. One marked advantage these makers will have will be in a lower cost of production and a popular list price.

There is an apparent tendency on the part of manufacturers to revert to the use of smaller balls in bearings next year. Brakes are also likewise to be more sought for by riders and more freely offered by makers.

SERMON SUBJECTS

FOR THE PROTESTANT PULPITS TOMORORW.

First Unitarian—Morning "The True Function of the Church."

First Universalist—Morning "Prison Sunday, Its Importance and Uses." Thought."

First P. M., Gorham Street—Morning, "Paul at Athens." Evening, "The Plea of Christ's Kingdom."

Paige Street Baptist—Morning, "The Old Gospel Sure." Evening, "The Dying Father's Counsel."

Fifth Street Baptist—Morning, "In Christ." Evening, "The Dawning of Prosperity."

Worthen Street Baptist—Morning, "Fraternal Love." Evening, "How May We Reach the Unsaved?"

John Street Congregational—Morning, "A Picture of God's Love." Evening, "Contentment, a Character Study."

Chelmsford Street Free Baptist—Morning, "Beholding the Lamb." Evening, "The Strong Man Foiled."

First Trinitarian—Morning, "In the Light." Evening, "How We Get Our Pay?"

Eliot Congregational—Morning "The One Talent."

Central M. E.—Morning, "A Call to High Thinking. "Evening "Christian Citizenship."

St. Paul's M. E.—Morning, "In What Department of His Creation is the Godhead now Interested?" Evening, "Individual Reward, Both Here and Hereafter."

Worthen Street M. E.—Evening, "A Standard Against the Flood of Iniquity."

Immanuel Baptist—Morning, "The Publicity of the Foundation Facts of Christianity." Evening, "The Almost Christian."

First Baptist—Morning, "On the Lookout." Evening, "The Crape on the Door."

FIRST TRINITARIAN CHURCH.

The Sunday program of the First Trinitarian Congregational church in Mechanics' hall is as follows: Sunday, 10.30 a. m., preaching by the pastor, pastor, Rev. George F. Kenngott; subject "In the Light." At 7 p. m. an illustrated lecture on "How we got our Bible."

TENDERED A BANQUET

DONKEY CLUB HONORS POPULAR CHARLIE JOYCE.

The Donkey club tendered a fine banquet to one of its members, Mr. Charles H. Joyce, who is about to leave for the South, at the St. Charles Hotel, last night. The toastmaster was Mr. Joseph F. Burns. He rapped the company to order at 8.30 and introduced Henry F. Courtney as the speaker of the evenig. The latter in a witty speech presented Mr. Joyce with a costly dress suit case in behalf of the club. Mr. Joyce was surprised, but he responded happily.

A fine program was then carried out, which consisted of songs by James M. Donnelly, Frank M. Fagan, and Thomas E. Hustwick. Pete Walthams gave several banjo suls.

The banquet served was one of Landlord Dickey's best.

Among those present were Henry F. Courtney, Thomas E. Hustwick, Fred Walsh, John Flynn, Joseph E. Burns, Dr. W. L. Rombough, George Watson, Jr., Frank Leighton, Charles Carter, Fred Parker, Councilman Frank M. Fagan, Lang Merrill, and Ed. McCabe of Worcester.

The efficient waiters were Mr. McFarlin, Mr. Blacklin, and J. H. Beede.

TROOP F'S DANCE.

Westford Squad of Troop F, Cavalry, held a well attended and highly successful ball in the town hall at Westford last evening. A large number were present from the surrounding towns and a delegation from the Mechanics Phalanx of Lowell was also present. Dancing was enjoyed throughout the evening, the music being furnished by Knowlton and Allen's orchestra of Natick.

At 11 o'clock a fine supper was served after which dancing was again resumed, and continued until 1 o'clock.

The officers of the event were: General manager, Lieut. A. R. Leighton; committee on arrangements, Corporal F. S. Fletcher and Privates Frank Haley, M. A. Kimball, F. R. Prescott, W. H. Johnson; John Fisher, and H. H. Mills; floor director, Sergeant E. H. Keyes; assistant, Corp. J. S. Decatur; aids, Privates Edward Fisher, H. C. McMaster, Horace Wyman, B. F. Jacobs, John Flinn, B. W. Decatur, D. J. McLeod, George Bonnell, and Frank Miller.

CASTORIA.

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Reliable Attendance

No More Use for Midwives.

Do not risk your life in confinement Dr. A. Wilinski, German Physician, having 14 years experience, will giv you the most careful attention for which he will not charge you more than $6.00, and you are always saved. Come and make your appli cation.

Dr. A. Wilinski, 9 Tyler St. Lowell Mass.

Office hours—8 to 9.30 a. m., 1 to 2.30 and 7 to 8.30 p. m.

President of the United States' Private Secretary.

Cured by the Use of the Greatest of Remedies, Dr. Greene's Nervura.

Washington's Superintendent of Police, Major W. G. Moore, Cured by the Wonderful Dr. Greene's Nervura. Was President Johnson's Private Secretary, and Formerly Secretary to E. M. Stanton, President Lincoln's Secretary of War.



MAJOR W. G. MOORE, SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

Dr. Greene's Nervura Blood and nerve remedy keeps right on curing the most noted and famous among our people as well as those in the ordinary walks of life.

We read continually about the cures of well-known prominent people by this wonderful health-giver, Dr. Greene's Nervura; but where one such eminent clergyman, statesman or public official is cured, there are thousands upon thousands of cures constantly being effected among the common people everywhere. The common people make up the great mass of our citizens, and it is they, the business man, clerk, salesman, mechanic, laborer, and the women of our land, the toiling housewife, saleswoman, shop and factory girl, who receive the most cures and best know and appreciate the great blessing of health and strength which Dr. Greene's Nervura always brings to the weak, nervous, run-down, sick and debilitated.

The recent cure by Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy of Major W. G. Moore, Superintendant of Police of Washington and District of Columbia, is of the utmost importance inasmuch as Maj. Moore, is one of the best known men in this country, he having been confidential secretary to a President of the United States—President Johnson, and also secretary to E. M. Stanton, President Lincoln's Secretary of War. The cure of so well-known and famous a man is a guarantee to the people that Dr. Greene's Nervura cures, and his written recommendation to the people who are sick, suffering or out of health in any way to use Dr. Greene's Nervura if they wish to be sure of a cure, will cause everyone who reads his words to immediately try this grandest of remedies.

Headquarters of the Metropolitan Police,
Washington, District of Columbia.

"I beg to say that I have found comfort and relief in the use of Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, and recommend it as good for the circulation and digestion.

Major W. G. MOORE,
Superintendent Met. Police, D. C.

If you are sick, suffering, out of order, run-down or do not feel just right, get Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy immediately. It will give you new, strong, vigorous nerves, pure blood and sound and perfect health. It will make you look and feel ten years younger, and give you a youthful zest and enjoyment of life. Don't wait—take it now and get well.

Dr. Greene's Nervura has more recommendations and medical authority behind it than any other medicine in the world. Physicians endorse and prescribe it; hospitals and dispensaries use it, and it is the prescription and discovery of the well-known Dr. Greene of 34 Temple Place, Boston, Mass., who is the most successful physician in curing disease. Dr. Greene can be consulted free, by all—there being no charge for consultation, examination or advice either personally or by letter.

THE PRISONS LIKE SIBERIA

British Treatment of an Insubordinate Private Captain.

Pinked With Sword and Kicked—Then Was Dragged on His Back a Long Distance.

Chicago, Oct. 23.—Private Charles Hammond, gaunt and thin, and showing plainly the effects of his 14 days' confinement on bread and water diet in the guard house at Fort Sheridan, appeared before a board of inquiry yesterday and gave his story of the circumstances of his disobedience of the orders of Captain Lovering and of the subsequent drastic measures taken by that official to enforce his commands.

Under oath he testified as follows: "On Friday I refused to go to work and was ordered from the guard room into a cell. Saturday I was told that I would have to appear before a court of inquiry. I told the officer of the guard that they would have to carry me there. Captain Lovering came with two members of the guard, and orders were given to drag me out. Lovering put his heel over my head and threatened to stamp me in the face. Then I was allowed to walk back to my cell.

"Later Captain Lovering returned to my cell with four sentries and gave the order, 'Go in and jerk that man out.' Two of the sentries stepped in and threw me to the floor. Captain Lovering kicked me in the side while I was down four times with his foot, and as I was dragged over the door sill he gave me a violent kick on the shoulder. He slapped me over the right side to the left and prodded me twice with his foot, and gave me three more violent kicks about the shoulders. During this scene he cursed me constantly, using the most vile oaths.

"Lovering then ordered a rope and gave orders to have my feet tied. I placed my hands behind my head. Then Lovering and the sentries began to drag me. He prodded me in the right hand with his sword and then in the shoulder. I was dragged to the guard room and out to the porch, where, with one hard jerk, they started me down the stone steps on my back across the road. I was dragged over pavements and roads to company D's steps, up the steps, then down again across the pavement, and finally up into the adjutant's office. Lieutenant Colonel Bainbridge ordered the rope untied just as I was called before the court. At 2 o'clock I asked to be taken to the hospital, where the doctor sponged the blood from the sword stabs. On Monday I was called before Captain Richards and have since been in solitary confinement on bread and water."

Hammond was asked why he left his barracks at Plattsburg, N. Y. The witness replied: "I had some private business in Chicago, and as the inspector general was at the barracks I knew the request for release would be refused. I had no intention of deserting, and reported at Fort Sheridan so as not to be so ranked." He refused to appear before the court because he expected punishment when he returned to his own post and did not consider that the Fort Sheridan court had any right to try him.

Captain Lovering was then called. He made no attempt to deny any of the accusing witness's statements. He admitted that by his orders Hammond had been dragged from the guard house, and that he had pricked him with his sword; also that he had struck the soldier. None of this treatment, Captain Lovering said, had injured Hammond in the least. The methods used, in his opinion, were necessary for the discipline of the army.

AGED ABOUT A HUNDRED.

Kenebunkport, Me., Oct. 23.—Joseph Manual died here yesterday, aged about 100 years. He leaves a widow, to whom he had been married 77 years, also a large family of children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

RALLY AT WOBURN

Hon. Geo. Fred Williams Gets Rousing Reception

BY LOYAL DEMOCRATS OF WOBURN.

Speaker Condemns the Deputy Special Police Law.

Woburn, Mass., Oct. 23.—The Democratic rally last night was an enthusiastic one, with an attendance which filled Lyceum hall. The permanent chairman was Jonathan C. Bla. The chief address was made by Mr. Williams, the other speaker being John A. O'Keefe, candidate for attorney general. Mr. Williams said: "How is liberty invaded, is the question that every voter should ask himself first, and answer first of all questions. Laws are made which it is our duty to obey, and under the laws we all delight to vote. The law is made by the people's representatives and placed upon the statute books, and then placed in two departments of our government for administration and execution. It is there then, if we are anxious to guard our liberties, our eyes should go first. It makes a great difference who appoints the police of the land, what men are selected as judges. So long as the police power is in the hands of special interests opposed to the rights of the people; so long as the courts are in the hands of men who have been trained to guard special interests, so long are the liberties of the people in danger; but when a part of the people rise up and declare that every public servant shall look first to the rights of the masses and second to the interests of a party then we shall have at last an executive and judiciary that will have more feeling for the rights of the people than we have known before in the land."

Mr. Williams then proceeded to explain "an extraordinary law of 1895" wherein the directors of a street railway company are allowed to name an unlimited number of employes as special police officers, thus providing "an army of men picked out by a corporation who have the full police power given them, and they may destroy life or maim our citizens, and the corporation which has practically appointed them is under no responsibility whatever. Now I am prepared to say that such a law as that could hardly be printed in the statute books of Turkey itself. The German people, much less the French, would have been in open revolt against such a law, and yet this patient people of ours stands by without a groan. It is our responsibility that such laws are passed, and it is because of such laws that I appeal for a party that will not allow such laws to be placed upon the statute books. (Applause). You have not forgotten Homestead, and only a few days ago we saw the law again perverted for a private company; and we see what may come to us in Massachusetts if such private armies are allowed to be established. Now I do not wish to inflame the passion of men against such an act as that of the sheriff at Lattimer, but I do wish to inflame the hearts and minds of freemen so that such methods shall not be required in a free land. I want to warn the people of this state that they must take matters into their own hands so that hereafter no man is given the authority of the law except one who is wholly interested in the maintenance of peace and order.

"Now let me point to the judiciary. How soon will it be before courts of equity will take charge of our offices and our elections? How soon will it be before the executive power sees to it that political partisans are placed upon the bench? There is but one remedy, and that is to place in power only executives who will uphold the constitution and place on the bench men who cannot be suspected of such frame of mind as has displayed itself in some judges."

REPUBLICAN RALLY.

Worcester, Mass., Oct. 23.—The campaign was opened here last night by a rally by the Young Men's Republican club. The attendance was light, only 500, the slimmest attendance at a rally of Republicans for years. Senator Hoar paid his respects to the "schoolmaster candidate," who, he declared, was much more useful as a professor of Latin than as an aspiring politician. He devoted some time to the government by injunction cry of the Williams party, and charged that the remedy for the alleged evil had been provided by the Republican party in the restoration of conditions that assured good business.

General Guild scored the last Democratic congress for its defeat of the emigration bill in sustaining the presidential veto after the measure had passed both branches. He charged that the defeat of the bill was instigated by alien steamship lines, whose vessels should be forbidden from American ports.

Attorney General Knowlton replied to the statement made by George Fred Williams at Chicopee Thursday, that not one of the governors of Massachusetts during the past 25 years, with the possible exception of Butler, had dared to appoint a judge to the higher courts who was objected to by the railroad corporations of Massachusetts. Mr. Knowlton said that he knew of two governors who had dared to appoint men regardless of railroad influences, and those were Governor Greenhalge and Governor Wolcott. He expressed his opinion that Governor Russell was beyond such practices.

NOT GUILTY OF MURDER.

Norwich, N. Y., Oct. 23.—The jury in the case of William Lull, indicted for murder for the killing of Frank Cox at Plymouth last October, last night rendered a verdict of not guilty after being out four hours.

Cox went to Lull's house and charged him with stealing two skunks. Lull denied the charge and Cox threatened to kill him, following him into the house. Lull shot him inside his own doorway.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.



Is there anything more wholesome, more beautiful, more completely pleasing than a womanly woman? Such a woman is even tempered, intelligent, strong and healthy. Health really tells the whole story. Health means strong nerves and strong body, and they go far toward bringing good looks and amiability.

A woman worn and wearied by the dragging weaknesses peculiar to her sex, cannot be expected to find zest in any duty or amusement. Life is all one dead monotonous gloom to her. On her face is written the story of weakness and pain. The wholesomeness of health is lacking. The cheeks lack fullness, the eyes lack sparkle, the hair lacks luster.

Doctors have learned to locate nine-tenths of womanly sickness in the organs that ought above all others to be strong and healthy.

Sensitive women shudder at the thought of consulting a physician on such matters. A natural feeling of modesty makes them dread the examination, and subsequent stereotyped treatment by "local applications" on which most doctors insist.

Much more often than not, this is unnecessary. It should not be submitted to except as a last resort.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has cured thousands of severe cases of "female weakness." It works in a natural, sensible way. It begins by subduing the inflammation that is always present. Then it strengthens and invigorates the whole body, particularly the organs distinctly feminine. It promotes regularity, cures inflammation and ulceration, and stops the debilitating drain caused by them. Of all dealers.

FREE MEDICAL BOOK FOR MEN

How to Restore Lost Manhood and Perfect Development.

This great work, plainly written by a high medical authority, shows how manly vigor can be regained and obstacles to marriage removed. It is a modern work for men who suffer from nervous debility caused by overwork, youthful indulgences or later excesses. It points out how to be cured of nervousness, despondency, impotency, *at home*, without interfering with business.

IT IS ABSOLUTELY FREE.

This great book, entitled "COMPLETE MANHOOD AND HOW TO ATTAIN IT," will be mailed free, in plain, sealed wrapper, to the address of any sincere inquirer by the Erie Medical Company, 64 Niagara Street, Buffalo, N.Y. No C.O.D. scheme; no deception.

MANLY VIGOR

Restored in young, old or middle-aged men Night losses, drains and emissions cease at once. The Errors of Youth, Premature Decline, Lost Manhood, Atrophy, Undevelopment, all Diseases and Weaknesses of Man, from whatever cause, permanently and privately cured by the use of CURED The Old Dr. Hallock Electric Pills. This famous, magical medicine will do away with the mental tortures patients suffer from, and instead of flabby nerves, will give you nerves of steel and a confident, buoyant nature. The pills used by THE OLD Doctor since 1848, and will is universal success. Price $1 per box. Pills sent by mail, closely sealed, in plain wrapper, on receipt of price. Full direction showing what to eat and what not to eat and other valuable information sent with each order for pills.

We prepare our Electric Pills on an accumulated medical experience of over 40 years, and we warrant them to cure. We sell them at a price within the reach of all men. We have no free prescriptions, free cures or C. O. D. methods. We employ no agents. Beware of so-called Free cures and prescriptions, for you will be disappointed, but instead, pay $1 for genuine medicine like The Old Dr. Hallock Electric Pills, prepared by a reliable old established institution

Located over Forty Years at
110 COURT STREET, BOSTON.

To inquiring minds and sincere seekers after health, we will send our valuable medical book of 64 pages. Describes anatomy of the generative organs, gives chapters on blood poison, lost vigor, structure and all diseases of men; many valuable prescriptions and other information included. Shows you how a cure may be obtained secretly and at home. Sent sealed with list of questions, free, on application to

FREE

Hallock Medical Institute,
110 COURT STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

SAFE SOOTHING SATISFYING

Originated by an Old Family Physician in 1810.

You can safely trust what time has indorsed for nearly a century.

There is not a medicine in use today which possesses the confidence of the public to so great an extent as Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. For more than eighty years it has stood upon its own intrinsic merit, while generation after generation have used it. The best evidence of its value is the fact that in the state where it originated the sale of it is steadily increasing.

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment

I. S. JOHNSON ESQ. My Dear Sir:—Fifty years ago this month, your father, Dr. Johnson, called at my store and left me some Johnson's Anodyne Liniment to sell. I have sold it ever since. I can most truly say that it has maintained its high standard and popularity from that time to this. JOHN B. RAND, North Waterford, Maine, Jan., 1891.

"Best Liver Pill Made."

Parsons' Pills

Positively cure Biliousness and Sick Headache, liver and bowel complaints. They expel all impurities from the blood. Delicate women find relief from using them. Price 25c; five 25. Sold everywhere.

This certifies that Dr. A. Johnson, whose name is signed to every genuine bottle of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, in the month of Jan. 1840, first left at my store some of the same I have supplied my customers with it ever since, (over fifty years) with increasing sales. JABEZ KNOWLTON, Newburg, Maine.

Our Book "Treatment for Diseases" Mailed Free. All Druggists. I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

EXPERT HANDLERS OF FURNITURE

CONFESS THAT

OUR STOCK

EMBRACES THE

Most Stylish and the Best Variety



Of goods in that line that they have ever seen. No one is ashamed to move in daylight whose house is equipped with Furniture bought of us. It does not pay to buy inferior goods in any line, and especially is this true of Furniture. Unlike some articles you buy, it is always in sight. Always get a good article and then you are always sure of satisfaction and service. If you have not seen our

FALL DISPLAY

Drop in and see the splendid stock we have for you to select from. We have all the desirable styles, and we are sure that we can sell them to you at satisfactory prices. It will cost you nothing to look and you may lose if you don't.

GOOKIN BROS.

Agents For the Celebrated "Glenwood" Parlor Stoves and Ranges.

When It Comes to

TOOLS

You want the best at lowest Prices. Two specials:



Full Set Socket Chisels 1-8 to 1-2 $2.25

Full Set Bits (13), $1.85

FULLY WARRANTED.

THE THOMPSON HARWARE COMPANY

254 AND 256 MERRIMACK STREET.

THE PEOPLE'S POPULAR STORE.

TEETH No Charge For Extracting

$5 to $10 a Set

Every set warranted to be the same teeth that other dentists ask $15 and $18 for, and every set warranted to fit. Gold Fillings and Gold Crown work a specialty. Teeth filled with Gold by Electricity. No pain. Teeth Extracted Without Pain by the new method. Thirty years' experience; Artificial Teeth without plates; also Rooffess Plates. Teeth extracted and replaced the same day as extracted—no need of gaps without. No Sunday work. Office hours: 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. Not open Evenings.

DR. J. M. BICKELL & SON, Painless Dentists, Rooms 24, 25, 32, Bickell Bl'g, cor. Merrimack & Bridge Sts.



SUCCESSFUL JUMP FROM BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

New York, Oct. 23.—Charles J. Peterson, the aeronaut and high diver, who jumped from the Brooklyn bridge, wore a pair of parachute wings.

The result of Mr. Peterson's jump shows that "Prince" Stevens' parachute wings are an unqualified success. Peterson jumped from the highest part of the bridge and was not even winded.

He had secretly tried the wings before, and his faith in them was so strong that he went to his hazardous leap without the least nervousness.

Peterson left the New York side about midnight. Dr. Walker accompanied him. When the cab reached the centre of the bridge, he leaped lightly to the rail, and jumped out into the night.

Below a boat was in waiting. A dark object dropped toward the water as straight as an arrow. Suddenly it seemed to stop, then to grow larger, then it sailed away for fully a thousand feet before it struck the water. The men in the boat pulled for their lives. Before they could reach the spot they heard a cry: "Here I am."

When they reached Peterson, he was resting easily on the water—not at all injured, not even out of breath. He was quickly pulled aboard and rowed ashore. In a few minutes he was as fresh as before he jumped. He says he could have flown for miles without difficulty and that the wings worked perfectly.

COMMON COUNCIL

Street Improvements Engage Attention of Body.

SUPT. FOWLER SAYS $20,000 APPROPRIATION IS SPENT.

A Temporary Loan Asked to Help Out.

There was a meeting of the Common Council last night and only a small amount of business was transacted.

There were two reports on the petition for a sidewalk in Princeton street the majority recommending leave to withdraw, and the minority recommending a favorable resolution.

The minority report, written by Alderman Peirce, said:

"This sidewalk is desred for an approach to the Grace Universalist church and your committee believes that the best approaches should be afforded to all houses of worship, as the attendants are to be judged not only by their conversation, but also by their walk.

"And in addition to the general facts of this statement, your committee believes especially in the wisdom of laying sidewalks to the church that offers, even to members of the City Council, the comforting doctrine of universal salvation."

Mr. Libby said that the people who asked for the improvement were the ones who used the sidewalk, and he hoped the minority report would be adopted.

Mr. Smith favored the majority report. He said that the man who would be called upon to pay for the greater part of the sidewalk was willing to build a concrete walk next spring, but he had not been consulted when the petition was put in.

Mr. Welch reviewed the efforts made to obtain the sidewalk and said that the remonstrants had promised a year ago to sign the petition this summer. The fact that they were not seen was an oversight, for a member of the church had been sent to them.

Mr. Smith said that if the church committee had gone to the two men, they probably would have signed the petition. With a cinder sidewalk he did not see how there was any necessity of walking through the mud.

Mr. Sykes spoke in behalf of the majority report.

A motion to substitute the minority report was put and lost, 10 to 13. The majority report was then accepted.

The proposal from Evans and Almirall relating to the heating and ventilating of the City Hall and Memorial building was referred to the committee on lands and buildings in concurrence.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Locks and Canals for the gift of the picture of J. B. Francis.

Mr. Dana made the following statement just before the meeting adjourned: "At the last meeting of the Common Council I made a statement regarding the bills for the Mountain Rock outing. I find that many people have misunderstood it. I made a statement concerning the bills not being all in. I did not consider them all in. The amounts of the bills were in, but the bills were not all right. One had been sent back for correction. The papers gave me credit for saying that they were not all in. I did not say it that way.

"I see also that the papers say that I stated last night that I did it to cut off investigation. I am not that kind of a man. I have never done anything since I was in the City Council that I would not be willing to have investigated. I hope the papers will be careful in reporting this correctly, so as not to give a wrong impression."

STREET COMMITTEE.

At the meeting of the committee on streets, it was voted to recommend the paving of Perry street with asphaltinn. The action was taken after the vote of the last meeting had been reconsidered.

The city engineer was requested to draw a resolution defining the lines of Andover street.

Supt. Fowler said that the $20,000 appropriation for grade crossings was exhausted and that the railroad people asked that the work be finished. He had opened the road for traffic, but where were land damages to pay and some further improvements to be made The sum of $3000 was at once needed.

A transfer of $3000 from the general treasury fund, if deemed feasible by the auditor, was recommended. A temporary loan will be introduced otherwise.

Supt. Fowler said that his appropriation for streets would be exhausted at the end of the first week in November. In reply to questions, he said that one-fourth of Rogers street had been finished, and that it had cost as much as the other three-fourths would require. He had spent $75,000 since elected. The total amounts expended for the last four years were $191,000, $166,000, $137,00$ and $168,000. The total expenditures since Jan. 1, 1897, were $105,000, including the $30,000 expended by Supt. Cheney.

It was voted to recommend the passage of a $20,000 temporary loan resolution for the department.

THE GRAND JURY

Reports on Lowell Cases Today.

BILL FOR MURDER IN A CONCORD CASE.

Lowell Defendants are Arraigned and Pleas Taken.

John M. Harris, the alleged slayer of Mrs. Butters of Concord, will stand trial for murder, the Middlesex County grand jury having indicted him this morning. He will be arraigned at Cambridge when the grand jury comes in there at one o'clock this afternoon.

The grand jury comes in before Judge Lilley this morning and the Lowell defendants who are in jail awaiting trial were aralgned.

The list indicted and their pleas are as follows:

John Wichel, felonious assault, with intent to commit carnal abuse, not guilty.

Louis Laporte and Sarah Lavotte, adultery, not guilty.

William Singleton, adultery, not guilty.

Mary Jane Holt, forgery, not guilty.

Theodule Pepin, felonious assault, with intent to abuse a child under 10 years of age, not guilty.

Joseph Druin, same offense, on child under 8 years, not guilty.

Thomas Dube, breaking and entering and larceny, guilty.

Cornelia Eno, polygamy, adultery, not guilty.

Peter Ducharme and Delia Eno, adultery, not guilty.

Annie Gearin, adultery, guilty.

John Campbell and Jane F. Morette, adultery, not guilty.

James H. Hessian and Edward J. Hunt, breaking and entering and larceny, Hessian not guilty, Hunt guilty.

Patrick Farrell and Mary Kane, lewd and lascivious cohabitation, not guilty.

Edward S. Tracey, John J. Kearns, Morris Stack, breaking and entering and larceny, not guilty.

Edward P. Simmons, not guilty, and larceny, not guilty.

John Means and Annie Daley, adultery, not guilty.

Henry A. Johnson, breaking and entering and larceny, not guilty.

Albert Miller and Emma Wood, adultery, not guilty.

Louis Bush, felonious asault with intent to commit a crime against nature, not guilty.

America Barnett, breaking and entering and larceny, guilty.

Newell E. Brown, larceny from person, not guilty.

Peter M. Martin, same; guilty.

Peter M. Martin, assault on officer, not guilty; and breaking and entering, not guilty.

Owen O. Abbott and Ellen D. Hughes, adultery, on bail.

Thomas and Elizabeth Newsham, embezzlement, on bail.

Fred E. Whitney, breaking and entering and larceny; not guilty.

First class printing done at this office.

Pain-Killer.

(PERRY DAVIS')

A Sure and Safe Remedy in every case and every kind of Bowel Complaint is

Pain-Killer.

This is a true statement and it can't be made too strong or too emphatic.

It is a simple, safe and quick cure for

Cramps, Cough, Rheumatism, Colic, Colds, Neuralgia, Diarrhoea, Croup, Toothache.

TWO SIZES, 25c. and 50c.

FROM OUR 5 O'CLOCK EDITION Of Yesterday.

A CYCLIST KILLED

Charles Fuchs Attempted to Cross Railroad Track

DID NOT HEED FLAGMAN'S SIGNAL

And Got Struck by Fast Running Train.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Waterbury, Conn., Oct. 22.—Charles Fuchs, a tool maker, aged 30 years, was killed this morning while trying to scorch over a railroad crossing in front of an express train. The flagman was flagging for the train at the time, but Fuchs thought he had plenty of time. He was thrown thirty feet.

SPENCER IS DEAD.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Great Barrington, Mass., Oct. 22.—George M. Spencer of Harlsville, who was shot by Nathan Moseley, a demented man, last Saturday, died at nine o'clock this morning. Moseley is still missing.

THE FLEET IS OFF.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Boston, Oct. 22.—All the battle ships and cruisers left their anchorage this morning at 6 o'clock and steamed out of the harbor on their way to Tompkinsville, Staten Island. The officers of all the vessels were much pleased with the success of the Old Ironsides celebration.

SHIP CANAL WANTED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Breadstown, Ill., Oct. 22.—As a result of yesterday's convention of the Illinois river Valley association, Congress will be asked to build a ship canal to connect Lake Michigan with the gulf of Mexico, at a cost of $26,000,000.

WIRE TAPPERS AT WORK.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 22.—Wire tappers somewhere between the track at Latonia and Louisville, yesterday caused Malvolio to be falsely reported a winner. The Turf Exchange lost $27,000 on this false report and the ones who took the money have fled.

A BIG EXPLOSION.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Detriot, Mich., Oct. 22.—Four men were killed this morning by the bursting of a boiler in the Detroit Cabinet works. The engineer, two assistants, and one other were killed. Many were buried in the ruins and some may be killed.

CONSULAR APPOINTMENTS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Oct. 22.—The President today appointed John Howell Carroll of Maryland consul at Cadiz, Spain; Charles B. Harris of Indiana, consul at Nagasaki, Japan; William W. Mills, of Texas, consul at Chihuahua, Mexico; Oscar F. Williams of New York, consul at Manilla, Philippine Islands; and William Martin of New York, consul at Ching Klang, China.

NOTED LIBRARIAN DEAD.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 22.—Justin Winsor, L.L. D., librarian of Harvard and president of the American Library association, died this morning from the effects of a surgical operation. He was for ten years superintendent of the Boston public library.

A JUVENILE CASE.

The cases of Frank Anguin, James McGuire, and John O'Hara, three boys charged with breaking into the storehouse and office of Peter Mollahan, on Gorham street, took up most of the time. Mr. Mollahan testified about seeing the boys with a wheelbarrow which belonged to him, and in it were some faucets, part of his office clock, and some lead.

The boys when they testified, denied all knowledge of the affair and the three of them stuck to the same story. They claimed to have been at the Fair Grounds at a football game on the day of the break.

Judge Hadley did not believe all the boys said, and was about to impose a fine, but continued the case until tomorrow.

MAN INSTANTLY KILLED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Kingston, N. Y., Oct. 22.—At Rosendale this morning, the premature explosion of a blast in Snyder's cement quarry, killed Arnold Johnston instantly and fatally injured three other men.

EIGHT HOURS A DAY.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

London, Oct. 22.—The executive committee of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers has issued a statement today saying that the fight for eight hours' work per day so far as London is concerned is practically won and arbitration or conference on the subject cannot be entertained.

NO TARIFF FOR KLONDIKE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 22. A report telegraphed from Ottawa that the Canadian government has decided to charge duty on every class of goods entering the country is not correct. There has been no change in the tariff laws.

VITROL THROWER ESCAPED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

South Norwalk, Conn., Oct. 22.—The condition of Jennie Kinsella, who was so frightfully burned by vitrol thrown last night, was extremely critical this morning. The vitrol had eaten further into her body. The man Keeley who was arrested, was discharged this morning, as it was positively shown that he did not throw it. It has been learned that Owen Murphy who had been jilted by another girl threw the vitrol by mistake at Miss Kinsella and then fled. The police are after him.

BISHOP ANTHONY

Mrg. Gaughren of Orange Free State.

THIS IS HIS FIRST VISIT TO AMERICA.

He is at the Oblate House In Belvidere.

When the Roman Catholic vicariate was erected in the Orange Free State in South Africa, Sept. 24, 1886, Mgr. Anthony Gaughren, O.M.I., D.D., was appointed vicar apostolic and consecrated. He was then attached to the British province of the Oblate Fathers. Since then he has labored in that distant field and has a score of Oblates under his direction in the several missions of his vicariate. Mgr. Gaughren is now on his first visit to the United States, arriving a fortnight since in company with six of the Oblates from the Mission house at Inchicore, Dublin, who are to give missions in this country until next May. Their headquarters will be in New York.

Mgr. Gaughren was born in Dublin in 1849, one of three brothers, all of whom became Oblates. He was professed in 1867 and ordained in 1872.

He came to Boston the first of the week and stayed with a relative, Rev. Hugh P. Smythe, P. R., of St. Joseph's church at Tommy's Rock. He will return to his distant diocese before Christmas, bringing Augustinian sisters from Quebec to teach in his schools.

Mgr. Gaughren is now a guest at the community house of the Oblate Fathers of the Church of the Immaculate Concetion in Belvidere and will preach at that church at vespers at 6.30 Sunday. He will probably tell of missionary work in South Africa, a subject of great interest to many Catholics in this country.

Rev. Matthew O'Reilly, O.M.I., of Dublin, who accompanied the bishop, will preach at the high mass at the Immaculate Conception church tomorrow morning. The Bishop will preach at the vesper service tomorrow evening.

The Building Laborers' union will hodl one of its popular socials in Labor hall, 32 Middle street, tonight.

To Cross the Sea In a Steel Boat.

William Oldham of Nottingham, England, proposes to cross the Atlantic in a steel boat 99 inches long, 26 inches beam and 42 inches deep. It will be propellet by a screw driven by a bicyclelike arrangement.

A sort of hood, that can be closed in rough weather, will completely protect the occupant. The boat will be provisioned for 50 days, in which time Oldham expects to reach New York.—New York Sun.

Got Boys To Dress?

We are prepared for this season with the most extensive line ever shown by us. Boys' Reefers, $1.50 up. Boys' Suits, 89c. up. Boys' Waists 25c. up. Boys' Hose, 10c. up. Boys' Underwear, 25c. up. Everything for the boys at everybody's Prices.

O'Hearn & Dowd

OLD POST OFFICE.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR FRESH BLOOD THE Natural Color of the Hair

BUTLER'S ESTATE

William Drury of Framingham Sues for $8,000.

SAYS BUTLER BROKE FAITH WITH HIM.

Case Crows Out of Old Suit.

Paul Butler and Adelbert Ames, administrators of the estate of the late Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, are defendants in an action of tort, brought by William D. Drury of Framingham, who sues to recover $8000. The case will be placed on trial before Judge Sherman and a jury at the Middlesex county Superior court at East Cambridge, this afternoon or tomorrow.

The plaintiff's declaration is in four counts. In it the plaintiff claims that the defendant's testator, Benjamin F. Butler was an attorney at law, admitted to practice in all the courts of the commonwealth, and the plaintiff employed the said Benjamin F. Butler as such attorney-at-law, to conduct a case for him against the town of Framingham for the taking of plaintiff's land by the said town of Framingham for public purposes. Plaintiff further says he paid said Benjamin F. Butler a retaining fee of $250 in said cause, that being the entire amount claimed as a retainer by said Butler.

And plaintiff says he had a good cause of action against the town of Framingham to recover the sum of $6000 for damages and for the value of the land taken, and injury to the remaining land.

Plaintiff says that without informing him of such failure, Butler wrongfully and negligently failed to bring such action against the town, plaintiff in the meantime supposing that such action had been brought, and no action whatever had been brought before the right to bring one expired by the limitation named in the statute.

Wherefore he claims Benjamin F. Butler was guilty of a breach of faith and contract with the plaintiff, and should pay plaintiff the entire amount which plaintiff would have been entitled to recover from the town of Framingham, with interest thereon. And plaintiff alleges that the amount which Mr. Butler advised plaintiff he could recover of the town of Framingham, at the time he paid said Butler a retainer, was the sum of $3000.

The second count alleges that plaintiff engaged Benjamin F. Butler early in September, 1889, and paid him the retainer on September 28, 1889. It sets forth that Mr. Butler caused an action to be brought in tort against the town of Framingham for trespass on said land of plaintiff, and that while the action of tort was pending in the Superior court, December 5, 1890, the selectmen proceeded regularly to take the land in accordance with the special statute.

It also claims that the limitation in the statute is two years and that Mr. Butler either negligently or designedly failed to bring action, and plaintiff believed his rights were not protected.

Frank L. Washburn appears for the administrators of the Butler estate.

GROVER CLEVELAND SPOKE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Princeton, N. J., Oct. 22.—The one hundred and fiftyfirst birthday of Princeton University was celebrated here today. The academic procession of trustees, faculty, alumni, and undergraduates was the leading feature, led by Grover Cleveland, the Earl of Aberdeen, and President Patton. Grover Cleveland read a long address on the subject of self-made men. At the conclusion of his speech, the degree of doctor of laws was conferred upon Lord Aberdeen, who made a brief speech.

SUPERIOR COURT—LILLEY, J.

The libel suit of Fay vs. John H. Harrington was resumed this morning, several witnesses having been called for the plaintiff, after which the arguments of counsel were made. The Judge's charge was in order after the noon recess.

FUNERALS.

O'LOUGHLIN—The funeral of Patrick O'Loughlin occurred yesterday afternoon and interment was in the Catholic cemetery. The bearers were Messrs. Peter J. Brady, Michael Maan, Richard Powers, Dennis Sullivan, nd George McKenna.

AN EXCHANGE OF TRUNKS.

The Priest Has Gone to Africa With the Confectioner's Outfit.

Joseph Simone, an Italian confectioner who arrived on the steamship Hesperia and landed in New York a few days ago, was surprised when he looked into the trunk he brought with him.

The customs inspectors wondered what a confectioner wanted with a trunkful of things that belonged to a priest. Joseph explained. He said he and his brother Andro, who is a Catholic missionary bound for Africa, had left Italy on the same day. They had trunks just alike, and they got mixed.

The priest will doubtless be more startled than Joseph when he opens his trunk and finds it filled with the utensils of a confectioner. Joseph will send the priest's trunk to him, and the priest will doubtless forward the confectioner's trunk as quickly as he can after having found out what is in it.—Exchange.

Cat That Hunts Like a Bird Dog.

Mr. Howard Reed, the son of Dr. H. B. Reed of Milford, Pa., started out hunting recently for partridge and woodcock, and was followed by the house cat. All efforts on the part of the young hunter to drive the cat back home were futile. It was bound to go with him, and it illustrated its ability as a hunter by its "pointing" a woodcock, which young Reed shot. Then it "flushed" a partridge, which was also bagged by the hunter. Dr. Reed says he would not part with the cat for the best bird dog in America.—Exchange.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A.D. 1886.

{SEAL.} A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

The Road to Klondike

Is a long and hard one. It's much easier to get

Gold Dust

from your grocer. Sold everywhere and cleans everything. Made only by

THE N. K. FAIRBANK CO.,

Chicago. St. Louis. New York. Boston. Philadelphia.

Do You Know

A Good Place to Leave Your

Watch for Repairs?

GO TO

LEGAULT & CO.,

The One-Price Jewelers,

70 Central, cor. Prescott Sts.

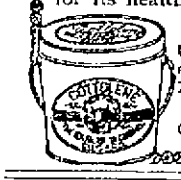
ASK FOR COUPONS.

Endorsed by All.

Did you ever hear of a physician recommending fat pork as a diet? of an epicure who enjoyed lard-soaked food? of a chef who used lard in his most dainty dishes?

COTTOLENE

is endorsed by physicians, epicures and cooking authorities for its healthfulness, delicacy and efficiency.



The genuine Cottolene is sold everywhere in one to ten pound yellow tins, with our trade-marks—"*Cottolene*" and *steer's head in cotton-plant wreath*—on every tin. Not guaranteed if sold in any other way. Made only by

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,

Chicago. St. Louis. New York. Montreal.

Now is the Time

TO BUY A

Richmond Range

If your old range is not giving satisfaction buy a RICHMOND RANGE before the coming of the severely cold weather. You will save money in doing so.

Floor Coverings of All Descriptions at the Lowest Prices.

Come and see our Heating Stoves. You will wonder how we sell them so cheap.

General Furniture Satisfactory in Quality and Price.

PETER DAVEY,

134 Market Street - - - Opposite Palmer

TELEPHONE: RESIDENCE, 458-2; STORE 314-2.

A Ship's Bottom Covered with Barnacles.

As a ship's bottom becomes covered with barnacles after long voyages, that impede its progress, so the inner lining of the stomach becomes changed, unnatural and its action after years of abuse obstructed. The recent discovery of a process for "scrubbing" out the stomach and releasing from the delicate inner tissues accumulations that nature has been unable to repel, is only another endorsement of the celebrated Carlsbad Sprudel Salt, now sold in every drug store of the land. This salt dissolves the mucous coatings, restores to action the full functions of the greatest organ of the body, brings back to full force the digestive powers and, of course, imparts to the whole body through nerves and veins renewed life. Physicians recommend a trip to Carlsbad after fruitless efforts to cure. Why not try Carlsbad Sprudel Salt, an agreeable and cheap aid to nature's great machinery.—From the *Troy Press*.

NOTICE OF STATE ELECTION

November 2, 1897.

CITY OF LOWELL.

City Clerk's Office,
October 14, 1897.

Notice is hereby given, in accordance with the provisions of Title V of Chapter 417 of the Acts of the year 1893, that meetings of the citizens of Lowell qualified to vote as the law directs will be held on Tuesday, the Second day of November, 1897, in the various precincts of the several wards and at the following places

[Note to the Warden—Read only the precinct in which you are serving.]

WARD ONE.

Prect. 1—Booth, Elliott St., Cor. Middlesex St.

Prect. 2—Jackson Hall.

Prect. 3—Booth, First St., Cor. Bridge St.

WARD TWO.

Prect. 1—Booth, Tremont St., Cor. Merrimack St.

Prect. 2—Booth, Mann School Yard.

Prect. 3—Booth, North Common, opp. Morrill School.

WARD THREE.

Prect. 1—Booth, Rock St., Cor. Willis St.

Prect. 2—Ward Room, Engine House, Branch St.

Prect. 3—Booth, Junc. of Middlesex, Branch, and Dover Sts.

WARD FOUR.

Prect. 1—Booth, Highland St., Cor. Thorndike St.

Prect. 2—Booth, Gorham St., Cor. Congress St.

Prect. 3—Ward Room, Lyon St.

WARD FIVE.

Prect. 1—Booth, George St., Cor. Church St.

Prect. 2—Booth, Hosford Square, Central St.

Prect. 3—Booth, Chestnut St., Cor. Fayette St.

WARD SIX.

Prect. 1—Booth, Jewett St., Junc. of Bridge St.

Prect. 2—Booth, West Third St., near Bridge St.

Prect. 3—Booth, Lakeview Ave., near Aiken Ave.

WARD SEVEN.

Prect. 1—Ward Room, Engine House, Fletcher St.

Prect. 2—Booth, Willie St., at Lighting Station.

Prect. 3—Booth, Riverside St., Cor. Mammoth Road.

WARD EIGHT.

Prect. 1—Booth, Chester St., Cor. of Westford St.

Prect. 2—Booth, Smith St., Cor. Shaw St.

Prect. 3—Booth, Lincoln St., near Quebec St.

WARD NINE.

Prect. 1—Ward Room, Engine House, High St.

Prect. 2—Booth, Fort Hill Ave., Cor. Rogers St.

Prect. 3—Booth, Moore St., near Gorham St.

The polls to be opened at six o'clock in the forenoon and closed at four o'clock in the afternoon.

Then and there to give in their votes on one ballot for—Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary, Treasurer, Auditor, Attorney-General, Councillor Sixth CouncillorDistrict; and in Wards Number Five and Nine for Senator Sixth Middlesex Senatorial District; and in Wards Number One, Two, Three Four, Six, Seven and Eight for Senator Seventh Middlesex Senatorial District; and in Wards Four, Seven and Eight three Representatives in the General Court from the Twenty-fifth Middlesex Representative District; and in Wards Number One, Two, Three and Six for three Representatives in the General Court from the Twenty-sixth Middlesex Representative District; and in Wards Number Five and Nine for two Representatives in the General Court from the Twenty-seventh Middlesex Representative District; for County Commissioner, Register of Deeds and County Treasurer.

By order of the Mayor and Aldermen.
—Girard P. Dadman,
City Clerk.

R. J. MOWER,

PRACTICAL

WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN

285 Central Street.

THE NEW YORK MAYORALTY

Head of the Tammany Democracy on His Critics.

Said They Were Disappointed—Stand for Good Government and Lower Taxes—Dr. McGlynn Wants George Elected.

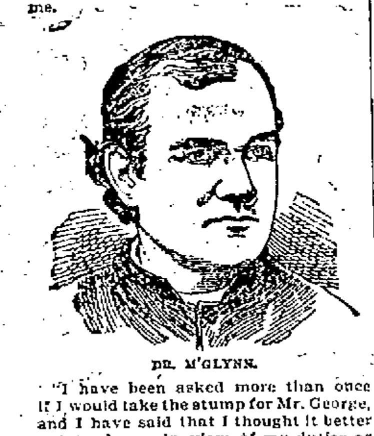
New York, Oct. 23.—Richard Croker, in an interview, replies to the attack on him by Henry George and Charles Dayton in their stumping for the Jefferson Democracy. Mr. Croker said: "It is not the custom of Democrats in this city to resort to personal abuse. I regard the attacks of Mr. George and Mr. Dayton as the utterances of men who have been disappointed in their ambitions, and who are now seeking to hoodwink the voters in the interest of the Republican party or of its ally, the Citizens' union. I feel complimented by the fact that they appear to have made me their platform. They claim I went abroad. So I did. I went because my health demanded it. Had I not done so I would not be alive today.

"Of either of these gentlemen I have nothing personal to say. This is not a campaign of personality. The Democracy is seeking to establish a government that will lower taxes, restore order out of chaos in the public streets, and give more freedom and liberty to all who wish to live in our splendid city. Mr. George and Mr. Dayton seem to have adopted Jimmy O'Brien's old tactics.

"The Democrats, in my judgment, will not be hoodwinked this time by the effort of men who make deals with the Republicans. The voters have too much at stake. People want prosperity and a sound Democratic government restored to this city. If Mr. George wants to conduct the canvass the way he's now doing I am sure I have no objections. If we cannot win our elections on Democratic principles and Democratic platforms we do not want to win at all. If Mr. George believes that personalities will get votes for him he can keep right along. If he is such a great lover of justice as he pretends to be the grand jury room is open to him now just the same as it would be if he were mayor. If I have offended him by coming home and doing my duty as a citizen and a Democrat I am very sorry he takes a different view of the matter than I do. So long as I live and have my health I shall continue to do my duty as a citizen of this city."

DR. M'GLYNN ON HENRY GEORGE.

New Yory, Oct. 23.—The following statement has been issued from the George headquarters as the views of Dr. McGlynn in this campaign and stated by him personally: "I am in the greatest sympathy with Mr. George's movement; more than I ever was before, if that is possible, and regret that I cannot see Mr. George oftener, as I am 60 miles out of town. I have the greatest esteem for Mr. George, his character and his personality, and my adherence to his doctrines has increased and not declined. I told the New York Journal and Advertiser some time ago that I would vote for a good man if the Democrats had sense enough to put up one, for instance, Henry George, for whom it would be the dearest wish of my life to vote. Mr. George's nomination was therefore a great delight to me.



DR. M'GLYNN.

"I have been asked more than once if I would take the stump for Mr. George, and I have said that I thought it better not to do so, in view of my duties as pastor and in view of my promise to the archbishop. I have come into town expressly for the purpose of paying my respects to Mr. George and affirming my thorough devotion to him and his cause, and I earnestly desire and pray that he shall win. I believe that Mr. George ought to be elected and pray that he shall be, because he is a thoroughly honest man; because he is a man of vast knowledge; because he is a man who will do right though heaven fall; because he is a man who will give us a thoroughly honest and at the same time liberal administration. He is a man who will never sacrifice principle for mere policy. He will appoint none but thoroughly honest men to positions, but, over and above all, I believe that Mr. George's nomination and the campaign he is making—better still his election—will give an immense impetus to the principles he is advocating. I believe that Mr. George is the foremost teacher of proper principles."

MR. GEORGE ON POVERTY.

New York, Oct. 23.—In one of his speeches last night, Mr. George said that nothing could be more repugnant to his nature than the assertion that he wanted children to work; it was the pressure of poverty, he said, that makes parents send their children to work at a delicate age. Repress that, and you begin in the right way. Open up a way for the father to find work, and he will earn enough to keep his children from working before they are 14 years old. If there are men living in tenement houses not fit for a brute, he added, it is not because they like it; it is because they are poor.

REBELLION IN THE RANKS.

New York, Oct. 23.—There is a rebellion in the ranks of the German-American Reform union. The action of the general committee in endorsing the Citizen's union ticket a few days ago is the cause. One branch has seceded, and it claims the majority of the others will follow. A meeting of 250 of the disaffected ones was held last night. F. O. Dettmann declared that a majority of the members of the organization are in revolt and will rally to the standard of the German-American Democratic union. Several others made speeches vowing loyalty to Van Wyck and all his associates.

PRINT CLOTH MARKET.

Fall River, Mass., Oct. 23.—The print cloth market is quiet and manufacturers are little inclined to dispose of goods at the present prices, doing so only for nearby delivery. The production for the week is 230,000 peices, and 160,000 pieces have been disposed of on the present basis. Of this amount 67,000 pieces are for immediate delivery and 102,000 pieces are for future shipment. The stock of goods on hand has been increased by about 70,000 pieces. Although bidders are offering 2 7-16 cents for deliveries in January and later, manufacturers are declining to sell on that basis. The spot market is quiet at 2 3-8 cents.

NO GRIP FOR DELTA UPSILON.

Northampton, Mass., Oct. 23.—The convention of the Delta Upsilon fraternity closed yesterday. These officers were elected: President, Judge E. B. Sherman of Chicago, Middlebury, '60; vice presidents, C. H. Bumstead, Pennsylvania university, '98; C. H. Roe, Michigan, '99; C. W. Chester, Pennsylvania, '97; secretary, Goldwin Goldsmith, Columbia, '96; orator, Rev. Dr. McEwen, Adelbert, '78; poet, W. L. Corbin, Amherst, '96; historian, Stephen Cone, Syracuse, '01. It was voted not to adopt any grip, considering the fraternity is a non-secret one.

SCORE WAS TIED.

St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 23.—The Baltimore and All-American teams played here yesterday afternoon before a great crowd. The game was hotly contested and darkness prevented its completion, the game being called on a tied score in the 10th inning. Score:

Baltimore	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	—9
All-Americans	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	—9

Batteries—Horton and Clark; Powell and Donahue.

INSPECTED A RAILROAD.

New York, Oct. 23.—Mayor Quincy and a party of Boston officials and others visited Patchogue, L. I., yesterday, to examine the two mile stretch of the Boynton bicycle railroad. The Boston officials have been petitioned for the fight to build such a road in their city. The visitors expressed themselves pleased with what they saw.

GYPSY MOTH WARFARE.

Boston, Oct. 23.—The war of extermination against the gypsy moth is being waged by the agents of the board of agriculture more vigorously than ever. A careful survey of the brown-tail moth field will be made immediately, and every owner of property where the eggs are found will be notified of their location, and will be furnished with a copy of the law, with clear information of their duty to suppress it. A list of every infested place will be made for each city and town, and furnished the authorities.

Under the new law mayors and aldermen or selectmen of such cities or towns are liable to indictment and a fine of $10 each per day for each day they neglect to take action after due notice. Owners of property, on conviction of neglect, are liable to a fine of $1 per day or a jail sentence.

SCHEME OF AMNESTY.

Havana, Oct. 23.—A special dispatch from Madrid says that the cabinet will put into force an extensive amnesty scheme. The dispatch also reports that "public opinion in Spain is now animated and hopeful in view of the decision of the government to make claims against the United States on the score of filibustering expeditions."

WINNER OF A GOLD MEDAL.

New York, Oct. 23.—The gold medal offered by the American Guild of Organists, the gift of Walter J. Clemson of Taunton, Mass., for the best musical setting in anthem for words selected from the old testament by a committee of the guild, has been awarded to W. C. McFarlane, organist and choir master of All Soul's church, of which Rev. R. Heber Newton is rector, this city.

A Never-die.

The "life-time" of Dr. Bull's Cougt Syrup will never draw to a close. When a mother once uses it, she continues its use right along; because, she found, for curing cough, cold, croup and whooping-cough Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup unequalled by any other similar medicine. "I have used Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, for ten or fifteen years in the family, for coughs and throat troubles caused by colds, and have found no superior article." Mrs. D. T. Clarke, 123 Congress St., Cleveland, O. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup can be had everywhere for 25 cents. Dealers will say they have something else "just as good or better," because they want to make more profit. Don't be "taken in." Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is the best.

BUSINESS BOOM

The Volume of Business is Steadily Increasing.

DECLINE IN COTTON HAS INJURED THE SOUTH.

Fever in Southern States a Hindrance.

New York, Oct. 23.—R. G. Dun & Co. have this to say about trade this week: After the heaviest buying ever known in many branches during September and the first half of October it was both natural and desirable that a more quiet period should give time for testing the size and temper of retail trade and for distributing part of the enormous quantities bought. In textile goods the rush of orders went far beyond all distributive demand in August and represented great replenishment of stocks, and the similar rush for goods has been correspondingly great in other lines during the past two months. In iron and steel and in boots and shoes there was actual danger of a speculative inflation of prices such as was seen in 1895, but it has been avoided, apparently for this season, by the solid sense of leading men, who regard a time of comparative quiet as essential to the coming and permanence of prosperity in their lines. As the buying for replenishment is partly satisfied and diminished, there is some decrease in the volume of transactions, though at the same time the working force has farther increased, the wages of labor have been in numerous cases advanced, and the foundation is laid more broadly every week for larger buying and business hereafter.

The severe decline in cotton to 6.12 cents from 8.25 cents Aug. 30 is due to widespread confidence in large estimates of yield. It is considered that the prevalence of fever in southern cities has much decreased deliveries, but it also greatly diminishes southern speculation, which is at this season a potent force in sustaining prices. A natural consequence of the decline in cotton is the fall of print goods to the lowest point in the history of the market, 2.37 cents, and cotton goods generally are easy, with limited sales of staples. All woolen goods are firm, but there is no new business of note for spring outside of dress goods.

FIRMS YIELDING

An Incident Which Foreshadows End of Strike.

SIX STRIKERS HAVE ALSO GONE BACK.

This the Begining of a Settlement.

Brockton, Mass., Oct. 23.—Labor circles were greatly interested in a new development in the sole fasteners' strike last night, an incident which may foreshadow an early ending of the present troubles. The firms of E. Taylor & Co., F. E. White company and Joyce & Fletcher each made a settlement with their striking men. It has been predicted for a couple of days past that the strike was nearing a settlement, that is, a settlement in which the strikers would lose. The action of the three firms is just opposite to general expectations outside of unionism. Taylor & Co. had two operators, the White company four and Joyce & Fletcher two. The terms of agreement are not known, but it is generally understood that the price will be two and one-quarter cents per pair, the wage contended for, and that when the men go back to work the non-union help hired to fill the strikers' places will be discharged.

To offset the encouraging announcement for the strikers it is admitted that six strikers have gone back to work, all being well-to-do workmen, and three of them non-union men. Several other strikers have weakened and would go back if they could get company, as they hardly dare to face the taunts of the strikers should they go in. The demonstrations which have occurred nightly at the factories were lacking last night, and the quietude was a matter of general comment.

GLOUCESTER COMPANY WON.

Walnut Hill, Mass., Oct. 23.—Teams representing the 12 companies of the Eighth regiment, Massachusetts infantry, held their annual rifle competition here yesterday. All conditions were excellent, and quick and satisfactory work was accomplished. Company G of Gloucester won the state trophy and the regimental bronze with a score of 405. Company B of Amesbury won second prize with a score of 402, and company K of Danvers third prize with a score of 379.

First class job printing done at this office.

it's a death tap at your life door. If you knew it you wouldn't neglect such a cough.

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar is a simple remedy but it acts like magic in all cases of throat or bronchial trouble. Sold by druggists.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

TO PROMOTE BIMETALLISM

What France is Willing to do for Free Coinage.

How Great Britain Might Help—Official Statement of Senator Wolcott About His Conference in London.

London, Oct. 23.—The correspondence in regard to the bimetallic proposals of the United States monetary commission was issued by the British foreign office last night, and the following account of the negotiations was taken from it.

On the invitation of the British premier, Senator Wolcott explained that the object of the mission was to ascertain in advance of an international conference, if one sohuld be called, the views of the government. The envoys had reached a complete and satisfactory understanding with the French government for free coinage at a ratio of 15 1-2. The senator then presented the following list of contributions which he suggested that Great Britain might make:



SENATOR WOLCOTT.

First, the opening of the Indian mints and the repeal of the order making the sovereign legal tender in India.

Second, placing one-fifth of the bullion in the issue department of the Bank of England in silver.

Third, raising the legal tender limit of silver to say £10 and issuing 20 shilling notes based on silver, which shall be legal tender, and the retirement, in graduation or otherwise, of the 10 shilling gold pieces and the substitution of paper based on silver.

Fourth, an agreement to coin annually so much silver, the amount to be left open.

Fifth, the opening of the English mints to the coinage of rupees and to the coinage of British dollars which shall be full legal tender in the straits settlement and other silver standard colonies, and tenders in the united kingdom to the limit of silver legal tender.

Sixth, colonial action and the coinage of silver in Egypt.

Seventh, something having the general scope of the Huskisson plan.

The meeting then closed and it was understood by the parties that the absence of the French ambassador, Baron De Courcel, from the proceedings should be regarded as informal and a second conference was held. The French ambassador said that France was ready to reopen her mints to the coinage of silver if the commercial nations adopted the same course, and he advocated at great length the ratio of 15 1-2; but, he explained, France would not consider the reopening of the mints of India alone as being suffielnet guarantee to permit the French government to reopen the French mints to the free coinage of silver.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach then announced definitely that Great Britain would not agree to open the English mints to the unlimited coinage of silver, and that whatever views he and his colleagues might separately hold regarding bimetallism, he could say that they were united on this point.

Baron De Courcel said, as a personal suggestion, that among contributions he though Great Britain should open the Indian mints and also agree to purchase £10,000,000 of silver for a series of years.

Senator Wolcott accepted the proposal that the British government should make this purchase with proper safeguards and provisions as to the place and manner of its use.

Since this conference the British government has been considering the proposals and finally made the reply handed to the United States ambassador Thursday.

WHY INDIA OBJECTED.

London, Oct. 23.—The reply of the government of India upon which Lord Salisbury based his decision is a long document, giving an emphatic negative to the proposal to reopen the India mints. It says: "The first result of the suggested measures, if they were to succeed even temporarily in the object, would be an intense disturbance of Indian trade and industry. There would be a sudden rise in exchange, which, if the ratio of 15½ to 1 were adopted, would be to about 23d the rupee. Such a rise would be enough to kill our expert trade for a time at least, unless the public was convinced that the arrangement would be permanent and have the effect intended. The paralysis of trade and industry would be prolonged and would be accompanied by acute individual suffering. None of the advantages expected would be attained, and the country would pass through a critical period which would retard its progress for years."

CONFIDENCE IN SOUND MONEY.

Paris, Oct. 23.—The Times, referring to Great Britain's refusal to agree to the proposals of the United States monetary commission, says: "The British government has not hesitated to disappoint the hopes of those who counted upon the reopening of the Indian mints and the meeting of an international monetary conference. Now it is only a risk to keep alive the unfortunate illusions. Nobody will now dare to talk of the pretended inclination of Great Britain to change her currency, and as nobody will have the impudence to demand for France a coinage repudiated by our neighbors, we can again have full confidence in sound currency. Any doubt on this point is now dissipated."

VIEWS OF LONDON EDITORS.

London, Oct. 23.—The Times says editorially this morning: "When the extent and significance of the American proposals come to be generally understood, we shall be surprised if even the bimetallists venture to contend that they could have been accepted as the basis of any serious international agreement. It is really amusing—we do not like to use so harsh a word as impertinent—that some gentlemen from the United States should come here to tell us how to improve our methods of currency and banking. The counsels of the fox that lost his tail are discounted by the common sense of mankind."

The Daily Chronicle says the public will read the story of the negotiations with not a little surprise. It calls Senator Wolcott's proposal "cool" and asks "What of Mr. Balfour and his promise in the house of commons in March of last year that the government would reopen the Indian mints?"

The Standard says: "Senator Wolcott's exposition of his proposals shows that President McKinley knows how to choose a man of talent when a difficult, if not hopeless, piece of work is to be done outside the United States. Lord Elgin and his colleagues have never done finer work than in their dispatch, which has laid the silver ghost in India for a long time to come. Its facts are convincing and its logic is irresistible."

ONE STANDARD OF MORALS.

Toronto, Oct. 23.—In her address at the world's convention of the W. C. T. union, Frances Willard said among other things: "The foundation and the keystone in the arch of heathenism is the sacrifice of woman's purity on the altar of man's sensuality, and if there is one monstrous thing which above another represents the anti-Christ, it is that fact. In oriental countries women are helpless in the hands of men as they have been through the dark centuries, and the depths of degradation to which this utter dependence has reduced them are beyond all power of western comprehension.

"We hold that there is but one standard for men and women, and that they are equally capable of living up to it. We steadfastly believe that all law should set forth the ideal, that it should beckon men to the summit rather than provide for them, under no matter what restrictions, those indulgences in alcoholic liquors, opium and social vice, whereby they live upon a sensual plane."

ORIGIN OF THE WINDSOR FIRE.

Halifax, Oct. 23.—A colored youth named Charles Croxon, who has been arrested at Windsor on suspicion of knowing considerable about the conflagration which destroyed the town last Sunday, tells a startling story. Croxon says he was asleep in the dive run by the colored man Fletcher, alongside whose place the fire started, and who is also under arrest. Fletcher occupied the same room. Between 2 and 3 a. m. John McIntyre, the third prisoner, knocked at the outside door and called out that there was a fire in the barn. Fletcher and Croxon got out, and the three men ran from the scene without attempting to extinguish the flames, which they could have done easily. It is known that McIntyre bought a can of oil the day before the fire, while Croxon states that Fletcher removed some of the most valuable furniture and fittings from his place the night before.

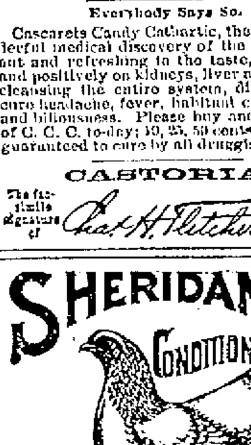
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The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER



It will keep your chickens strong and healthy. It will make young pullets lay early. Worth its weight in gold for moulting hens, and prevents all diseases. It is absolutely pure. Highly concentrated. In quantity costs only a tenth of a cent a day. No other kind like it.

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NATIONAL LEAD CO., BOSTON BRANCH,
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Sometimes needs a reliable, monthly, regulating medicine. Only harmless and the purest drugs should be used. If you want the best, get

Dr. Peal's Pennyroyal Pills

They are prompt, safe and certain in result. The genuine (Dr. Peal's) never disappoint. Sent anywhere, $1.00. Address PEAL MEDICINE Co., Cleveland, O.

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CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets CURE CONSTIPATION

REGULATE THE LIVER

10c 25c 50c ALL DRUGGISTS

You Have Struck the Right Place

When you have found

PETER WATSON'S

Celebrated Bakeries

For if you are looking for the best quality of bakers' supplies, you are always sure to get the best when trading at either of his stores, which are located at

62 TO 60 CHARLES STREET AND 465 LAWRENCE STREET.

If you desire he will supply your wants by calling at your home. Parties and weddings a specialty.

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Undertaker and Funeral Director

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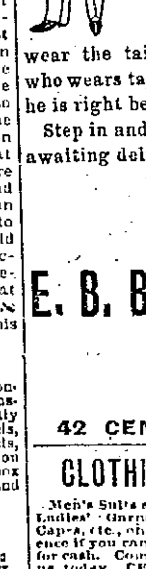
Calls, night or day, promptly attended to. Carriages furnished for weddings and christenings.

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ELECTRICIANS.

72 MIDDLE STREET

IS IT BY CHANCE



that we employ more hands, use up more cloth, work earlier and later than any other shop in the street?

To call it chance would be to say that people are indifferent as to what they wear, as just as likely to go one place as another for their clothes. You will not say that if you wear the tailor article. The man who wears tailor-made is pretty sure he is right before he goes ahead.

Step in and see the 16 suits on hand awaiting delivery.

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TAILORS,

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Millinery Opening

We desire to inform the ladies of Lowell and vicinity that our annual Fall Opening of French and American Millinery occurs Friday and Saturday, October 1 and 2, and a cordial invitation is extended to all to attend.

Abbie M. Smith

175 Merrimack Street, Lowell.
Mrs. M. E. Dudley, Assistant.

LESTER'S SCHOOL OF DANCING AND DEPORTMENT

Runels' Building.—Ninth Season.

Opening Reception, Saturday, Oct 2.

Adult classes every Thursday and Saturday evenings, 7.30 to 10.30. Children's class, Saturday, Oct. 2d, 2.30. Terms: 10 lessons, $3.00; 3 lessons, $1.00; private lessons at residence, 50c., at hall, $1.00. Office at residence, 38 Read street corner Fourth.

CLOTHING ON CREDIT.

Men's Suits and Overcoats, Boys' Clothing Ladies' Garments, Silk Waists, Skirts, Capes, etc., on credit and rebate the difference if you can buy lower elsewhere, even for cash. Come and open an account with us today. CENTRAL SUPPLY CO., 117 Merrimack St., Room 1, over Mole Bros., open every evening.

DO YOU WANT A FINE H. F. Miller Piano FOR $70 With Stool, Cover and Book

If so call at once at 101 Westford street. It is the place where High Grade Pianos are always sold at a low figure.

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Free! Free!

For a short time we are going to sample

DR. KINGFORD'S RED Clover Sarsaparilla

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Come in and get a dose absolutely free.

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IN THE WORLD OF SPORT

THE GAME OF PALLONE.

The Sport of Big Ball, the National Game of Italy--Similar In Many Ways to Tennis and Racquets.

Few spectators of the modern game of lawn tennis know whence we derive our chalked lines, the central net, the graceful gestures and rapid strokes. A moment's thought suffices to convince us that lawn tennis boasts Italian origin. Not by brute strength but by rapid calculation and agility of limb are the points gained. And not far in Italy need we travel ere we find in Milan, then Florence, and in each successive Italian city, the sporting population consumed with interest in what they call pallone.

Now, for whatever Italians may be famed, athletic sports and manly games are not among their strong points. Nevertheless, this single game is so universally played as to merit the term of national. From the Alps to the sea pallone is witnessed by enthusiastic crowds of spectators.

There is being made an effort in Italy to arouse an interest in pallone outside of the professional sporting circles, by whom now alone it is performed, and that Italian colleges and universities should take up the sport and play it as English college men do cricket and Americans baseball.

This game of pallone (big ball), whose rules are so simple as almost to appear childish, is played upon an oblong court 100 by 25 meters in extent. It is divided crosswise in the center by a line. The players are nine, four on each side and one pitcher. The implements are a leather air filled ball, 10 to 12 centimeters in diameter, and a bracciale. This last consists of a cylindrical wooden glove, weighing six pounds, made all in one piece, cut to fit the hand inside and outside studded with hard wood teeth and bound with steel bands. The players arrange themselves near the two extremes of the court, four on each side, and the pitcher takes his place in a square gage in the center of one end of the court.

One set of players is called the azzurri (blues), the other rossi (reds). The game is begun by the battitare (pitcher) serving the ball to each of the receivers on the opposite side in turn. The ball must go over the cord extended in the middle of the court, like the central net of the tennis ground, touch the ground once on each side and be returned to the player on the extreme left of the other side.

The ball is received and returned with the wooden glove, re-returned and so forth. Each time that either side receives and returns the ball, making it comply with the requirements—that is, pass above the central cord and not go out of the limits of the court—15 points are gained. The maximum number of points is 45, but it is called 40. That is to say, the third and last round adds but 10 and out to the preceding 30 points. Then the players reverse sides, and the pitcher of the winning side serves the ball.

This game dates from the sixteenth century, and in many of the provincial Italian towns the bracciali count their years of active service by the hundreds. They are handed down from generation to generation, usually belonging to the noble family of the place, and loaned to each succeeding player as he makes his reputation on the field. The costumes of silk and brocade are rich in the extreme, for here the Italian can give his fancy for bright colors free play, and some of the more noted players adopt the ancient costume or livery of their patrons.

If Italian boys and youths could be induced to take more interest in athletics, their school life, which by them is looked upon as a forced confinement and banishment from all pleasure, would hold attractions, and in the intercourse with the schools and colleges of other nations, which common sports and common amusements only can bring, would come wider horizons, healthier morals and better dispositions. Skill does not suffice to insure victory. The wind has to be reckoned with, the intangible psychic condition of each player and so forth.

Outside Piedmont and Tuscany, the classic grounds of pallone, the game is improperly played, an India rubber ball, "the ball of children," is taken in the place of its leathern brother, and the rules are neglected and softened to weaklier demands. There was a time when a game of pallone was one of the chief spectacles offered to foreign princely visitors, being played in richly decorated courts to the sound of trumpets, horns and cymbals, in the presence of distinguished citizens, and special tribunes to see it were run up, for the seats in which fabulous prices were paid. In cases of doubtful victory the pros and cons of the various sides were gravely discussed by statesmen, and scientific professors and international commissions were even called to decide concerning the points of dispute at issue.

In Rome only last century the great patricians had pallone courts within their palaces and protected and dressed the players at their own expense. Nay, when Clement XII died, it was arranged that a special series of games should be played at the Belvedere to divert the cardinals confined for the conclave. These games were witnessed by the cardinals with the keenest interest from the windows of the Vatican. Nor did the ladies in those days take less interest than their menfolk in the sport, while nowadays ladies are not often seen in the courts. Formerly, too, crack players were summoned from different cities, just as now we engage some great artist or actor, and the defeat of a citizen would be taken to heart by the whole population of a town.

CORDANG THE CHAMPION.

Wonderful Performance of the Long Distance Racing Cyclist of Holland--Marvelous Records Made In England.

The wonderful record made by Maurice Cordang, the Dutch long distance cyclist at the Crystal Palace track in London, on Sept. 15 and 16, when he rode the distance of 616 miles and 340 yards in 24 hours, has ever since been the chief topic of conversation in cycling circles everywhere.

The record that Cordang captured was previously held by Constance Huret, the French long distance champion, and was made on Aug. 14 last, when he rode 564 miles and 1,500 yards within the 24 hours.

Favored with fine, calm weather throughout, paced by seven quads and three quints, all fitted with wind shields similar to those used in Huret's ride, and judiciously led, Cordang accomplished a splendid performance, which is not likely to be surpassed this year.

Starting at a moderate speed of 28 miles an hour, Cordang did not get inside Huret's figures until four hours had expired, when he had a lead of 600 yards. He never fell behind from this point, although at 12 hours his advantage was not very great.

It was during the second 12 hours that his superiority became conspicuous. With 115 minutes to ride, Cordang had equaled Huret's full total of 564 miles 1,510 yards. In the balance of time at his disposal the Dutchman covered 51 miles and some yards, piling up a total score of 616 miles 340 yards by the time the pistol fired.

His stoppages, three in number, only occupied 19 minutes during the 24 hours. While riding he occasionally sponged his face and took food, consisting of broth, chicken, bananas, eggs and other easily digested articles. Although a voracious feeder, Cordang did not overload himself with food during this ride. He was in splendid form as the finish approached.

In the final hour he covered 28 miles 1,440 yards, or 745 yards more than in the first. The six hundredth mile was done in 1:48 2-5, and the five hundred and ninety-seventh in 1:57 4-6. As this would indicate, he finished in splendid condition. During the whole ride he was cheerful and self possessed, occasionally demanding faster pace. He never had a bad time.

When the pistol fired, Cordang eased up for a lap or so and then resumed full speed for the five miles more necessary to reach 1,000 kilometers. His full time for this distance was 24h. 12m. 21 4-5 s, or 16h. 24m. 34 1-5s inside the record made by Corre at Lille in March, 1891—40h. 36m. 56s.

Some idea of the wonderful staying powers of this fast Dutchman may be gleaned from the fact that the six hundred and tenth mile was covered in 1m. 56s, truly a wonderful performance.

The Crystal Palace track, on which Cordang made these wonderful records, is considered the fastest in England and one of the fastest tracks in the world. Most of the recent records have been made on it, as it is the favorite riding place of J. W. Stocks, the famous English long distance rider, who, on Sept. 27, had a go at the hour record and put the new figures up to 32 miles 1,086 yards, breaking his own previous record of 32 miles 440 yards.

In his ride, Stocks broke all world's records from 6 to 33 miles and from 5 to 50 kilometers. The 33 miles were ridden in 1:01:34 2-5 (previous best, 1:02:17 4-5, by Michael), and the 50 kilometers in 56:50 1-5.

Platt Betts, the famous English short distance rider, who has recently gone to South Africa, placed many of the short distance records to his credit on the Crystal Palace track.

The following tables show Cordang's remarkable 24 hour ride by miles and hours:

Miles.	H. M. S.	Miles.	H. M. S.
1	2:11 1-5	140	5:09:11 1-5
2	4:22 1-5	150	5:23 01
3	6:23 1-5	160	5:45:10 2-5
4	8:31 4-5	170	6:09:57
5	10:52 2-5	180	6:33:03 3-5
6	13:03 1-5	190	6:56:15
7	15:05 1-5	200	7:20:27
8	17:10 2-5	210	7:44:15 4-5
9	19:25 1-5	220	8:08:53 4-5
10	21:06 3-5	230	8:31:51
11	23:49 1-5	240	8:57:05 2-5
12	25:53 2-5	250	9:20:09 1-5
13	27:53	260	9:44:32 4-5
14	29:51	270	10:08:21
15	32:00 3-5	280	10:32:08 2-5
16	34:05 2-5	290	10:56:35 3-5
17	36:09 2-5	300	11:20:25 3-5
18	38:12 2-5	310	11:45:27 3-5
19	40:20	320	12:13:30 2-5
20	42:21 4-5	330	12:36:17 2-5
21	44:22	340	13:00:19 2-5
22	46:28 4-5	350	13:24:01 3-5
23	48:33 2-5	360	13:45:56 4-5
24	50:33 1-5	370	14:07:59 4-5
25	52:20 4-5	380	14:31:19 2-5
26	54:41 4-5	390	14:54:15 4-5
27	56:56 4-5	400	15:18:17
28	59:13	410	15:41:00 3-5
29	1:01:11 4-5	420	16:04:21 2-5
30	1:03:20 4-5	430	16:26:13 3-5
35	1:14:15 3-5	440	16:50:55
40	1:24:33 1-5	450	17:13:10 2-5
45	1:35:09 4-5	460	17:40:58 2-5
50	1:45:50 1-5	470	18:03:38 4-5
55	1:56:19 1-5	480	18:27:16 4-5
60	2:06:57 1-5	490	18:52:26 2-5
65	2:17:44 4-5	500	19:17:24 1-5
70	2:28:26 2-5	510	19:42:22 2-5
75	2:38:51 4-5	520	20:06:13 2-5
80	2:49:35 1-5	530	20:29:49 1-5
85	3:00:11 2-5	540	21:00:54
90	3:10:59 1-5	550	21:27:31
95	3:21:55 4-5	560	21:51:37
100	3:32:41 2-5	570	22:17:43 3-5
105	3:43:01 1-5	580	22:41:37
110	3:53:12 1-5	590	23:06:56 1-5
115	4:01:38 1-5	600	23:29:51 1-5
120	4:11:15 3-5	610	23:16:57
130	4:35:50 4-5		



MAURICE CORDANG.

Cordang had an immense reception on dismounting. Some thousands of spectators watched the close of his ride. His average pace throughout was 25 2-3 miles per hour, as compared with Huret's average of 23½ miles. Pem Coleman, W. Dutton and E. A. Powell, N. C. U., took the times, the last named confining himself to clocking the kilometers.

During all the time Cordang was training he constantly smoked big, black cigars.

Cordang rode a chain geared wheel and constantly cried out that his pacemakers were not going fast enough for him. He covered more miles in the last hour than he did in the first, and by accomplishing this feat his pacemakers, about 40 in number, earned $25 each.



SUCCESS OF MISS MAUDE ADAMS.

Not since Mrs. Fiske made her great success as Tess has there been such a pronounced theatrical achievement in New York city as the work of Miss Maude Adams as the star in "The Little Minister." Only a few weeks ago Miss Adams made her bow before a critical New York audience with many misgivings, for the critics had prepared her seemingly for failure. In the dramatization of Mr. Barrie's famous novel Miss Adams found more than she herself had looked for, and in a single night the timid little ingenue became a starring "lady of quality." "The Little Minister" is already the acknowledged dramatic success of the year.

POINTS ABOUT THE DOG.

Apple Head—A rounded head.

Brisket—The part of the body in front of the chest.

Brush—The tail.

Butterfly Nose—A spotted nose.

Button Ear—An ear the tip of which falls over and covers the orifice.

Cat Foot—A round foot.

Cheeky—A dog is said to be cheeky when his cheek bumps are strongly defined.

Chops—The pendulous lip of the bulldog.

Cow Hocks—Hocks that turn in.

Dew Claws—The superfluous claws that often appear above the foot on the inside of the leg.

Dishface—A dog is said to be dishfaced when his nose is higher than his muzzle at the stop.

Dudley Nose—A yellow or flesh colored nose.

Elbow—The top joint of the leg.

Feather—The hair at the back of the legs and under the tail.

Flag—The tail of a setter.

Flews—The pendulous lips of the bloodhound and other breeds.

Frill—A mass of hair on the breast.

Hare Foot—A long foot.

Haw—The red inside of the eyelid shown in bloodhounds, St. Bernards and some other breeds.

Leather—The skin of the ear.



A—Nasal bone. B—Stop. C—Occiput. D—Brisket. E—Frill. F—Top of shoulders. G—Forearm. H—Elbows. I—Knee. J—Stifle joint. K—Hock. L—Feather. MM—Pasterns.

TECHNICAL TERMS USED BY THE EXPERTS.

Occiput — The projecting bone or lump at the back of the head.

Overshot—The upper teeth projecting beyond the under.

Pig Jaw—Same as overshot.

Pilly—A term applied to soft coat.

Rose Ear—An ear the tip of which turns back and shows the interior of the organ.

Smudge Nose—A nose which is not wholly black, but not spotted, giving the appearance of some of the black having been rubbed off.

Stifles—The top joints of the hind legs.

Stop—The indentation below the eyes which is most perceptible in the bulldog, but noticeable to a less extent in other breeds.

Tulip Ear—An erect ear.

Undershot—The lower teeth projecting in front of the upper ones.

Harry Wright, a student at New university, who was prostrated recently by severe athletic training turns out to have been extremely ignorant of hygienic laws. He ate a hearty meal immediately after a long run and then indulged in heavy gymnasium work on a full stomach. Physicians wonder he did not die.

SOME SPORTING NOTES.

Now that Frank Starbuck has beaten Jimmy Michael, Eddie McDuffie, the Boston rider, is most anxious to get on another race with Michael.

J. C. Coulston, a Philadelphia rider, claims to have ridden a century on a wheel geared to 188 inches in 5 hours and 8 minutes.

The 4-year-old bay colt Bel Esprit, by Bow Bells, out of Alabama, by Hambletonian 1641, second dam Emeline, by Almont, Jr., has been sold to R. H. Plant, Macon, Ga., at a reported price of $2,500.

Clarence A. Haight of San Francisco won the championship at live birds in the California Wing club for the season of 1897. His score for the season was 81 out of 84. This score was made in seven matches of 12 birds each.

At a recent meeting of the A. A. U. the question of the registration of basket ball players was referred to the basket ball committee, to report to the registration committee on. Dr. Luther Gulick, chairman of the basket ball committee, reports that the committee has decided that all basket ball players must become registered athletes, and that all basket ball games played must be sanctioned by the different associations of the A. A. U.

A New Foot Brake.

English bicyclists are much taken with a foot brake just introduced. It is hinged to the tube just in front of the crank bracket by a single attachment, and on the foot or feet being pressed upon the lever the spoon or block fixed at the other end is brought into contact with the tire just behind the chain wheel. This brake is used in combination with foot rests fixed upon the tube instead of upon the fork of the front wheel, so that when the rider is running down hill with feet on the rests the brake is instantly available. The method has various advantages. It is of unlimited power, operates on the rear wheel, is simple and not likely to get out of order and is easily and quickly attached and detached. It is, moreover, fairly accessible when pedaling, as the foot can be pressed on it in a moment. It will fit most machines, and its weight complete is said to be 22 ounces.

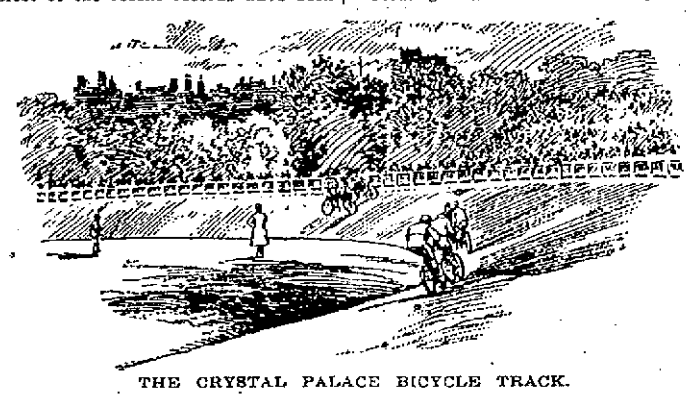
This Cycle Fits Any Rider.

More novelties in cycle construction have been patented or brought out during the present season than ever before in the history of the wheel, but while other inventors have been occupied in perfecting chainless devices it has remained for a New York man to bring forth a family bicycle. The new invention, properly termed, is an adjustable bicycle frame, and, if it possesses a third of the advantages claimed for it, will prove to be a radical improvement in cycle construction.

The frame differs little in design from those now in vogue, save that it is practically devoid of brazing. The connections are made by means of adjustable inner tubes and screws and are light, strong and simple. The easy manipulation of the screws will change the frame to any size desired, so that in half a minute it may be made to fit any rider. The frame can be lowered to fit a short boy or raised to accommodate a tall man. The wheel base can be lengthened or shortened in the same manner. The crank hanger also can be raised or lowered to any point desired.

If a woman wishes to ride the machine in skirts, the upper main tube can be lowered so as to convert it into a drop frame bicycle. Without the wheel is devoid of complications, and the style of connections adds to rather than detracts from its appearance.

Among the advantages claimed for this frame are that it will no longer be necessary to construct bicycles in different sizes; that one bicycle will do for the use of an entire family; that the adjustability of the crank hanger will render it equally available for track and road use, and that in case of injury any part can be replaced without requiring an entire new frame. Another advantage is that it can be taken apart quickly and packed in a box 30 inches long and broad by 10 inches deep. The chain adjustment permits of the chain being tightened, loosened or removed within a few seconds of time. The inventor claims that in lightness, strength and rigidity his machine compares favorably with any on the market.



THE CRYSTAL PALACE BICYCLE TRACK.

At Lebanon, N. H., recently C. O., a horse whose sex and breeding are not given, took a record of 2:29 in the 2:40 class for trotters, which was won by the horse named in straight heats.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Johnnie Daly is the name of a 9-year-old boy jockey who rides at 50 pounds. He is the youngest jockey to ride on a recognized race course, and he has been managing a horse since he was 3 years old. When he was 5, he was trusted alone on the road with horses.

Minetta, the roan mare by Russia, has reduced her record to 2:14¼.

A bay mare by Robin Hood won the 2:35 class for pacers at Brookfield, Mo., handicapped with the awful name of Syzygy. She took a record of 2:24½.

Cadet, 2:09¼, is owned by George A. Singerly of Philadelphia. His record was made in the third heat of the 2:11 class at Readville, Mass., recently.

At Fond du Lac, Wis., the bay stallion Cheyenne, by Nutbourne, reduced his record to 2:09½, and on the next day was killed in a wreck on the railroad while en route to Chippewa Falls.

The bay gelding Uncle Tom, pacer, 2:14¾, by Elf King, has been purchased by C. F. Neagle of Lexington, Ky.

Sphinx gets a new 2:20 performer this season in Faultless, the chestnut stallion who won the 2:24 class for trotters at Richmond, Ind., taking a record of 2:19¼.

St. Patrick, a brown stallion, is a new performer by Egotist, having taken a record of 2:29½ at Bedford, Ind.

Calvary Morris of Cleveland entertains the opinion that Elloree can beat the 2:03¾ of Maud S. to high wheel sulky and expects to train her next season with that purpose in view.

At Canton, O., the bay mare Florence, by Brown Wilkes, won the 2:40 trot, taking a record of 2:29¼.

Bonnie Boy, by Patchen Wilkes, although never trained until this year, took a pacing record of 2:25 at Cuba, N. Y., in the first race in which he ever started.

At Malcolm, Ia., Senator W, a bay yearling colt by the well known and fast trotter Senator A, won in straight heats in 1:33, 1:30½.

THE LOWELL SUN

JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Publisher.
SUN BUILDING,
Merrimack Square, Lowell, Mass.
Per Year, $3.00. Per Month, 25c.

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A Member of the Associated Press

FOR GOVERNOR,
George Fred Williams of Dedham.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
Christopher T. Callahan of Holyoke.
FOR SENATOR, Seventh District,
Edward D. McVey of Lowell.
FOR SENATOR, Sixth District,
Alvin Fisher of Wesford.

The Acton powder mills make an attempt about once a year to blow up their employes. It is cheaper perhaps than paying wages.

The New York Journal having rescued Miss Cisneros should now turn its attention to capturing General Weyler and shipping him to parts unknown. He is not wanted either by Spain or by Cuba at the present time.

Councilman Fagan lost a great opportunity of securing a nomination by acclamation and every vote in his ward at the polls, when he allowed himself to be prevented from landing a blow on Lang's jaw. Had he landed that blow, he would have been the most popular man in Lowell.

The wedding of an 83 year old groom to a bride of 80 years in Watertown, N. Y., Wednesday afternoon, sort of dissolves the adage that marriage is a failure. This is their third transportation into the realms of connubial bliss.—Lawrence Sun.

On the same day an aged couple in another part of the country, agreed to separate because after a fair trial they had found marriage a failure.

At present the administration of our city government is in the hands of republicans, but nobody is satisfied. Next year we want a democratic administration that will reduce the tax rate and conduct the city's business in a business-like way. It is, therefore, imperative on the democrats to select their strongest candidate, a candidate that will be elected.

The Boston Traveller is fighting the people's battles in Boston, and it is the only paper in Boston that has the courage to stand for the people's rights to advocate the restoration of constitutional money and to oppose government by injunction. The other papers of Boston are for the gold standard outright or else are balancing on the fence, as are the Boston Globe and Post.

The state campaign is the quietest ever remembered in this state. The Hon. George Fred Williams and his lieutenants are discussing the issues to the voters throughout the state. The gold democrats nominated Dr. Everett, hoping that he would take the stump, and follow Hon. George Fred Williams in debate, but Mr. Everett has not yet undertaken that task and it is quite probable that his better judgment will dictate the folly of such a course. He is but the representative of an aggregation of bolters, and what he says is of little consequence to the general public.

The greatest trust in this trust-ridden country is that of which J. P. Morgan is the head and which controls most all the railroads of the country. This trust is now preparing to swindle the United States government out of twenty millions of dollars. It is the duty of the President of the United States to interpose his authority to prevent this public blunder. Unless he comes promptly the steal will have been consummated and if so, it will be one of the darkest blotches upon McKinley's political record.

At present it seems that municipal politics is absorbing general interest and that the state election is to be almost forgotten. The issues in the present election, however, are of such a character as to engage the attention of every good citizen. The question of government by injunction, the financial issue, proper restriction of trusts and monopolies, with the right of self government in all its bearings, are involved in the platform of the two great parties. The democratic platform embraces the principles that should be supported at the polls, and it is the duty of every democrat to vote the straight ticket on election day.

At the last meeting of the City Council, a resolution was proposed authorizing the payment of one hundred dollars for the Mountain Rock outing. The gentlemen of the City Council should understand that the city is enjoined not to pay that bill in whole or in part so that to pay one hundred dollars of the amount would be a violation of the court's orders, and would therefore leave the city officials liable for contempt. While the injunction stands, the city authorities cannot pay any portion of that bill. Unless the councilmen wish to go into court and ask for a removal of the injunction, they will have no permission to pay any part of that bill.

REPUBLICAN BOODLING.

The republican party is making the New York municipal election a national affair. They have already assessed the manufacturers of the country for $3,000,000, and this is to be spent in securing General Tracy's election as mayor of the Greater New York. They have put out a force of 25,000 men to interview personally all the voters in the Greater New York. This will be a prodigious task, and the expense of this work alone can be estimated from the fact that each man is to receive at least $10 for the work he will perform. This alone would be a quarter of a million, but that will not be a tithe of the money spent for inducing voters to support General Tracy.

Boss Platt is at the helm; he is the general distributor of republican boodle in New York, and the manufacturers throughout the country who had the framing of the Dingley bill are now called upon to contribute again to the general fund. Platt guarantees Tracy's election if sufficient funds are furnished to purchase it. He represents to the republican leaders that unless the party wins in this contest, a democratic mayor will be elected and the state will be lost to the republican party in the next presidential contest. The republican methods in the Greater New York will of course convince the country that the G.O.P. is the party of clean politics.

CURRENT COMMENT

Boston Globe—That branch of humane work which occupies itself with saving children from becoming stunted and emaciated at life's budding, is making most remarkable progress.

Those men who fancy that women are crowding them out of gainful pursuits forget that in a large proportion of cases, the women are taking the places of children who formerly were set at tasks that would seem brutal today for those of tender years, and from which legislation has steadily relieved them.

Lawrence Tribune—In his early manhood, Charles A. Dana was the radical of radicals. In his later years, he was the conservative of conservatives. In youth a socialist and advocate of wildcat money schemes, in old age he became a rigid opponent of socialism and an uncompromising advocate of the gold standard. Such extremes make one realize the force of the saying, Wise men sometimes change their minds." But it is often a task to understand why such radical changes occur in the minds of even wise men.

Nashua Telegraph—Prince Bismarck, who has grown peppery in his old age rises to remark that the Monroe Doctrine is "uncommon insolence toward the rest of the world and does violence to the other American and European states with American interests. "It would be analogous," the Prince declares, "if Russia and France combined to disallow frontier change in Europe or the preponderating powers in Asia. Russia and Great Britain arrogated the right not to change the political status without their consent."

We think Prince Bismarck must admit that the Monroe Doctrine has worked well for the United States and the other independent countries on this continent.

New York Times—On the evening of the second of November, a telegraph message will be anxiously awaited at the White House." So says "Ben" Butterworth of Ohio. On the evening of election day, 1892, the telegrams to the White House told of the defeat of the then president's pet candidate by 192,854 majority—and that president was a New York man, too.

Haverhill Gazette—The failure of many leading New York editors to award to the late Charles A. Dana full credit for what he had been enabled to accomplish during a long and laborious career in the newspaper profession will only tend to more firmly convince outsiders that Mr. Dana's criticisms of his rivals were deserved. No great man ever carries resentment beyond the grave.

Portland Argus—Henry George says he is "again" the Raines liquor law but that he would enforce it if elected. Henry George has the Maine idea upside down.

Boston Record—Dr. Everett's idea that "when conservatism sinks into rusty and mouldy torvism the patriotic conservative becomes a reformer. When reform rushes wildly in to radical attacks on law and honesty, the patriotic reformer stands back as a conservative" comes pretty near being as cute a bit of general political philosophy as we often hear.

New York Tribune—"Is there a grander character in American history than Thomas C. Platt?" asked Orator Pinchback of Louisiana, at a meeting of the Quigg movement. Saturday night. From the Pinchback point of view and according to the Pinchback standard, we should say not.

New Bedford Standard—It is rather vesting money in any of the commission after its members have been credited with raising all the rumpus in the Bank of England for the governor of the bank to say that with the exception of what he has read in the newspapers he has never even heard of these gentlemen. The theory that they were about to turn England upside down will have to be given up.

Fall River Globe—Mr. McKinley's monetary commissioners, having seen most of the sights and sampled the best of everything they have to eat and drink in Europe are about to return home. They haven't accomplished much toward bringing about international bimetallism, but since few people expected they would, it is probable that the failure of their mission will not have any injurious effect on Hanna's chances in Ohio, which is, of course, the main thing to be considered.

MERIT is what has given Hood's Sarsaparilla the largest sales in the world and enables it to accomplish thousands of wonderful **CURES.**

THE ARENA OF POLITICS

GOVERNED BY TRUSTS.

Laws Are No Longer Made by and For the People.

MONEY IS THE SUPREME POWER.

Monopolies Have Grown Bold In Corrupting Legislatures — Their Stool Pigeons In Every Caucus and Convention. Brazen Parade of Absolutism and Wealth.

"Government of the people, by the people and for the people" has not yet perished from the earth, but it is today engaged in a hand to hand struggle with government of the trusts, by the trusts and for the trusts. Conspiracies to increase the price of the necessaries of life, which are crimes at common law, boldly and almost universally with success contend for the control of every department of the government in state and nation. The public demand for laws to restrain them was met by their own congressional agents a few years ago by the passage of John Sherman's antitrust bill, through which any county court lawyer can drive a coach and four.

The managers of these trusts affect an air of dignity and exclusiveness. Their dense respectability, vouched for by themselves and by their hirelings of the press, seems to place them above criticism. They never avow their plans. Their policy is simple and their instrumentalities are the people they can dupe. They rule through political parties. The party on which they now bestow their patronage and from which they draw their dividends is the Republican party. They put stool pigeons into every committee, caucus and convention from the lowest to the highest, from the township committee to the national committee, and from the town caucus to the national convention. These creatures of theirs are all brawling patriots. They sound whatever party cry will best disguise their purposes and summon the voters to the support of some great moral principle represented by the nominees who first pledge themselves to the trusts and corporations. Usually the chief operators keep out of sight and avail themselves of the services of scrub politicians who are ready to sell their services.

But these powerful interests have grown bold, and, counting upon their ability to manufacture public opinion in favor of themselves, they are favoring the public with exhibitions of their own personal leadership. Not since the feast of Belshazzar has there been a more brazen parade of absolutism and wealth than the revels in New York city last November of the trust managers and their satellites over the triumph of money in the presidential election.

The incarnation of all of last year's rottenness in politics was Marcus A. Hanna. He seemed to have been agreed upon as the generalissimo of all the forces that could be mustered into the service of the trusts. He could not himself be made president, but with money he could be made president maker and be the power behind the throne. The money lords of the country gave Mr. Hanna authority to spend their money at his own will and discretion. Every purchasable committeeman and election heeler was retained by Hanna at the very earliest stages of the Republican party movements of 1896. The national Republican convention was easily captured by this new party chief. Gifted neither by nature nor experience in the art of persuading men, he coarsely announced himself, through his newspaper organs, as the man who had the money, and made his appeal to those who, in the vernacular, "were out for the stuff." The "stuff" he gave them. The nomination they gave as he directed it. The carnival of corruption which followed resulted in intrenching the trusts in the White House and in the house of representatives.

But the senate is slower to be reached. The framers of the constitution wisely ordained that only one-third of that body should go out every two years. The trusts failed to get possession of the senate. Their labors this year are all directed toward that last citadel of popular rights. Every member of that body has a voice and a vote. Not so is it with the house of representatives, which is led about in chains by an overseer, called by courtesy the speaker, and which registers the will of those who control the speaker. The chains thus worn by the people's representatives are the rules adopted by themselves at the beginning of every congress in ignorance of their effect, and, being once put on, the house is as powerless to act otherwise than as directed by the speaker as is a mouse in a trap.

And so, after all, the struggle of 1896 was a drawn battle so far as the paramount issue was concerned. The trusts have secured the bounties of a Dingley tariff measure and have postponed the restoration of silver coinage, but the senate stands a barrier against the retiring of the greenbacks, the issuance of fiat paper by the banks and the abolition of the legal tender quality of the silver dollar. It is to break down this barrier that the money power is struggling this year for the election of senators in two or three states who will do their bidding. The champion of their fight is Marcus A. Hanna. All he asks is to be able to control the United States senate and the legislature of the state of Ohio. He would then be the very Santa Claus of the trusts. They would have but to hang up their stockings in the chimney corner, and whatever privileges it is in the power of the nation or state to bestow this hero of theirs would give them.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Two Slick Ones.

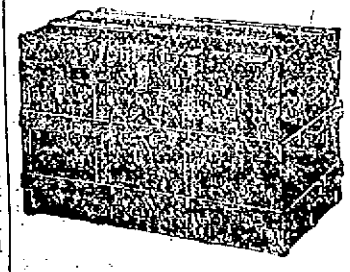
Steve Elkins was slick in slipping in section 22, but McKenna was slicker in slipping it out. They are the artful cels of the Republican party.

BLUE PEOPLE BRIGHT.

The business man's friend, Bicola Pills, are a scientific remedy, and the only perfect cure for the diseases of the nervous system. A remedy adapted for the banker, doctor, lawyer, preacher, and merchant. While Bicola Pills are intended for all who are afflicted with nervous weakness, they are particularly adapted to women suffering from a weakened condition of the nervous system, with prostration, faintness, etc. Bicola Pills give immediate relief—for rheumatism, and all blood and nervous troubles. Discovered and perfected by THE TURNERS of Philadelphia. **The Turners** also make
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TURNERS' LITTLE LIVER TURNERS—A very small pill. Turns your liver.
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Will be at the corner of Moody street and Fourth avenue every afternoon.
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Grand Entree of that famous aggregation of fun producers,
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With its wealth of glitter and merriment, special scenery, gorgeous costumes and novel electrical effects. Stronger than any year in its history.
Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings with Wednesday Matinee, Oct. 25, 26, 27.
As strong a play as Monte Cristo.—N. Y. Journal.
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"MONTEZUMA OF MEXICO"
By Col. Prentiss Ingraham, introducing the romantic actor, JOSEPH SLAYTOR. Superior players and specialty artists. The mutiny on board U. S. Warship. The great whipping scene. The escape from Edmore Castle, Havana. The Mardi-Gras Festival, New Orleans. The duel and other exciting events. Pathos, Comedy and Specialty Acts.

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We have a big stock and need the room for our Sewing Machine trade. You will never again buy High Grade
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OPPOSITE OLD B. AND M. DEPOT.
The house is now under a new management, thoroughly refitted and refurnished with all the modern improvements, steam heat and electric call bells in each room. Electric cars pass the door every few minutes. Choice cigars in sample room. Special rates to the Profession.
M. R. Carey. {Clerks} H. Garrity.

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WANTED—EVERYBODY TO KNOW that we are first class carpenters at 467 Market street. John W. Kirman, carpenter and general jobber. All orders promptly attended to.

TO LET—A FOUR-ROOM TENEMENT, 79 Chestnut street.

TO LET—A NICE LARGE BASEMENT, well lighted, can be used for eating or brilliant printing rooms. Apply at Legault & Co., One Price Jewelers, 79 Central street.

LADIES—CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS (Diamond Brand) are the best. Safe, reliable. Take no other. Send 4c in stamps for particulars. "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—500 YOUNG AND OLD MEN TO bring their old clothes to Fred P. Lew's Dye House and Clothes Cleaning establishment at 417 Merrimack street, where he can make your old suit as good as new for a small sum.

ROOMS TO LET—IN THE SUN BUILDING Inquire at Sun office.

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FOR SALE—ONE MILE FROM LOWELL, good house and barn, large hennery, one acre of land. Price $1400. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

WAGONS—OWING TO LACK OF STORAGE, I am obliged to sell at any price the following wagons: viz—1 high grade delivery, 3 first class grocers wagon, 1 very fine top square wagon, 2 extra second hand square wagon. 0 Robbins St.

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TO LET—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM in Belvidere, five minutes walk from Merrimack square. References required. Apply at Sun office

FOR SALE—NEAR WASHINGTON STREET, good cottage house of seven rooms, large lot of land and fruit. Price $1650. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO BUY their Clothing on credit. Custom made and ready to wear. Empire Clothing Co., Over 97 Central St. Open evenings.

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FOR SALE—IN PAWTUCKETVILLE, GOOD cottage house in first-class repair, large lot of land. Price $1000. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Centra street.

LOST—ON MIDDLESEX STREET, A BUNdle containing a pair of trousers and a shirt. Return to J. L. Chalifoux's store and receive reward.

LADIES, MY MONTHLY REGULATOR has brought happiness to hundreds of anxious women. I have never had a single failure; no other doctor can say this. Longest cases relieved in 2 to, 5 days without fail, no pain; no danger; no interference with work; price $2.00; by mail or at office; consultation free; all letters truthfully answered. DR. TOLMAN CO., 170 Tremont street, Boston.

FOR SALE—GOOD BOARDING AND LODGing house good location. Price $450. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

WANTED—A MAN WHO IS WILLING TO learn a paying business. Steady work. Good pay. No canvassing. 40 Middlesex street, room 76.

FOR SALE—GOOD FARM OF EIGHTY acres, good set of building, some fruit, with 4 cows, 28 hens, 20 tons of hay, 2 wagons and all the farming tools. Seven miles from Lowell. Price $2000. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

LOST—BETWEEN ROBINSON STREET and Hosford Square, pocketbook containing sum of money and receipt with Lizzie M. Young's name. Return to 15 Robinson street and receive reward.

WANTED—AT ONCE, LADY AND MEN canvassers. Something new. Salary and commission. Empire Clothing Co., Over 97 Central street.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF HOT BED sash. J. W. Bennett, 764 Middlesex street.

WANTED—A SMALL HORSE, ABOUT 1000 lbs. One that has life in him and not expensive. For further particulars address X. Y., Sun office.

WANTED—A CATHOLIC MAN OF ABILITY to take hold of articles that sell to every Catholic house. Good pay to the right parties. E. D. Shadduck Co., 240 Middlesex street.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN, YOUNG and old, to work for us in their own homes in spare time, day or evening. We pay $10 to $18 per week. No canvassing. Any child can do the work. Send address today. We send work at once. H. A. GRIPP, Dept. 101, Tyrone, Pa.

$15 A MONTH
Will buy this splendid 2½ story hip-roof house of 8 rooms, pantry and bath rooms, with tub, marble wash bowls, &c., maple floors in kitchen, dining room, pantry and bath room, hot and cold water. Piazza and balcony, nice lot of land, high and dry, very sightly, near cars and schools. Small payment down secures this house. Quick or you lose it. A. J. RYAN, No. 29 A, Hildreth Building. (Old Post Office.)

Still Following the Old Way.
Selling Pianos Every Day
Somebody is always in want of a bargain and we have them all the time—just come in and hear and see them. We have a new line to select from direct from the factory at manufacturers' prices. Our parlors are open every night and we will be pleased to show our stock of Pianos and Organs. We give three months' lessons, stool, scarf and book free.
ESTEY
A. H. Rogers, Mgr. 145 Merrimack Street.

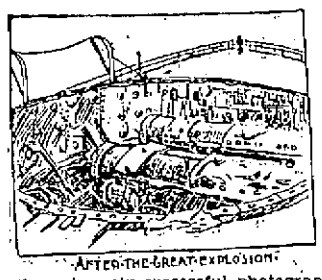
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ANOTHER FRESH CARLOAD OF
Rochester Beer
FOOD BEER, EXPORT, PALE, RIENZI BOHEMIAN, BAVARIAN, PREMIER
$1.25 to $2 per case
JOHN M. PEVEY,
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55-57 MIDDLE STREET.
Tel. 452-3.

DR. WALKER DENTIST

GLEANED IN MANY FIELDS.

Submarine Mines.

Submarine mines form a very interesting chapter of naval strategy. Better than pages of description, however,



AFTER THE GREAT EXPLOSION

is the extremely successful photograph here reproduced, which shows the first upheaval of submarine mines, which were exploded by electricity at Portsmouth, England. Woe unto any foreign warship which attempts to enter this great naval arsenal as an unbidden guest! Never, perhaps, has a photograph been taken under such difficulties or with greater danger. It shows clearly the whole line of the tremendous upheaval. The black columns are principally composed of mud and stones from the bottom of the sea, the rest consisting, of course, of hundreds of tons of water.



SUBMARINE MINES AT WORK

"I see that a number of women are going to Klondike."

"Yes, I noticed it. I was thinking of going up there and selling potatoes at 98c apiece."—Indianapolis Journal.

The Stock Broker's Face.

A New York artist who has been studying the faces of stockbrokers has produced a composite face embodying all the typical features of the Stock Exchange operator. Of his sketch we give a copy, reduced in size. The artist remarks that the face differs in several important respects from that of the ordinary successful business man. It is nervous, eager, and alert. It gives the impression of strength kept under constant control. The head has, besides, a very well-groomed appearance, which is well set off in ninety-nine cases in a hundred by fashionable clothing. There is probably no other class or type of men in the world who look so much alike as stockbrokers. They may have come originally from some little country town or from some of the inland cities. After years of the strain of following the stock markets those diversified types will come to look surprisingly alike.

The composite portrait was submitted for examination to a clever phrenologist and this is his report:

In the side head, as well as in the face, there are evidences of power, the wings indicates power for gain and a relish for trade.

The head shows large hope, which gives the basis for the word "bull" in booming values, and in seeing and making others see a bright future. The organ of marvellousness, or spirituality, which gives faith, belief, and anticipation in that which is as yet undeveloped, is well shown; hence talent, sagacity, foresight, and logic are the result.

ODD FACTS ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS. NOTES OF INTEREST IN WORD AND PICTURE.

M. Grainter reports to the Paris Academie de Medicine that a singing voice may be made more full and clear, less rapidly tired and the quality much more agreeable by the singer sitting spective owners and then the race begins. The animals that will not run must be dragged. It is said to be unusually funny.

Alberto Bachmann.

Europe is going wild over a new Paganini, Alberto Bachmann, a genius who is just emerging from boyhood, and who has set audiences half crazy with delight. Born at Geneva on March 20, 1875, of Russian parents, M. Bachmann began his studies in 1880 under the direction of his father, who lived at this time in the town of Lille. The boy showed such remarkable talent for the violin that his father hastened to put him in the hands of the excellent violinist, E. Schillio, with whom he made such progress that he played, in 1885 at a grand concert, the first Concerto of de Beriot, and the Faust Fantasia of Alard. He made such a sensation at this concert that the following article appeared in L'Echo du Nord: "Let us speak lastly of young Bachmann, the violin prodigy. This child is already an artist; he handles his instrument like a master, and appears to make light of all difficulties. As is seldom the case with prodigies, Bachmann played with soul, and more, with perfect intonation. If this child is not too much pushed with his studies he will prove a great artist." The same year he played to the "Cathalique Cercle" at Brussels, which gained for him the following article, in the Journal de Bruxelles: "The audience gave an enthusiastic reception to a young violinist, only ten years of age, Alberto Bachmann, a pupil of M. Schillio of Lille. It is the first time that this interesting child has made himself heard in Brussels; his precocious talent is already that of a master and denotes an extraordinary temperament."

In 1803 he began his first tour of Europe. To-day he is the greatest violinist the century has produced.



ALBERTO BACHMANN

After the Great Explosion.

Here is reproduced a very interesting photograph, which shows the havoc wrought by the explosion of a gun on board the Russian ironclad "Cissio Velky." It will be remembered that not many months ago this ship was anchored off Crete, when the breech mechanism of one of the guns blew out, and the entire top of the armored turret, after being blown a considerable distance in the air, fell upon the deck, killing instantly a large number of officers and men. The photograph reproduced show the breeches of the guns immediately after the explosion.

The hair on the heads of most of the hundreds of thousands of dolls now being exhibited in shop windows is made from the hair of the Angora goat. This product is controlled by an English syndicate and is valued at £80,000 a year. After the hair is prepared it is sent to Munich and made into wigs by girls.

SNOW TRAIN PROPOSED TO RUN TO KLONDYKE.

Gold hunters in the Klondyke country will not starve this winter, for soon there will be through trains leaving the Pacific coast daily for Dawson City, if Secretary Alger of the War Department and George T. Glover, a Chicago lumber merchant, know what they are talking about. Mr. Glover has invented what is known as a hot snow wheel locomotive, which has been in active operation during the past two winters hauling logs in several of the largest lumber camps in Michigan. One of these camps is owned by Secretary Alger, who thus has had a most practical test of the locomotive's effectiveness.

Mr. Glover's idea is to run provision trains from the coast over the snow and the frozen rivers and lakes to Dawson City. Three routes are spoken of for this snow engine road. One route is from St. Michael over to the Yukon, and so on up the river on the ice to the mouth of the Klondyke. Another route is from Dyea, through Chilkat Pass, or White Pass, as it is called now, and so on 350 miles to Fort Selkirk, at the junction of the Lewis and Pelly rivers, which form the Yukon. Thence down the Yukon 20 miles to Dawson City.

Several hundred miners are already at work laying a corduroy road through there. The steepest grade in the whole pass is said to be fifteen feet in a hundred. That is pretty steep, but Mr. Glover says his locomotive will have no trouble with it. White Pass has been growing in favor with argonauts, for it is 1,000 feet lower than Chilcoot Pass, fifty miles to the southeast, which was used almost exclusively at first.

The third route is from Fort Wrangel, sixty miles east and a little to the south of Sitka, up to the head of the Stikine River, and thence 115 miles across to Lake Teslin, which empties into the Hootalinqua River. The latter, in turn, empties into the Lewis. By following these natural waterways Glover's train would have probably the course offering the least resistance, albeit a little longer.

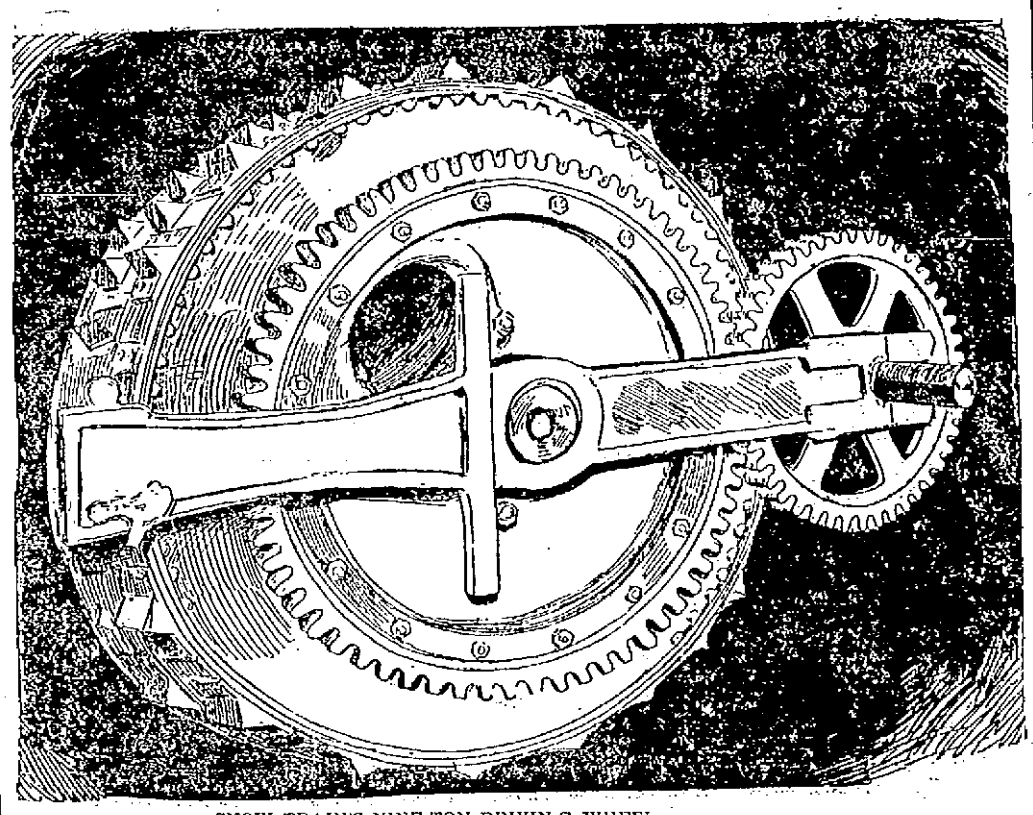
The Yukon route is regarded by many as too far out of the way, and furthermore, as dangerous, on account of the rapids which abound, and are likely to make the ice unsafe. Mr. Glover himself favors the route from Fort Wrangel—the "waterway route," as it is called.

"There are only two places in the whole 500 miles where I expect to find any hindrance," he says. "I can go up the Stikine River 150 miles to Telegraph Creek and then half way over to Lake Teslin, without trouble, but the latter half of the way to the lake is wooded, and I expect to have some clearing to do. That sort of work I am used to, however.

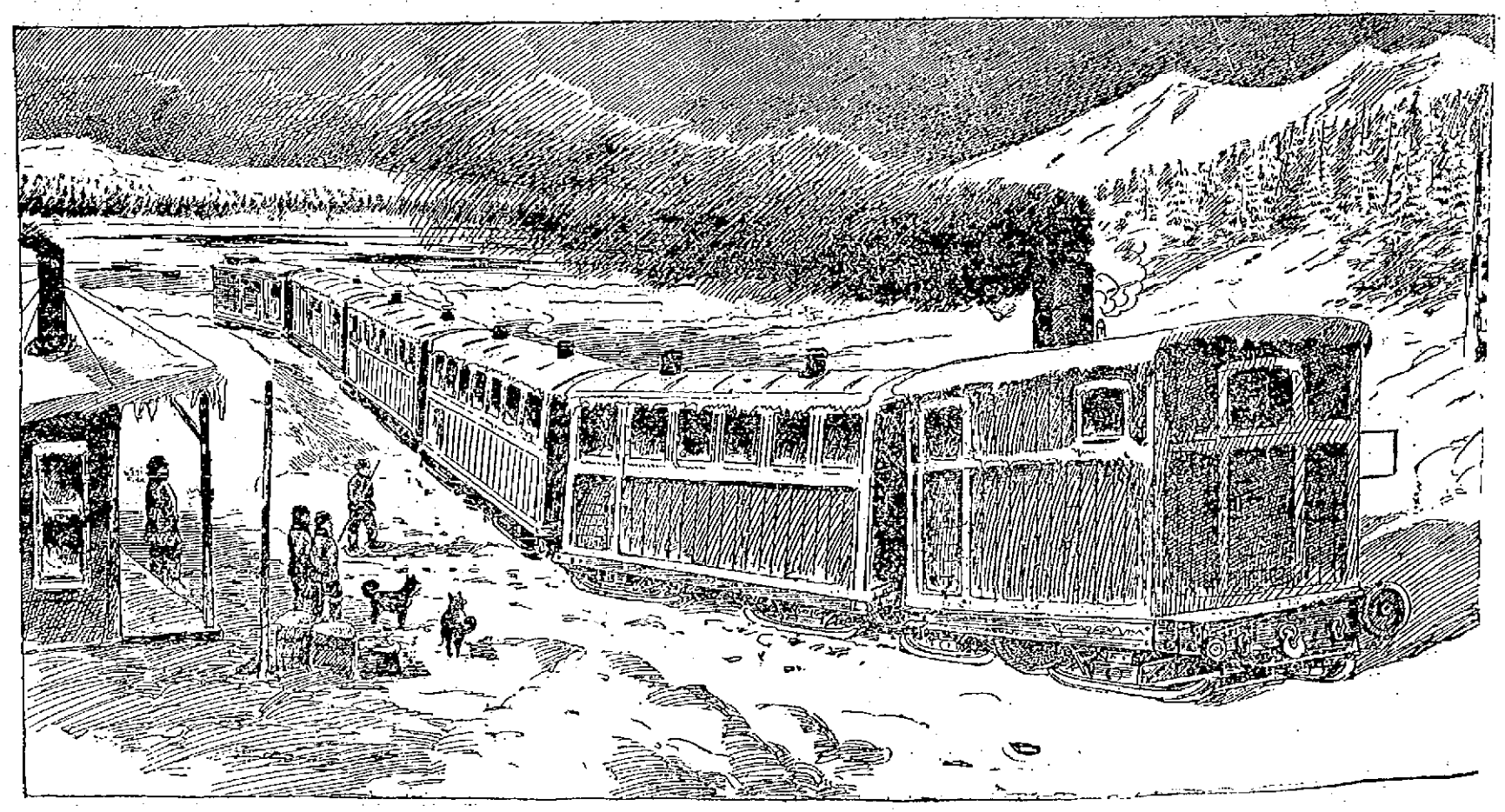
"I can take up men enough on one train to walk right through that forest, once they have decided what route to clear. A path is blazed through there already, I believe. The lake and the rivers away down to Dawson City and on to the mouth are frozen thick seven months of the year, and are covered with four or five, or even ten, feet of snow. That is just the stuff I travel on. It makes the best roadbed I could have.

"We may have to leave the river down at Five-Finger Rapids. It depends, of course, on how thick the ice is. I rather think it will hold if we keep close to the bank. At all events we can make a detour on land without serious inconvenience. It should not take much over a week to make the run the first trip, and later, when the road is well packed, we can do it in four days.

"Secretary Alger proposes running a train out from each end of the road every day. Allowing each train to stop over twenty-four hours at each end of the road, it would need at least twelve trains to carry out the Secretary's plan."



SNOW TRAIN'S NINE-TON DRIVIN G WHEEL.



(From the Chicago Times-Herald.)

A Zoological Race.

One of the freaks of recent tennis and golfing tournaments was to have at its conclusion what is termed a zoological



THE ZOOLOGICAL RACE

race. Dogs, goats, cats, donkeys, etc., are all brought into line by their respective owners and then the race begins. The animals that will not run must be dragged. It is said to be unusually funny.



A COMPOSITE BROKER FACE

the features express that very distinctly. There is hunger for and sagacity in respect to financial matters. Order is distinctly marked. The power to systematize truths, thoughts and words is well shown. The long, pointed nose indicates sagacity, discrimination, and criticism. The breadth of the nose at ability to make combinations, and to appreciate conflicting conditions. There is apparently large acquisitiveness, and

upon an isolated stool coupled to the negative pole of a static electric machine and breathing the atmosphere electrified by means of a brush electrode for a short time.

NEWSY NOTES.

William K. Olcott.

The regular Republican nominee for District Attorney of New York City is Wm. K. Olcott, who has during his single year in office shown great capacity. He is still a young man, not yet having reached his fortieth year.



WM K OLCOTT

His election to the Board of Aldermen brought him into prominence, and when the late District Attorney Fellows died, he was named by the Governor to succeed to the office.

Col. Asa Bird Gardiner.

Col. Asa Bird Gardiner is the Democratic candidate for District Attorney of New York, one of the most important of the offices to be voted for November 2. He comes of the famous Gardiner family of revolutionary fame. Col. Gardiner was born in Broad street, New York, in 1839, and he still resides there. He was graduated in the law in



ASA BIRD GARDINER

1860, served during the war of the rebellion as a volunteer, and entered the regular service at its conclusion. He was promoted to be Judge Advocate in 1873 and assigned to duty as professor of law at West Point. He was retired for disability in 1883. He is a member of the Tammany Law Committee.

Yale's New Style of Training.

The latest scheme of instructing a new player in the mysteries of football at Yale is to put him on the field with at least three coaches, and then to allow each to take a turn at him. The cut shows Sanford, the great player of '00

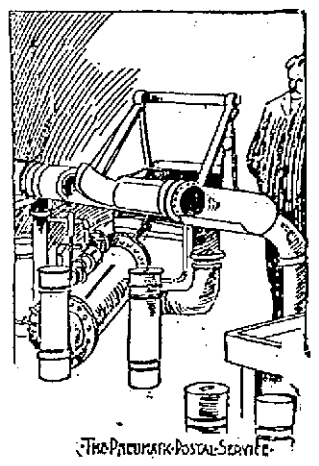


YALE'S NEW STYLE OF TRAINING

and '01, giving points to the giant freshman, Cadwallader. The latter is a "diamond in the rough," and the Elis expect him to be worked into a gem of rare value.

The Pneumatic Postal System.

New York's mail tube system between the central post office and substations has just been successfully inaugurated and will prove an immense boon to the public. Its early introduction into other cities will probably soon follow. The

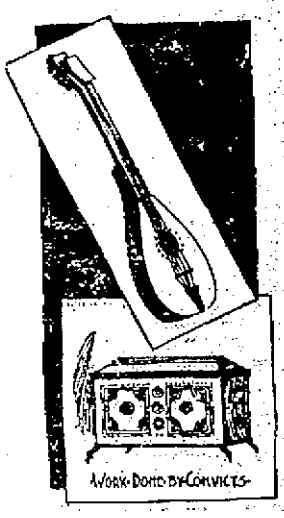


THE PNEUMATIC POSTAL SERVICE

tests were made with tubes that run from the General Post Office to the Produce Exchange, a distance of a mile. It took exactly four minutes thirty-five seconds for this carrier to make the round trip, including the delay in opening it at the Produce Exchange and putting in a bunch of violets for Postmaster Van Cott as a guarantee that the carrier had made a bona-fide stop. The second carrier contained a package of letters bound for the Produce Exchange station, which would have been sent by wagon or messenger ordinarily. Mr. Depew next shot through a carrier containing tubes from the postal service systems of London, Berlin and Philadelphia, thus demonstrating how much more useful the present style is, enabling the sender to transmit not only first-class mail matter, but merchandise, clothes, &c.

Convict Work.

At the recent Prison exhibition in New York some marvellous specimens of the convict's skill were shown. From Sing Sing there was a superb white and gold grille destined for the Warden's residence. A richly carved set of oak chairs was for the same place. For the Warden's office was a great office chair in the same design. A long, narrow table of the same set was designed to go to Albany for Gen. Lathrop's



WORK DONE BY CONVICTS

office. All these are in old English fashion and are fine pieces of workmanship.

A sample uniform of the National Guard stood opposite the striped garb of the convict who helped make it. A large, finely carved mahogany desk will go to the Governor's room. There were picture frames that were gems.

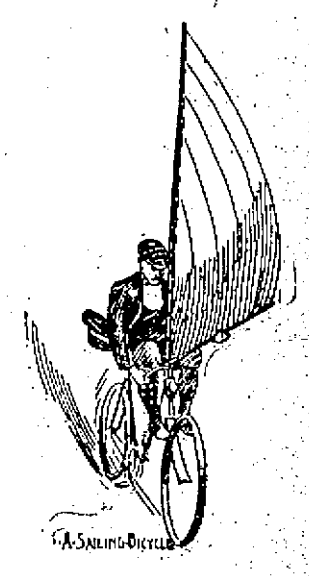
From Erie penitentiary came a banjo made of thousands of tiny pieces of wood inlaid. Mr. Tyrrell, the architect from Sing Sing, had shoes, brushes, brooms, plaster casts and sketches from the School of Design to show.

Auburn sent many samples of cloth woven there for State and municipal institutions, fine brass bedsteads and iron ones.

A Bicycle with a Sail.

A cyclist, who is also a keen yachtsman, has fitted a sail to his bicycle, and has made it work successfully. His name is L. E. Hudson, and he says that any wheelman may learn to sail his bicycle if he understands the first principles of managing a sailboat.

The sail is rigged on a mast fastened



A SAILING BICYCLE

near the steering head, and the greatest trouble is to overcome a tendency of the wheel to go off to one side. But Mr. Hudson managed this, and found that with a good breeze astern progress was very rapid. It was too rapid, in fact, so he has had a very powerful brake put on the wheel so that he can control its speed.

Pennsy's Famous Backs.

This is an excellent picture of the University of Pennsylvania's football backs. It was made from a photograph



PENNSYLVANIA GREAT BACKS

taken at Franklin Field, Philadelphia. Captain Minds, the full back, is the centre of the group. On his right is half-back Jackson, and on his left half-back Marice.

"My friends," exclaimed the eloquent minister, "were the average man to turn and look himself squarely in the eyes, and ask himself what he really needed most, what would be the first reply suggested to his mind?"

"A rubber neck!" shouted the precocious urchin in the rear of the room, and, in the confusion which followed, the good man lost his place in his manuscript and began over again.

FOR MAID AND MATRON

L. Fleming

BAB ON THE EDUCATION OF AMERICAN WOMEN.

[Copyright, 1897.]

It hasn't been so many years ago ifice we all listened and talked about The Higher Education of Women." It asn't been so long since we hoped, as e talked, about the result of the high- education on woman. And now, for ome time, we have had the so called igher education for woman. And with hat result? Many a mother looked at er young daughter and thought: "If I ad only had the advantages that she hall have! If, when I was a young oman, I had only been taught a little ibre, why, I should have been a better ife, because I could have talked better, should have been a better housekeep- because I should have understood he why and wherefore of everything, nd I would have been a better woman l around."

And, then, this old fashioned mother enied herself her new black dress, eshened up an old bonnet, made the ounger children's clothes all answer r another season, so that there might e money enough without bothering fa- er, to give the oldest girl the ad- ntage of a college education. After r first year at college much was not pected of her. She told of the big ildings, of the learned professors, of r own special friends, and if she lin- red rather more lovingly over her ac- unt of a game of basketball or the orts in the gymnasium than she did er the account given of her studies e good mother thought it was because was all new to her.

Next year she didn't come home for e vacation, but as the loving mother orked away busily at the winter ward- be she thought with delight of the w friends her child had made, and d boast a little to her neighbors about e fine folks that Jennie was visiting. hurt her a bit when Jennie wrote that e'd better not bother about making dresses any more, as her methods ere rather countrified, but to send her money instead. And she wondered Jennie forgot that, while she could d time to sew, it was not so easy get ready money. But the next girl, ho lacked Jennie's ambition, so they id gave up her music lessons that e money might go to the pride of the mily.

The next summer Jennie seemed a bit a stranger. She was a stylish look- young lady, whose mother was ound to feel proud of her appearance, t who was forced to confess that she as afraid that Jennie was not quite proud of the home folks. Then came e time when Jennie was home for od. The younger sister, who was pposed to lack ambition, though ey, teaching away in a kindergarten that she might have money for those rly loved music lessons, found time, vertheless, to make Jennie's room ok like a dainty nest, waiting for this rd that had flown so far away from me.

And when she came! There was noap- ciation for the pretty curtains. She rew her dusty bag, did Jennie, on e pretty, white draped bed and her- lf into an easy chair, with scarcely a eeting for anybody. And then—well, en—nobody knew what to do.

Here was a strange young lady, a oung lady who might know a great al as far as books went, but who new very little as far as good manners ere concerned. The stay-at-home sis- had a great piece of news for her— ere was to be a vacancy in one of the ge schools, and the entire neighbor- ood expected it to be offered to the rl who had been to college and who presented that higher education of omen. But this young lady announced at she didn't intend to bury herself any country hole.

This Jennie was a strange one to the ople about her. She did not hesitate correct before other people the mis- kes made by that dear mother, and hesitated less at snubbing every rl who hadn't had the same advan- ges as she. She forgot that as the ars went by it was by no means un- sual, especially when the heart did ch loving and the heart continually ught the brain the lesson of unself- shness, that those earlier lessons arned at school should be overlooked. d the mother who had denied herself ny of the necessities of life that her rl might be properly taught shed ny a bitter tear when she learned at her daughter was ashamed of her. d the others, who had hoped to be proud of her, learned to dislike her cause she continually found fault—be- ved that there was nothing good ex- pt that which came out of her col- e.

Oh, how tired everybody got hearing out her college! And yet Jennie was a well educated girl. Her knowl- e, like that of many another girl was a proud graduate of Jones' col- or Thomas Brown university, was rely superficial. She could not write ll; she knew little of geography, r her brother of 12 could correct her ling and arithmetic.

ou think I don't know what I am ing about! Here's a truthful state- t for you: Out of 500 letters written raduates of various colleges in this ntry, 300 in writing and spelling d have been a disgrace to a girl of ars who had attended the public ool.

n't tell you whether the trouble is the college or the girl, but the av- graduate of the feminine sex is times out of ten either a bore or Her conceit is unparalleled. she poses as a learned lady she ding stock to people who know better. When her fame in college has been great as an athlete, she is as tiresome as a boy telling of his prowess in the ballfield, without his youth and wit as an excuse for him.

The athletic college girl is awkward in any except the semimasculine getup. She finds it difficult to look, move or act like a lady. Being in the habit of sprawling her legs and arms, she is awkward when she attempts sitting quietly or walking properly, and too often she finds her most congenial companions in boys whose ages range from 15 to 17.

Sometimes the college girl of this type does not learn what an idiot she is until her lesson has been an ultra severe one. What can sensible people think of the value of college education to a girl who, when such a story as this is by no means uncommon:

An intelligent man wrote to me, asking my advice. He had married a charming girl who was graduated from one of the well known colleges for women. He loved her devotedly. During the early years of their married life he sometimes grew weary of her continual talk about her college, her foolish idea that a woman couldn't be intelligent unless she was college taught and her continually going to various alumnæ meetings all over the country. He hoped she would get tired of this. Now she is the mother of two dear little children, and she proposes leaving her home in the charge of a young, pretty cousin, while she, a wife and mother, goes back to her college to take a special course in Greek literature.

Properly enough this man asked, "Can my wife blame me if I drift from her, since her college, her college chums and the benefits to be gained from her college are more to her than her husband, her home and her children?" Do I blame him? I only blame him for one thing, and that is for not putting a stop to this college business when it first began. The place of the average woman is at home. I don't want her to be a slave to a man—no woman is unless she chooses—but I fail to see that any good is gained by chasing around the country, making speeches at different alumnæ meetings and being called "Mrs. Adelaide Simmons Brown" when as a married woman she ought to be proud to be known as "Mrs. James Brown."

The college girl rises up and says, "Do you want women to be ignorant?" and I say, very positively, that I fail to see the value of a good many things that are taught at college. Too many girls learn to be ashamed of their homes; too many girls learn to be ashamed of everything but the college and its inhabitants.

When men go to college they realize that it is a means to an end. The average girl, whose brain is not over well poised, regards the college as the end and the aim of her existence. Too often, when she has to earn her own living, she is helpless. Very little Greek literature is needed to take a dictation on the typewriter, manage a set of books or sell a yard of ribbon. "Ah, but," says the college girl, "if I need to earn my living I shall teach Greek." How many Greek teachers are demanded for this entire country? And how many women applying for such positions are likely to gain them when they make their requests in badly written, badly spelled and badly worded letters?

I firmly believe that the more a woman knows about everything, the more capable she is. But she's got to get her brain set at a level first of all. She's got to put everything at its right valuation, and she's got to realize that a thorough knowledge of the three R's means more than all the Greek literature that ever was taught or studied.

The Jennie I have cited may be met in almost every small town. She is a sorrow to her parents and a burden to her brothers and sisters. She has gone about things in the wrong way. She began by forgetting the advantage of a level brain. She has learned what she ought not to learn, and left unlearned that which would have been of advantage to her. But she is a very common type. And she is making men and women realize the value of thoroughness in education.

A superficial knowledge of Greek and Latin is worth nothing to the average woman. A thorough knowledge of the English language, a thorough knowledge of her own country and of the needs in life of both men and women, is the knowledge that we want for our girls.

I know you are laughing, but even Bab grows serious once in a while when she sees sweet, young, ambitious girls made dissatisfied and wretched for the rest of their lives by the four years spent at college. Let your girl learn all that she can, but be sure that she knows some things well. Be sure that your daughter spells well. Be sure that your daughter writes a good, clear, sensible letter. Be sure that your daughter is well posted, not only in the history of her own country but in the history of the world. Be sure that your daughter is a good arithmetician. Then, if it's within your means and she wishes to take up some other studies, let her do it. But it is not necessary that she should be an adept at basketball. It is not necessary that she should be stroke oar in the famous crew of 1897. It is not necessary that her picture be published all over the country as the best gymnast in her year. And it is less necessary that in lieu of a wedding ring she should conspicuously flaunt upon the third finger of her left hand the class ring that took your hard earned dollars to buy.

I believe in the higher education for woman, but mine is that higher education which is not taught in colleges. It is learned at one's mother's knee. It is cultivated all through life. And she is the most highly educated who understands best how to make most happy the greatest number of people.

Let your girl learn all that it is wise for her to know from books, but be sure that she gets that very highest education which will make of her a good woman, a woman whose father and mother will be proud of her and in whom the heart of her husband may safely trust. That's the only higher education worth having. And if I controlled any girl, that's the one that she would be forced to take by the positive order of

Bab

The New Skirt.

One of the distinctive features of the new skirt is that it is cut very long in front. The feet must be completely hidden and the front breadth must be as narrow as possible. Most skirts made of double width material will have one narrow front breadth and a widely gored one at each side to give the requisite fullness at the back. Plainly made skirts will be favored, such trimmings as are used being almost exclusively flat ones and applied either to the lower part or running up each side of the front breadth. Flounces will only be used for evening dresses and will not reach much above the knee.

ABOLISHING FEMALE SLAVERY IN FOREIGN LANDS.

Progress and civilization are making great strides in the treatment and regard in which women are being held in some of the so called civilized countries of the old world. Whereas in former times women have been regarded as mere beasts of burden and workers in the interest of their lords and masters, now the old order is rapidly changing and passing away.

It is still true, however, that in many cases, even in the most civilized countries, women are compelled to fearful drudgery. Witness the workers in the coal mines of England, the women who toil in the fields in Germany and the Netherlands. But these things are passing away by slow degrees, and in no case has so great a change been wrought in a short time as in the little country of Montenegro, in the Balkan mountains, north of Turkey.

Hemmed in on all sides by the Ottoman empire, the little state preserved for centuries all its social arrangements intact. But now that it has finally achieved independence and has been acknowledged as part of Europe its ruler has time to turn his attention to other than purely warlike matters, and consequently the changes which in Europe have been the work of centuries are in Montenegro being accomplished in years.

For nearly 500 years the black mountaineers watched with their arms in their hands to repel a Turkish attack or lon and politely asked pardon for mentioning such a subject.

But though the Montenegrin women were the beasts of burden and the slaves of their husbands and fathers, they were not humiliated in any way. A woman's person was sacred. She might not be touched or harmed and could pass alone through the wildest parts of the country without fear. The stranger was given a woman or girl for guide as a sign that he was a friend and might be trusted to go anywhere. The husband, as became a warrior, protected his wife and family, and the ties of family were recognized in all their force, the widows of any member being supported by the rest of the house. Moreover, by the code of Danilo, the woman has the same legal rights as the man. The daughter and the son share alike on the death of the parents, and the widow receives her husband's share of the family property. For a woman to be unfaithful to her husband is extremely rare. By Danilo's code both culprits were put to death, the woman being stoned, as it is improper to raise arms against those who carry none.

As a rule the young girls of Montenegro are pretty, but the women, from the read nor write. But the prince has changed all that. He is a great lover of education and has covered his principality with elementary schools for the benefit of boys and girls alike, while at Cettinje is the Russian institute, where a certain number of Montenegrin girls receive a more or less European education and are initiated into civilized ways and customs. Every year education is spreading; the girls are learning to read and write and finding out more of the position of their sisters in the great countries of Europe.

Soon Montenegro will be face to face with the awkward question, Who is to do the work of the principality? Will these educated girls be content to go back to their villages and resume their peasant life? Will they be content to lapse into what their mothers are, to forget a useless education which has led to nothing, and to resume the hereditary tasks of digging in the fields and staggering under heavy loads, while the men smoke cigarettes in the sun or swagger down the narrow street in a gay coat, with a belt full of revolvers and yataghans?

It is more than probable that their education, by taking them away from field work while they are yet young, will unfit them for heavy labor, and that their glimpse of the position of fairly well to do women in Europe will make them unwilling to be beasts of burden, while the men idle through long years of peace, parading useless weapons and standing in readiness to be called out to fight an enemy who never comes. But if the Montenegrin continues to think work beneath the dignity of a warrior, after his wife has risen from her condition of slavery, the barren rocks will refuse the scanty crops they now yield, and an increased subsidy from both Russia and Austria will alone save the little principality from ruin.

For the time being the position of half educated girls in the Montenegrin villages is a very awkward one. Many of them become governesses, but they must needs be in the minority, and those who do not reach so high a standard of excellence are out of place when they return to their native cottages. They cannot work and they are not wanted to teach, and, though greatly improved and emancipated, they suffer from being more advanced than the rest of the country people. In time, as the older generation dies off and education spreads, this isolation will disappear, but meantime those in the forefront of the change must suffer.

Perhaps peace and independence will bring about what the Turks could never effect. Now that the tide of Islamism has ebbed away from the rocks of Montenegro, all reason for the existence of the little principality as a separate state has also passed away. Montenegro is but a part of Herzegovina, and now that that province is no longer ruled by the Turks, but administered by a Christian power, the necessity for a Slav state artificially separated from other Slav states is rapidly and obviously ceasing to exist. In the old days the men were warriors and the women workers; but now the men will have to do their share of the work, and the education and emancipation of the women is one of the first symptoms, as it will assuredly be one of the final causes, of Montenegro finally ceasing to exist as a separate, isolated and independent state, at any rate with her present restricted boundaries.



TWO VIEWS OF THE NEW TYROLEAN HAT DESIGNED FOR WINTER WEAR.

It is quite the fashion now to wear with tailor made costumes one of the various new styles of Tyrolean hats. It is said that the Prince of Wales secured various specimens of native headgear from Marienbad, in the Tyrol, with the probable result of popularizing these styles in England for both men and ladies. One of the new hats is a drab felt, with turned back brim on the left side, held in place by a large button. It is similar to several brought back by Princess Louise from the same halcyon spot, while a second is of the old Tyrolean type, with rolled up brim back and sides, the front drooping somewhat over the forehead. A couple of guinea fowl or partridge wing feathers are tucked into the velvet band laid around the crown.

A RECIPE IN VERSE.

Should you ask me, friend and actor,
"Whence the flavor of the rarebit,
Whence its odor and its smoothness,
Whence its subtle fascination?"
I should answer, I should tell you:
"From the methods of its mixture,
From the choice of its ingredients
And the time of introduction
This the way to make rarebit:
Give me of your cheese, O grocer,
Good, fresh dairy cheese domestic—
Cheese quite fresh, not old and moldy.
Cut it then in dainty fragments—
Fragments cut in slices equal.
Light the spirit lamp and place it
'Neath the blazer brightly gleaming.
Then a lump of butter placing
In the blazer, watch it creaming,
Creaming in the heated blazer.
Then, with deftness, add the substance—
Creamy substance—cut in fragments.

"Then when it doth melt and thicken
Pour on ale—the ale called Bass.
Gently add in scanty spoonfuls,
Lest you chill the substance melting,
Always stirring, stirring always.
When the cheese to heat surrenders,
Drop into this dish so tempting
Two teaspoonfuls, measured finely—
Only two—of good, dry mustard.
This you add to keep dyspepsia—
Grim dyspepsia—from partakers.
All this while keep up the stirring,
Always stirring, stirring always.
Add a touch of red paprika
Made from pepper tips Hungarian.
This is the foe of indigestion—
Deadly foe of indigestion.

"Now you stir with vim and ardor,
For the rarebit nears completion,
And the appetites are whetted
By the subtle, faint aroma.
Plates—hot plates—must be ready,
Crowned with buttered toast and waiting
For the baptism of the rarebit,
Hot and smooth, and, oh, so fragrant!

"Quickly bid the guests assail it
Ere a breath of air can chill it.
Ale or beer attend the feasting,
And delay is most disastrous.
Plates and toast and beer and glasses
Must be ready at your elbow.
Quickly served and quickly eaten
And the grace be spoken after,
This the secret of the rarebit."

Double chests of drawers sometimes, and very acceptably, take the place of the chiffonier. These may be bought, in the style of Queen Anne, of beautifully marked walnut wood, with brass fittings, and are called tallboys.

RECIPES FOR CLEANING.

ing recipe is highly recom- its excellence in cleansing about injuring the texture or color, however delicate:

Grate 2 medium sized potatoes into a bowl containing a pint of clean, cold water. Strain carefully through a sieve, allowing the liquid to fall into another vessel containing an additional pint of cold water. Let it settle and then pour off the water and bottle it for use. It may be put into a clean fruit jar. Softly rub the soiled fabric or garment with a sponge dipped in the potato water, after which wash it in clean water, dry carefully in the shade, and iron. Use the sediment left after pouring off the water for cleaning heavy cloths, rugs and carpets.

Cleansing cream made after the following recipe is highly recommended for general use in the household. It will remove grease spots from coats, carpets or any woolen texture, paint from furniture and ink from paint. This cream will keep an indefinite period: Cut 4 ounces of white castile soap very fine and put it over the fire in a quart of hot water to dissolve. As soon as it is thoroughly melted add 4 quarts of hot water, and when nearly cold stir in 4 ounces of ammonia, 2 ounces of alcohol, 2 ounces of glycerin and 2 ounces of ether.

Fruit stains may usually be removed by pouring boiling water through the stain, but if this fails add oxalic acid, dissolving 2 ounces in a pint of water. Soak the stain in this solution for five minutes and then steam it by holding over a kettle of boiling water, or hang in the sunshine. Rinse in ammonia when the stain disappears, so the acid will be counteracted. Rinse again thoroughly so that the fabric will not be injured. Javelle water is recommended for washing all manner of white dress goods.

THE BELLE MEADE FARM

The Blue Blood That Flows in Equine Veins.

[Special Correspondence.]

NASHVILLE, Oct. 18.—Tennessee is a state of the sturdiest democracy, yet it contains a principality—a principality ruled by the bluest blood in the world, which does not, however, give offense to the sovereigns, for the blue blood flows in veins equine. Belle Meade is the principality, and the blood horse its ruler by right little less than divine.

Right here it may be in place to note the distinction between blood horses and blooded ones, so called. Any horse, any mammal, indeed, which boasts of a red corpuscle and a respiratory system is blooded—that is to say, it has blood, unquestioned blood in its veins. A blood horse, however, is one which can show much more than the seven thoroughbred crosses required by the studbooks. Blood



IROQUOIS, NOW NINETEEN YEARS OLD.

is, indeed, in a strict sense a synonym for thoroughbred, a shade more exclusive and farreaching in significance.

Blood horses, and blood horses only, hold court at Belle Meade. True, there is some small matter of Shetland ponies, a few hunters, hacks, and so on, within its limits, but the place's name and fame and sway over men's minds are due to the kings of the course—past, present and prospective. At the top of the head roll is Iroquois, now 19 years old, yet valued at $150,000. The reason why, he is the one American stallion who ever went over the sea and set to his own and his country's credit three of England's classic races within a single year. He won the Derby, the St. Leger, the Two Thousand Guineas for his then owner, Pierre Lorillard of New York. That is very much, but not quite so much as the prepotency of his blood. Iroquois' colts and fillies have a knack of showing the way home almost every year that shines. Naturally they are in great demand as yearlings. Men who risk their thousands upon a bit of horseflesh like to have the glorious uncertainties of racing tempered somewhat by a winning pedigree.

A big, handsome dark chestnut, standing well over 16 hands, clean limbed, powerful almost to a fault, the son of Bonnie Scotland and Maggie B B looks the king he is, king of racing sires. He has a fine head, with a white star in the forehead, a mane like floss silk and brilliant, kindly eyes. Under the satiny skin you note the play of splendid muscles. He gets exercise in plenty, albeit he is nowadays never shod.

A Racing Idol.

Luke Blackburn, sire of Proctor Knott, the unbeaten Tremont, the veteran Great Tom, Inspector B. imported Loyalist, come a very little farther down the roll. Each had his roomy stable, his separate paddock, his fond and faithful special black groom. Here, too, you find Longstreet, not so long ago idol of the New York racing public. One cannot doubt that who recalls the triumphant roar which greeted his victory over Tenny in the famous match race at Morris park. His Belle Meade home holds souvenirs of a victory even more momentous, the plates he wore upon the day that he outran Salvator and Proctor Knott, the phenomena of their year. Always a sightly animal, he has grown into a marvelously handsome one. "I looks ev'y year fer his colts ter gin us er worl beater," the groom says, patting a dark glossy neck, as he puts due measure of oats within the clean manger. There is good ground for the expectation. The severest critic of conformation and pedigree can pick precious few flaws in this famous and fettlesome son of Longfellow.

Belle Meade is well named. No more beautiful meadows ever laughed in sunshine or swathed them in evanescent southern snow than these which lie either hand of Richland creek. A clear creek it is, sparkling and dancing along to join the placid Cumberland a few miles farther away. Gentle hills guard the meadow lands and accent their fertile fairness. There are 5,500 acres in this domain and almost every one of them susceptible of the highest cultivation. A good few acres are cultivated, but more lie in grass. For the most part the pastures are of blue grass, which grows here even more luxuriantly than in Kentucky's famous blue grass country. Besides, it reaches grazing height a month earlier and grows a month later. No small consideration that in a business where horseflesh is of value in proportion as it is all grass. Grain and hay are very well when a man can do no better, but for dense, compact, ivory-like bone, live satiny hair and tendons tough as whipcord there is nothing like blue grass and sedulous grazing thereof.

Uncle Bob.

More than 100 mares of the richest possible breeding neigh and whicker in the pastures. In spring each has a foal at foot. The annual crop of yearlings is seldom less than 100, and almost invariably fetches the highest average of the season. The young things are sold variously—some in New York, some in Chicago and some in St. Louis. Whatever the mart, Uncle Bob goes along with them, though he does not deign to lend into the sales ring anything less than the cream of the offerings.

"See me er-comin suppin good comin," the paunchy, pawky black man says, his face oozing good humor no less than horse sense. He is a feature of the place, one that no visitor can fail to remember. The owner and master of it himself has no greater pride in its glories than this ex-slave.

Bob was born in the old master's day. General W. G. Harding, dead this 20 years, named and founded Belle Meade and made it famous. The land has been in the same family since Tennessee was a state. The modest, substantial Harding farmhouse is still standing, kept and shown with as much of reverent pride as the ivy covered mausoleum where old General Harding sleeps with his family about him. The estate is entailed. Eventually it will pass to the children of his two daughters, who married brothers, the late Howell E. Jackson, supreme court justice, and General William H. Jackson, now master of Belle Meade.

Stout and ruddy, with a drooping mustache and alert gray blue eyes twinkling beneath penthouse brows, General Jackson is typically southern, typically chivalrous, more than typically hospitable. Six days of the week it pleases him to welcome the world and his wife within his princely demesne. Upon the seventh the gates are shut hard and fast, so hard and fast neither favor nor friendship suffices to open them to a sightseer. This is partly from conscience. The general, although a breeder of race horses, is a stanch and orthodox Methodist. Partly also out of respect for his wife's memory. She was throughout her life a strenuous Sabbath keeper. Being dead, her works do follow her.

A Fine Estate.

Thirty-five miles of stone fences, laid in mortar and costing above $60,000, inclose the domain and criss-cross some part of it. Around the deer park the wall is supplemented with tall iron railing. Otherwise the 500 deer would soon be scattered all over the countryside. The creatures have the run of several hundred acres, all in virgin forest. The trees have been lopped, the undergrowth cut away. Smooth, fine turf covers the most part of the earth. In the spring it is thickly starred with flowers — anemones, little pale blue sweethearts, spring beauties, harebells and scentless wild violets. In the spring, too, the scattered locust trees and springing white clover perfume the air until Richland creek valley is sweet as paradise. It is worth a month of ordinary life to drive through the park then, toward sunset, hearing the mated birds sing and watching a deer drive.

Uncle Bob engineers it. In spite of winter feeding the deer are still as wild as in their native haunts. At the first sight or sound of anything human they are up and away like scudding clouds in a stiff sou'wester. Autumns and winters a few are shot for the table. Otherwise they live and thrive unmolested. They browse and rest in the deepest, shadiest, wildest spots. From thence Uncle Bob, with half a dozen mounted assistants, routs them out and heads them toward the roads, where the carriages stand in wait. Something piteous as well as picturesque inheres in the lithe, leaping red brown figures which come like the wind and vanish like the shadows of a dream.

As they whisk past the general gives his hunting halloo and sets them in wilder flight. "That was not a good drive, Bob. Hardly half a one, in fact," he says to the sable huntsman, who grins and returns: "No, suh, I knows dat. I had er big bunch fust off, but dey squandered right scan'lous on de hill yonder. I done my best, but deors, dey kin run." Uncle Bob has always a ready answer. When Mrs. Cleveland was at Belle Meade, it fell to his lot to show her Iroquois. "How proud and fine he looks! It must be because he knows he has such good blood," said the lady. "Oh, no, mistiss," said Uncle Bob. "Dat hawse is proud case he knows who's er-looking at him."

Richard Croker's Interest.

Some few years back, when racing and racing stock brought in more money, Richard Croker of New York city paid to General Jackson $250,000 cash for a half interest in Belle Meade horses. He is still part proprietor of the racing stock. The dairy is a sepa-



LUKE BLACKBURN.

rate venture more recently undertaken by General Jackson. There are 120 cows, unregistered Jerseys and high grades. At milking time they are a sight to see. Each has her stall, the stalls running around three sides of a great square. As soon as two are milked clean they are turned out and sent away together to the pasture. Five black fellows, brawny and smiling, do the milking. Two, the king pins among them, can play tunes with the white streams upon the bottoms of the big tin pails and will render you "Dixie" or "Yankee Doodle," according to preference.

The milk is set in open cans with running spring water about them. When the cream rises, it is skimmed and churned by mule power in big barrel churns. The stone dairy has a cemented floor and is kept exquisitely neat. There is no need of "butter color" for the product. Summer and winter it is as yellow as gold. It is put up in pound prints, with a special Belle Meade stamp upon them. Needless to add, it fetches a good price and brings in throughout the year a very pretty penny.

MARTHA MCCULLOCH WILLIAMS.

THE OIL UNDER THE SEA

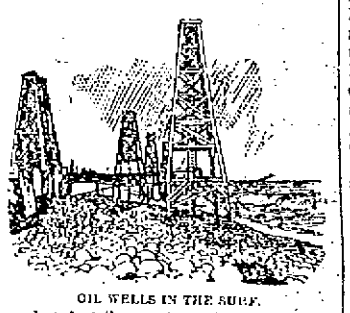
The Californian Coast Invaded for Petroleum.

[Special Correspondence.]

SUMMERLAND, Cal., Oct. 18.—I met a gentleman the other day who told me of several things of which I had no previous knowledge, although I have been going about, as I thought, with my eyes open. One of the things was a venture in which he was particularly interested and which he then was on the road to exploit. It was a mountain of asphaltum, situated away back in the hills, 25 miles from the coast.

Now, I have seen the celebrated asphalt lake of Trinidad, in the West Indies, but to my confusion was uninformed of this greater wonder in this state full of wonders in my own country. Were it not so replete with attractions, in fact, I should have hied myself to other fields long since, but as it is I cannot force myself to leave it.

This asphalt mountain is practically inexhaustible, but being so far from the seacoast and far from any line of railroad it presents a problem difficult of solution—how to make it available. There is a demand for all the asphaltum the world can produce for the paving of streets, etc., the only question being how to get it to market without the freight charges eating up the profits. My acquaintance, being a skilled engineer, thinks he has solved the problem, though I am rather doubtful of the practicability of his scheme. He purposes building—has already commenced building, in fact—a pipe line from the mountain to the coast and will run the crude asphaltum through it. But asphaltum being a solid, or a semisolid, how can this be done? Why, he has perfected a process, he says, by which the asphalt is liquefied by means of chemicals, then forced through the pipe line to the point of shipping, after which the chemicals are abstracted, pumped back to the starting point at the mines and used again. It is a question whether this reducing the asphaltum to solubility, forcing it through 25 miles of pipe, then refining it again, will not cause its cost to exceed its value in the



OIL WELLS IN THE SURF.

market, but the engineer has found men who have faith in him and his process and who have invested several millions in the enterprise.

We are prone to consider California as a land of gold, latterly as one rich in agricultural possibilities, but who has thought of it as an oil producing region? It is, however, in certain sections, and if you were to visit with me the suburbs of Los Angeles, for instance, and view there the forest derricks, the laboring pumps, the overflowing tanks and wells, you would have to revise your opinions, as I did. The history of oil discovery in California is but a repetition of the same discoveries elsewhere. That is, the experts and the learned geologists who were summoned to give their opinions as to the possibilities here for oil declared it to be merely impossible for petroleum to exist in such geological formation.

One learned (?) professor went so far as to deliver a series of lectures on the subject and prove to the gaping multitudes that, while there were undoubtedly large deposits of "bren" there, yet the oil could not exist in that formation, etc. Today, in the hills around beautiful Los Angeles, the unsightly derricks rise by hundreds, and thousands of gallons of oil are being pumped daily from that very formation. It seems indeed as if the Creator purposely hides his most precious things from the so-called "experts" and reveals them to the "babes and sucklings" of mankind. Anyway, it is usually the expert who stumbles over the diamonds and gold mines without the faintest suspicion they are there and the rough, uneducated prospector who comes after him and digs up a bonanza.

Although the oil producing wells are said to be failing around Los Angeles, yet it is predicted that with a tankage capacity of 250,000 barrels, the oil will be produced to tax even this enormous tankage within the next two years.

The daily production of the oil wells of Los Angeles was recently estimated at 2,500 barrels, and it was predicted by oil men that the whole state would make a showing this year of a 2,000,000 barrel output. The cost of production is placed at about 75 cents a barrel, and the price to consumers fluctuates, the recent introduction and development of a vast electric lighting scheme being a factor in forming the price.

The methods employed here and the processes are the same as in the older fields, and have been too often described to possess the attraction of novelty. But if one wishes to see these processes laid bare, to view the gaunt derricks, the primitive but effectual machinery, he should come to this little sea hamlet of Summerland. It is a place which, but for the oil discovery, would have been sought as a charming retreat for the winter dweller, with its dimpled hills and lovely hollows, nestled beside the sea. But it is now ruined for such a resort, as the whole sea border is lined with the oil reeking derricks. Shortsighted man, in his search and desire for immediate enrichment, has indeed cut the throat of this goose that laid the golden eggs.

Not only along the shore, but right into the surf, have the wells been driven. The sea here is tremendous. The great rollers come booming up and over the beach and dash themselves with fury against the skeleton structures, threatening to leave them without a leg to stand on. But the drivers of these wells were men of experience and know what they were about when they forced their drills and pipes down into the salt sea sands, and so they go on with their labors serenely, taking little notice of the blusterings of old Neptune.

They tell a pretty story here about the discovery of oil at the borders of the sea, ascribing it to the predictions of a fortune teller, but the old oil man who showed me about the works said his attention had been first attracted by the seeping out of petroleum through the sands. Now and then, he admitted, his wells got filled up with sand or sea water, but on the whole this experiment of invading the sea for petroleum had been quite successful. The engines and the tanks, of course, are well up on the bank out of the reach of the waves, but by means of rope connections the pumps are kept going, though working far out in the turmoil of the surf.

FRED A. OBER.

UNPLACED MINISTERS.

Occupations to Which They Turn When Pulpits Are Not Available.

[Special Correspondence.]

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—I met a friend of earlier years here the other day who started in life as a minister with bright prospects. My first question after our mutual greetings was with regard to his professional progress.

"I'll be frank with you," he said. "I am not preaching any more. That is, I have no church of my own, though I occasionally do a little talking from the pulpit on Sunday mornings. You see, I discovered that I wasn't fitted for the ministry, and I gave it up. What am I doing? Well, I'll tell you, but you mustn't repeat any names if you use the information I give you. I'm running a rotary press in a big eastern publishing house. The publisher was a college classmate of mine, and when I lost my last ministerial charge he suggested that I should read manuscript for him. But that didn't pay very well, and I couldn't stand it. Just then there was a strike in his pressrooms, and it was suggested that I should try if I could handle the rotary.

"Well, I tried, succeeded pretty well and have been at it ever since. I'm out here on a visit now, but when I'm east I watch the machine rolling the paper through eight or ten hours a day every working day as regular as any pressman bred to the trade. Yes, I like it well enough. The pay is better than I could get preaching in country churches, and I have to please only one boss, who knows his business. When I was preaching, I had to please a good many who didn't know what they were talking about. I shall never preach regularly again."

Now, although there are nearly 47,000 more churches than ministers, clergymen and priests in the United States—the figures for 1890 being 136,960 ministers and 183,701 churches—there are thousands and thousands of ministers who occupy no pulpit regularly. Many of them are incapacitated by age or illness, but they are not more numerous than those who, like my friend, have left the pulpit because the work did not please them or because they could do better from a financial viewpoint than to remain in regular pastoral work.

It would hardly be feasible to gather accurate statistics regarding the occupations these pulpitless ministers drift into, but it is perfectly safe to say that those who become pressmen are very few indeed. Possibly the largest number are college professors and teachers, though there is not nearly so close a bond as formerly between the college and the church, yet teaching of all professions is most easily taken up by a man who has been trained for the ministry.

Religious journalism has absorbed many. Of the religious newspapers and periodicals published in the United States a large proportion are edited by ministers. Nearly every one of the greater church papers is so edited, though in some cases the editors are also pastors. Occasionally a minister goes into secular journalism, but failure is generally the result. Some of my readers are familiar no doubt with the young preacher from Newark, N. J., who became a reporter, but could not stand the strain after the quieter life of the minister, became a despondent and killed himself with cocaine.

Occasionally a preacher leaves the pulpit for the stage, as did the Rev. Mr. Milne. His is the only case of that sort that comes to mind at this moment, though I remember a Rev. Mr. Reynard who turned scene painter and frescoer of churches after several years of preaching to struggling country churches. More often they turn to the law, like the Rev. Hugh O. Pentecost. He did not make a brilliant legal light, and the same can probably be said of nearly every clergyman lawyer.

In almost every big city there are some ministers who fall into the executive work of organized charities. Many enter the employment of the official boards of their denomination. Twenty or 30 years ago the calling of the colporteur, or distributer of Bibles and tracts gratuitously or very cheaply, was the refuge of many unplaced ministers, but colportage seems to have gone out largely of late years. The clerical lecturer, however, is still abroad in the land in good force, though temperance is by no means so generally the subject of the lecturers as formerly.

Nearly every denomination makes some provision for its clergymen who have grown old and worn in faithful pulpit service, the Methodist Episcopal church undoubtedly leading in that direction.

DEXTER MARSHALL.

ABOUT THE COMING STYLES

New Shades of Color and New Bayadere Stripes.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—There is a new shade of what we all know as cadet blue. This has a whitish overbloom produced by white threads appearing on the surface irregularly, giving the fabric something of the character of covert suiting. In the new bayadere stripes these goods are shown. The stripes are



THEATER WRAP AND REDINGOTE.

of satin and of the shade of the darkest thread in the weave and that thrown in one close, ribbonlike stripe with an edge of white silk in heavy cord, or in a few cases crimson cords or black ones take the place of the white. There are four to six stripes to each design and they were expected to extend around the bottom, but as a matter of fact about half of the gowns made up of bayadere effects have the stripes cut to run into sharp points where the breadths join. When the material cannot be cut to run so, the part containing the stripes is cut apart from the rest and stitched on as one likes.

Nearly all the woolen dress goods now are made at least 44 inches wide and in several of the designs of all over stripes they are so arranged that they may run length or cross wise as one may prefer. Some of the closely woven cashmeres and the broadcloths have beautiful braided stripes, done in fine castle soutache, in mohair thread. The patterns are so pretty and the width of the design maintained to a hair's breadth the entire length that it is almost wonderful.

This sort of braiding is done by machine. The stripes, owing to the width of the goods, may go round or up and down the skirt. A rich piece of such was of royal blue with black braid and terra cotta with dark brown. The preference is for the black braid on most of outdoor garments, though there are many mixed braids in different colors and some few metal braids, but these are in the old standard qualities. The favorite black braids for trimming fall and winter gowns are the titans, the hercules and the plainer, but no less handsome, castles in various widths. We find silk braids from one-sixteenth of an inch to three inches wide, titans from half an inch to six inches, open-work mohairs, plain heavy cord mohairs, with picot edges, and a complete line of the hercules in all widths.

Furs are made more and more fancifully every succeeding week. Just now the mantle capo of moire astrakhan appears to be a favorite. Loose capes were always open to the objection that they did not keep the waist warm, and it seems to me the mantles have been designed to overcome that difficulty, as they are fitted to the body more or less closely in the back and front. Some have a regular, snug waist, and a capo over it, or cape sleeves. The storm collar is always there. An odd fancy is to have bows of ribbon and gilt buckles on a fur mantle. Seal tight waists are made to open over white vests of satin or broadcloth, and these are trimmed with pretty black jet ornaments. The sleeves to these are just exactly as they happen. Some are long in bell shape, some short, and sometimes there are none at all. There are to the open ones revers of long fur and storm collars that can lie flat or be raised at will.

One of the most pleasing trimmings of this season is the band of astrakhan



FOR COOL AUTUMN DAYS.

cloth, sewed around in narrow folds. One or two rows of this at the bottom of a dress, or on any garment, in fact, intended for outdoor wear, makes a rich and striking garniture with little outlay or effort. It is so durable that it is especially well adapted to the needs of children. A Russian topcoat for a little chap of from 4 to 8, bordered with astrakhan cloth, is warm and furry looking. A leather belt and a regular Russian cap, bordered with fur, make the little fellow all the fondest mother could desire. His sister might have a coat of Rob Roy or Burns plaid, or of some other clan, though these two brilliant patterns are great favorites for grown folks as well as children. A pretty design has a Mother Hubbard yoke, to which is sewed the rest in heavy triple box plaits. A flat collar, which can be brought up high around the neck when cold, finishes it. Black velvet ribbon tones a little of its brightness.

OLIVE HARPER.

REVOLUTION RELICS.

Two Carronades That Saw Hard Service For the Country.

[Special Correspondence.]

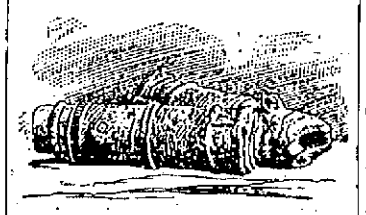
CHARLESTON, Oct. 18.—In the fireplace of a private residence on West Eighty-fourth street, in New York city, lying side by side in ignoble desuetude and looking as innocent as if they never had enacted a more eventful role, are two relics of the Revolution which, if they could speak, would tell of war and bloodshed, of British arrogance and partisan loyalty, of Marion's strategy, of Greene's intrepidity, of Kosciusko's skillful engineering and of the "bloody scout's" butchery.

They are six pounder carronades, only 3½ feet in length, and are as scarred and seamed as old soldiers. Although no larger than toy guns of today, they, with one similar, formed the entire battery of the old Star fort at the siege of Ninety-six in May, 1781, in this state.

This fort and station was called Ninety-six because it was within 96 miles of the frontier fort, Prince George. It was situated in the eastern portion of Abbeville district, near the border of Edgefield, which is still known as "the fighting district" of South Carolina. These two districts, now called counties, by the way, have turned out more prominent men than any other ten districts in the state, among them Calhoun, McDuffie, Brooks, Butler, Pickens, Noble, the Cheathams, Coopers, Carters, Mayes, Evans, Garys and scores of others. The old Waddell school was near Ninety-six, where McDuffie, with many of the brightest lights of the state, received his early education. It was in this school that Calhoun's first oratorical ability developed itself. It was in a debate with McDuffie, the subject being "A Dead Goose."

These carronades were mounted on wheels in order that their positions might be readily shifted. They stood upon a parapet of the fort, the latter being garrisoned by about 500 men under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Cruger, a New York loyalist belonging to Delancey's battalion.

The siege of Ninety-six lasted nearly a month and was one of the most ex-



THE CARRONADES.

traordinary events of the Revolution. Here the scene of the first conflict in the southern colonies, in 1776, began the sanguinary hostilities between Whigs and Tories which afterward desolated that beautiful country. It was an important point in the chain of military posts, being the most advanced position of the royal army, and maintaining communication with its Indian allies kept in check the Whig settlements.

One of the two carronades referred to was taken from the field by Cornet Charles Cooper of Colonel William Campbell's brigade. Another was saved by his comrade John Carter. The third of these Revolutionary relics is in the possession of the Cheathams, relatives of General Cheatham of Tennessee.

John Carter returned to Virginia after the war and married Elizabeth Hill, but Charles Cooper, finding Ninety-six a pleasant spot, lingered there long enough to marry the beautiful sister of Billy Beale, a noted partisan who caused more annoyance to Bloody Bill Cunningham, known as the "bloody scout," than any other of the famous rangers of the day. Cunningham once said to the sister of Billy Beale, "Give me my breakfast, and d——d quick too."

For this and similar insults, Beale chased him up and down old Ninety-six creek for months, each shooting at the other whenever he could.

This Charles Cooper, who settled there, is the father of Reuben Cooper, known in all that section as "Uncle Reuben," to whom both of the carronades descended. It is a matter of history that these little twins of the Revolution were fired every Fourth of July from a hill at the back of Mr. Cooper's residence from 1781 to 1856.

The last time they were used in salute was at a barbecue given in honor of Preston S. Brooks after his escapade in the senate with Charles Sumner. It will be remembered that he tendered his resignation to congress and returned home, but he was re-elected by the unanimous vote of his district.

"Uncle Reuben" was asked to loan his little Revolutionary six pounder, no other piece of ordnance being at hand. The old gentleman replied, "You are welcome to the gun, but remember I don't approve of the caning." The cannon burst while being discharged, and that was the last time its warlike voice was ever heard echoing over the hills and valleys of old Ninety-six.

In view of the possibility of their loss, it seems a pity that these interesting relics are not in some museum or historical society, where they may be safely guarded and exhibited as a part of Revolutionary history.

MRS. F. G. DE FONTAINE.

$100 TO ANY MAN.

Will Pay $100 for Any Case of Weakness in Men They Treat and Fail to Cure.

An Omaha Company places for the first time before the public a MAGICAL TREATMENT for the cure of Lost Vitality, Nervous and Sexual Weakness and Restoration of Life Force in old and young men. No worn-out French remedy; contains no Phosphorous or other harmful drugs. It is a WONDERFUL TREATMENT—magical in its effects—positive in its cure. All readers who are suffering from a weakness that blights their life, causing that mental and physical suffering peculiar to Lost Manhood, should write to the STATE MEDICAL COMPANY, Suite 648, Range B, of Omaha, Neb., and they will send you, absolutely FREE a valuable paper on these diseases and positive proofs of their truly MAGICAL TREATMENT. Thousands of men who have lost all hope of a cure are being restored by them to a perfect condition.

This MAGICAL TREATMENT may be taken at home under their directions or they will pay railroad fare and hotel bills to all who prefer to go there for treatment, if they fail to cure. They are perfectly reliable; have no Free Prescriptions, Free Cure, Free Sample, or C.O.D. fake. They have $250,000 capital and guarantee to cure every case they treat or refund every dollar; or their charges may be deposited in a bank to be paid to them when a cure is effected. Write them today.

CONSUMPTION

TO THE EDITOR—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post office address. Respectfully, T. A. Slocum, M. C., No. 183 Pearl Street, New York.

Boston and Maine Railroad

Winter Arrangement.

WESTERN DIVISION.

Corrected to Oct. 4, 1897.

TRAINS LEAVE MIDDLESEX STREET DEPOT, LOWELL.

For Boston, at 6.50, 8.15, 9.25, 10.50 a. m.; 12.05, 12.45, 2.30, 3.20, 4.05, 5.10, 6.15, 7.00, 9.25 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a. m., 12.05, 4.15, 5.30, 7.21 p. m.

For Lawrence, 6.50, 8.31, 9.25, 10.50 a. m.; 12.05, 2.30, 3.20, 4.05, 5.10, 6.15, 7.00, 9.21, 11.25 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a. m., 12.05, 5.30, 7.25 p. m.

For Haverhill, 6.50, 8.50, 9.25 a. m.; 12.05, 2.30, 3.20, 4.05, 5.10, 6.15, 7.00, 9.25, 11.25 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a. m., 12.05, 5.30, 7.25 p. m.

For Salem and Lynn, 12.05, 5.10 p. m.

For Newburyport and Amesbury, 6.25 a. m., 12.05, 2.30, 4.05, 6.15 p. m.

For Exeter and Dover, 6.25, 8.50, 9.30 a. m.; 12.05, 3.20, 4.05, 5.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 6.30 p. m.

For Rochester and Alton Bay, 8.25 a. m.; 12.05, 4.05 p. m.

For Somersworth, N. H., Saco, Old Orchard and Portland, 6.25, 8.50, 9.30 a. m.; 12.05, 4.05, 5.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p. m.

For Augusta, Bath, Waterville, 8.50, 9.30 a. m.; 12.05, 5.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p. m.

For Lewiston, 8.30 a. m.; 12.05, 4.05, 5.10 p. m.

For Rehoboth, Skowhegan and Rockland 8.30 a. m., 5.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p. m.

For Bangor, St. John, N. B., Halifax, N. S., Montreal and Quebec, 8.50 a. m.; 5.10 p. m.; (5.10 does not run Saturdays.) SUNDAYS, 5.30 p. m.

For Eastport and St. John (via steamer), on Mondays and Fridays at 12.05 p. m.

For Castine Deer Isle, Sedgwick, Bar Harbor, Jonesport and Machiasport (via steamer Frank Jones, from Portland), Tuesday and Friday at 5.10 p. m.

Wednesdays and Saturdays only.

Southern Division.

Corrected to Oct. 4, 1897, Trains Leave Merrimack Street Depot, Lowell, as follows:

For Boston, 5.45, 6.21, †6.42, *7.45, *8.17, †9.15 *9.40, 11.00 a. m.; 1.40, †3.03, 4.25, †5.44 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.45 a. m.

Trains Leave Middlesex Street Station, Lowell, as follows:

For Boston, 5.45, 6.28, †6.45, 7.04, 7.20, *7.28, †7.33, *7.48, *8.37, *9.19, *9.50, 11.03, 11.42 a. m., 12.16, 1.43, *3.03, *3.52, 4.26, 5.22, †5.40, *7.22, *7.49 p. m. SUNDAYS 7.31, 9.23, 11.18, *9.19 a. m.; 4.25, 5.53 p. m.

For Woburn, 6.25, 7.04, 7.33, 7.45, 11.20 a. m., 1.40, 4.25 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.45 a. m., 6.30, 6.53 p. m.

Note—*Express. †Via Bedford.

For Lawrence, 6.28, 10.05 a. m.; 4.15 p. m.

For Salem, and Way Stations, 7.32 a. m., 1.33, 5.53 p. m.

For Ayer Junction, and Way Stations, 7.10 a. m.; 12.06, 5.01 and 6.42 p. m. SUNDAYS 2.15 p. m.

For Amherst, Milford and Wilton, 9.13 a. m.; 1.00, 3.41, 5.10 p. m. SUNDAYS 2 p. m.

For Greenfield, Peterboro', Bennington, Hillsboro' and Keene, 9.13 a. m. and 3.41 p. m. SUNDAYS, to Hillsboro, 2.00 p. m.

For Nashua, Manchester and Concord, 7.40 9.13, 9.40 a. m; 12.09, 1.00, 1.40, 3.41, 5.49, 6.30, 8.10, 8.40 p. m. SUNDAYS 10.00 a. m. (to Nashua only) 5.08 a. m.; 2.00, 6.02, 8.10, 8.40 p.m.

For Franklin, Lebanon and White River Junction, 9.13, 9.40 a. m; 12.09, 1.40, 5.49, 10.10 p. m.

For Warner, Bradford, Sunapee, Newport, (N. H.), Claremont and Claremont Junction—7.40, 9.13 a. m; 1.40 p. m.

For St. Johnsbury and Lyndonville via Wells River—9.40 a. m; 1.47, 10.10 p. m.

For Montpelier, Montreal, Essex Junction, Burlington and St. Albans, via Central Vermont line—9.40 a. m.; 12.09, 10.10 p. m.

For Montreal and Quebec, via Montreal and Boston Air Line—9.40 a. m.; 8.43 p. m.

Quebec Express via Plymouth and Sherbrooke—1.40, 5.49 p. m., daily except Sunday.

†Daily for Montreal.

D. J. FLANDERS, Gen. Passenger and Ticket Agent.

H. C. TAFT, General Agent, Lowell.

PETER J. BRADY, GROCER

448 Gorham Street.

Choice Teas, Coffees and Spices

TRY OUR "BIG TWELVE" BRAND OF FLOUR, THE BEST IN THE CITY.

SCHOOL

SHOES

Boys' Box Calf, double sole, bulldog toe, laced shoes, $1.50.

Youth's Box Calf, double sole, bulldog toe, laced Shoes, $1.25.

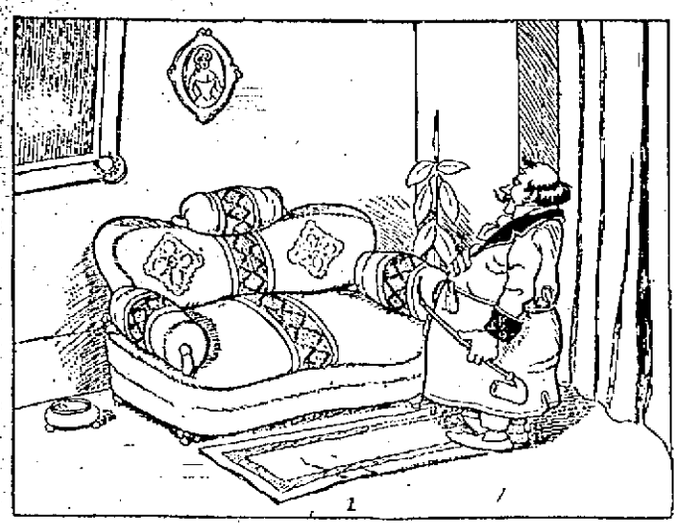
Misses' Box Calf, in button and lace, heavy outer sole, solid in every part, $1.00.

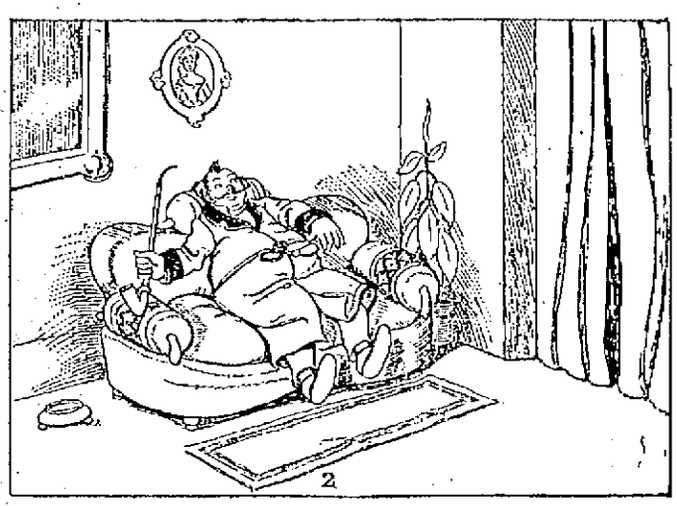
J. J. Lonergan

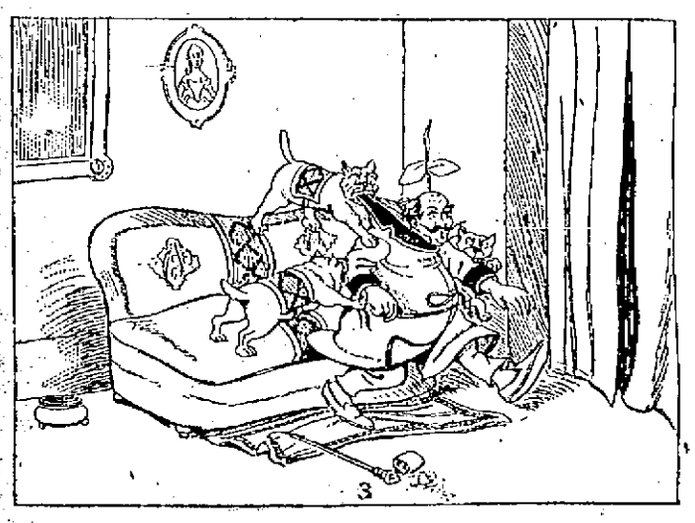
215 Dutton St.

The Fall Time's Harvest of Fun.

THE SOFA AND THE DOGS.







TRACY, LOW AND THE TIGER IN NEW YORK'S CAMPAIGN.



THESE GENTLEMEN ARE HUNTING THE TIGER.

"STRUCK OIL, B'GOSHI"



TANNER AND CLAY.

When asked if he had, as reported, been playing poker on his western jaunt, Governor Tanner replied, "Mrs. Tanner is with me," which brings to mind that when Mrs. Clay, wife of the great Kentucky commoner, was asked if she didn't object to Mr. Clay playing poker, she replied, "Well, you see Mr. Clay nearly always wins."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

CONCERNING KISSING.

"I wonder who invented kissing?" he said after they had had one.

"Oh, some fool!" she replied.

"How can you say that?" he asked.

"Because if he had not been a fool he would have patented the process."

Then they had another.—Town Topics.

NO WORD LIKE HOME.

Professor J. Morris Jones' bride is a native of Llanfairpwllgwyngyllgertrobwllgogorbwll-llantysiliogogoch.—Christian Commonwealth.

OF MORE IMPORTANCE.



Ragged Rudolph: "Are yo interested in dese chainless bicycles, Weary?"

Weary Winifred: "No. De chainless dog is de only t'ing as worries me!"—New York Journal.

SCORCHING.

Binnick—I have a lot of warm friends.

Cynic—They're all dead, I presume?—New York Journal.

THE LATEST TIE.

There's a flash
Of red,
And a dash
Of green,
And a trace of black and blue.
There's a spot
Of brown,
And a lot
Of pink,
And a touch of yellow, too;
There's a space
Of drab,
And a trace
Of white—
Oh, like to the arctic sky
Are the views
And the hues
And the general looks
Of the latest style of tie.
—New York Sunday World.

NOT IN HARMONY.

Jack—Browne didn't like it that you kissed his wife last night.

Tom—I've noticed that their tastes are very dissimilar.—New York Journal.

A THIRST FOR KNOWLEDGE.

The country clergyman was nailing a refractory creeper to a piece of trellisswork near his front gate when he noticed that a small boy stopped and watched him with great attention.

"Well, my young friend," he said, pleased to see the interest he excited, "are you looking out for a hint or two on gardening?"

"No," said the youth. "I be waiting to see what a parson do say when he hammers his thumb."—Pick Me Up.

NOT SURPRISED TO HEAR IT.

Perry Patettie—Wot do you think of them doctors sayin that love is a disease?

Wayworn Watson—Oh, them guys says anything is a disease. They even say that about drinkin.—Cincinnati Enquirer.



Moneybags: "D'yer think I shall ever get well again, doctor?"

Doctor: "Yes. You'll be all right in a month or two."

Moneybags: "Well, break the news gently to my nephew, won't you?"—Ally Sloper.

THE TOKEN.

He stood beneath the window,
And he strummed the tuneful strings,
And he sang of knights and ladies
And of sweet, romantic things.
Her soulful eyes he likened
Unto the stars above
And loudly called upon her
For a token of her love.

Eftsoon a white robed figure
Flashed on the lover's view.
He closed his eyes in ecstasy
And strummed away anew.
He heard a gentle rattle,
Then upward flew the sash,
And a water pitcher hit him
On the "cocoanut"—kersmash!

And as the lover tumbled
In the grass, all wet with dew,
The maiden's father shouted,
"There's a token, sir, for you!"
—Chicago News.

AFTER THE BATTLE.



Pat: "Oi do be just afther t'rashin th' loife out av thot Casey!"

Katie (sizing him up): "Well, begob, he died har-r-d!"

A LIKELY STORY.



Mistress: "Oh, cook, who is that?"

New Cook: "Dunno, mum, unless it's some one the owld cook left behind."

DAWNING OF AN AGITATOR.

His Mamma—Don't you know, Johnny, that disobedience to your parents brings its own punishment? Have you forgotten that the commandment says, "Honor thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long in the land?"

Johnny—Huh! The days are too long already. We want 'em shorter.—Chicago Tribune.

HIS STATUS.

"Confound the editor of The Weekly Hewgag!" growled the professional funny man. "He isn't honest."

"You do not mean to insinuate that he is a thief, do you?" asked his friend.

"Well, no. But, darn him, he is a cliptomaniac, anyhow!"—New York Sunday World.



"Now, you naughty boy, stop your crying, or you shan't have any!"

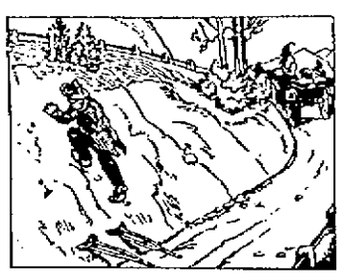


"SEEING HIS OWN FINISH."

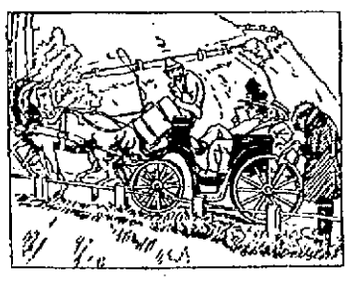
THE NAPOLEON OF BEGGARS AND HOW HE PULLS THE TOURIST'S LEG.



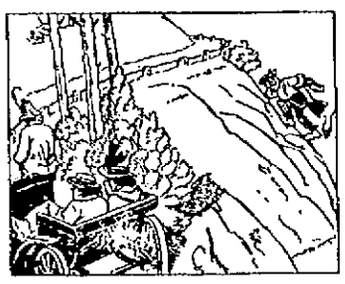
"Pity the poor, kind sir!"



"Now for another haul!"



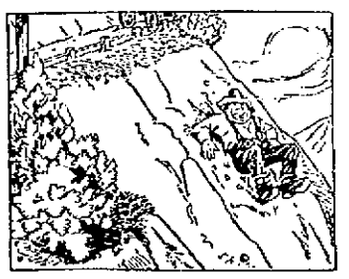
"Once more. This is easy money!"



"Up we go again!"



"Who said I didn't have a regular Klondike?"



"Back again to do business at the old stand!"



"Next!"

THE SALVATION ARMY CREATES A POOR MAN'S PARADISE.

FEW experiments of a socialistic nature have attracted more attention during the last few years than the Salvation Army plan for "a poor man's paradise" in the southwest. The scheme was projected by Commander Booth Tucker, and he has recently been to England to lay the plans of the colonization idea before General Booth in London.

The first active step has been taken, a tract of land secured and a colony organized. The scene selected for the initiatory experiment is at the foot of the Santa Lucia mountains, in California, and is situated in a lovely, fertile valley that certainly affords every natural requisite of success. Here will be brought to bear every energy which the indefatigable Salvationists can command, and it is hard to see how the plan can fail, particularly after listening to the enthusiastic description of the line of battle as outlined by Booth Tucker and his followers.

The settlement may be started in a valley of the Santa Lucia range, in which nestles Paraiso Springs. The hills sweep across on either side of the valley, covered with beautiful, rich groves. The valley is green with vegetation and extends along the banks of the river Salinas and tributary streams. It is well watered and apparently possible to raise any vegetable growth in the fertile soil.

The valley extends north and south along the Salinas until the river empties into the famous bay of Monterey. The bay extends full ten miles inland and finally empties into the Pacific ocean, widening to a stretch of 30 miles at its extreme outlet.

Along the sweep of the coast beyond can be seen the towns of Santa Cruz, Monterey and Pacific Grove, while inland the towns of Watsonville, Pogaro, Castroville and Salinas cluster near its mouth. At the junction of the rivers Salinas and Arroy Secco is Soledad, while a brief distance this side of the junction is the exact spot where the first paradise is to be begun.

It is Commander Booth Tucker's plan that all farming shall be done on the intensive plan—that is, the land is to be kept up to the highest degree of production by the scientific use of fertilizers, etc., and the products are to be of the highest grade. A considerable amount of the vegetable produce will be raised under glass, so that spring vegetables can be supplied to the market all the year round. No man can have more than he can take care of, and under the intensive system ten acres will absorb all his time.

Under the system laid out by Booth Tucker a man who is out of work and cannot find work and is willing to work will be taken to the colony as a settler. He will sign a purchase contract for ten acres of land already broken—that is, made ready for cultivation, with a small garden sufficient to supply his needs already set out. On the farm will be a two room cabin, a basic house, capable of extension and improvement when he finds the time; a cow and a good stock of chickens. It is estimated that the whole outfit will cost him about $700, including land, house, stock, labor on garden, fencing, furniture and agricultural implements.

He signs a purchase contract, in which he promises to pay for his farm in weekly installments of $1 a week, and no other obligations are imposed except to be a good citizen and keep his contract. So long as he works, so long as he manifests a desire to keep his contract with the Salvation Army, that farm is his to all intents and purposes. But if he grows lazy, does not work, does not keep his contract, he is removed from the community, for he has broken his contract. When the farm is paid for, the settler will receive a clear title, and if he wants to sell out or move away he is at liberty to do so, for he is an independent proprietor.

It is purposed that the land shall be sold to the settler at a small profit on the first cost per acre. The profit will be his contribution to the cause, for it is designed that the first colony shall aid in planting the second, and so on. No distinction will be made so far as sex is concerned, for a single woman can take up a farm exactly on the same footing with a man.

"One of the most important parts of our plan," said the commander recently, "will be the establishment of a banking system similar to that now in use in Germany. This we believe would revolutionize agricultural affairs. The trouble with the banker under the present system is that he sometimes lends to the farmer when he ought not to and refuses when he ought to lend. He is not in a position to judge accurately. Then the mortgage is often foreclosed when times are hard, just the worst time for the farmer. Under our system the farmers themselves would form the bank, and they would lend no money outside of the association. They begin at once to form a reserve fund, laying aside about a quarter of the capital.

"If a man wants to borrow money for a cow which he doesn't know how to take care of, if the association thinks he has not got to that point where he needs one yet, they tell him so. They say: 'Jones, you can't have the money for a cow yet. You are only worth a pig.' They lend him money enough to buy a pig, but after a time, if he proves that he is capable of taking care of a cow, then they let him have the cow.

"We intend to run our colony on business principles. If we cannot interest capital, we do not intend to take it up. It is proposed to build the colony on the plan of Paris and Washington. From a square mile of public buildings for creameries, egg warehouses, etc., we would have roads running in all directions to the borders, like the spokes of a wheel. We will send out men to collect the produce, whether it be much or little, every day and sell it to the best markets we can get. When the colony is established, we intend to go to the almshouses and take the pick of the inmates. Those left behind will be taken later, if they behave themselves. The land will cost each colonist about $1 a week, which will insure the capitalist a fair rate of interest on his money. It will pay 6 per cent on an investment.

"We shall probably make a deal with some big lumber company to supply us with standard portable one and two room cottages which can be set up cheaply and removed when the occupant is ready to build a better one at his own expense. I have seen quite neat little portable cabins costing no more than $60 or $75 each, even at retail. The colonists will have to pay back every cent expended upon them for houses, land and tools and interest at 6 per cent besides, but they can do this easily on the installment plan, where it would not be possible for them to furnish capital for an independent start.

"The great advantage of an irrigation colony is that it will be a city, with schools, churches and other advantages and with hundreds of neighbors. We take them in quantities. I can't much blame a man who doesn't care to go as a laborer on a ranch ten miles square, with no neighbor in sight, get $10 a month wages and have no chance of getting married, or owning a home. Prosperity is right ahead with our plan. Why, you pay the money back at $1 a week. It is well for us to take the initiatory step, because the poor, who have been so long exploited by private capitalists, have faith in us. There are 3,000,000 superfluous people in our cities who need only land to become self supporting and prosperous. If we can make the scheme go, capital will be quick to follow suit, realizing that it is an excellent investment to put people on land. Railroad men in particular are quick to see the advantages of having populous and thickly settled communities pouring freight upon their lines instead of sparse communities on ranches. Railroad men are not given to dreaming. The Santa Fe officials with whom I have talked and ex-Governor Osborn of Kansas, who has examined our plans, are enthusiastic in their praise. Like most of our Salvation Army work, this is a business proposition. Our Bowery shelter is self supporting. In London we spent $493,000 in humane work last year, and $470,000 of it was repaid by the people benefited. Most of our enterprises are self supporting, but of course that cannot be the case with rescue work or with charities established for children."

Last year the dressed poultry and egg business of the United States amounted to $200,000,000, a great deal more than the entire production of gold and silver. That one business alone will come pretty near supporting a community. It is proposed to make butter of a high grade, and in the cannery to put up none but the finest quality of canned goods. Each will bear the "S. A." stamp as a guarantee that nothing but ripe, sound fruit and vegetables were used in the condiments, preserves, pickles, etc.

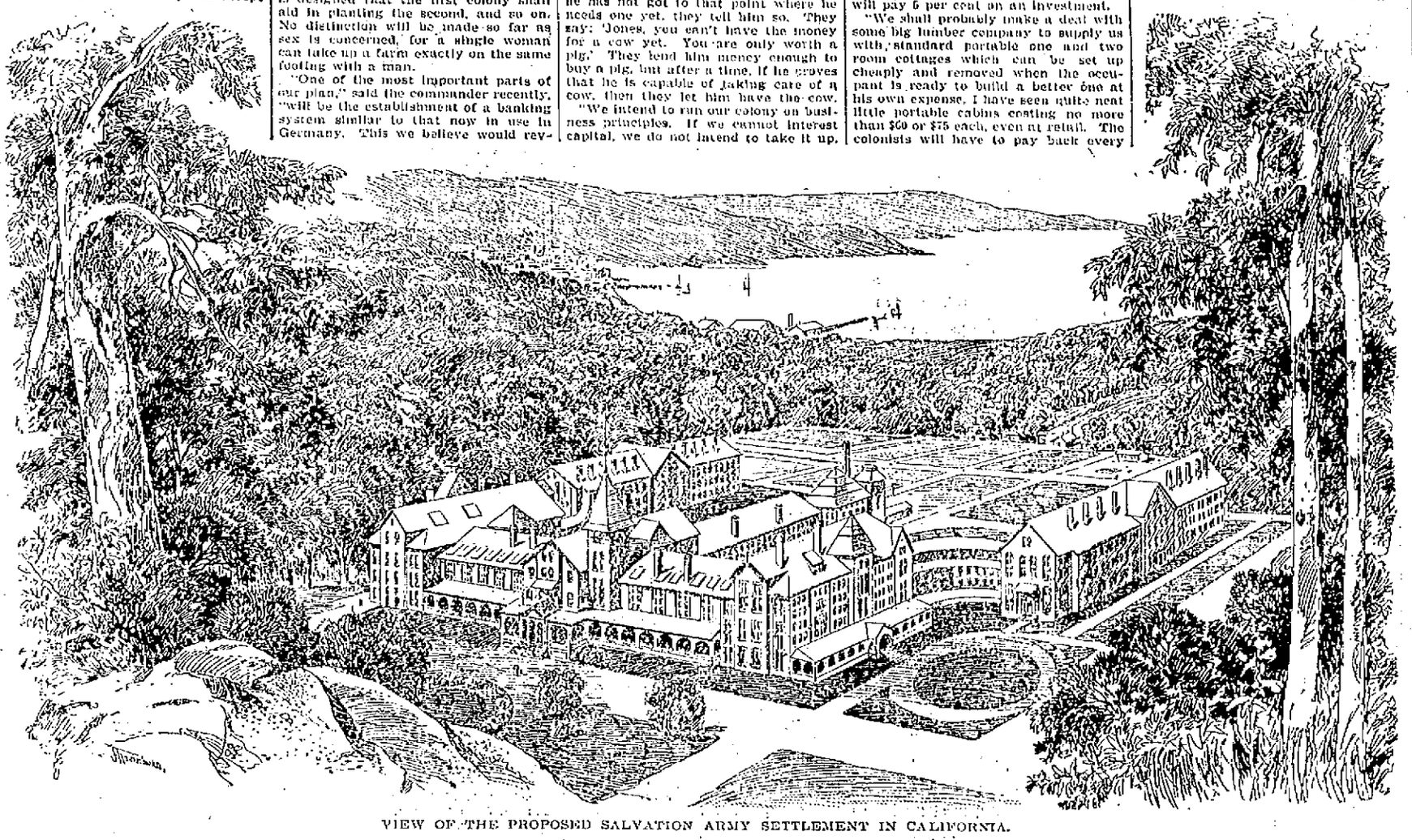
The Salvation Army has already in its soldiers over 6,000 representatives to handle the goods, and this single fact goes a long way toward insuring the success of the enterprise, for that is what it is. It is in no sense a charitable institution. It is a good business proposition.

The cannery, creamery and dressed poultry house will be built and operated at first by funds loaned by the village bank. This bank is to be established on the lines of the people's banks which have been so successful in Germany.

In the people's bank every honest, industrious citizen of the village is a stockholder. They elect a board of directors, who pass upon loans. The money is loaned only to stockholders who are up to the required standard, and this money only can be used for extensions and improvements.

The settlers will take stock in the creamery and other institutions, and pay for their stock with raw material.

The money to plant the first colony—about $600,000—is to be furnished by eastern capitalists, and every acre will be represented by a bond. While the money is to be borrowed, it is hoped by the Salvation Army that voluntary contributions will be made which will enable Booth Tucker to get along with less borrowed capital.



VIEW OF THE PROPOSED SALVATION ARMY SETTLEMENT IN CALIFORNIA.

HUNTING HUMAN BEINGS WITH TRAINED BLOODHOUNDS.

BEFORE the war bloodhounds were used in the United States only by slave owners to track escaped slaves, but at the present time there are kennels of these hounds in every state of the Union, and they are kept and bred for the use of the police and state officials to track criminals.

In many states the dogs are owned by the counties or by private persons. Frequent chases have been made in late years, some of them with startling results. In no case has the ancient tradition of mutilation of the hunted been borne out. The belief in the ungovernable ferocity of these hounds has been dissipated like an ugly dream.

In the slavery days negroes who fled to the north to escape their bonds were tracked through the fastnesses and dense undergrowth of the south with dogs. But each able bodied slave was worth from $500 to $1,000. What slave owner would track these poor fellows with dogs that would kill them? The gratification of spite would ill repay such a commercial loss. Men in the south are much as other men. Money and property are of value to them as well as in the north. They hunted their scampering slaves, but they in most cases took the precaution of using dogs which would not harm the hunted if not molested when the chase ended. If the poor wretch showed fight or endeavored to continue fighting, then, indeed, trouble ensued. But, frightened by the deep mouthed baying of the brutes, few of the poor blacks cared to face an encounter with them.

Bloodhounds of the true breed were not known in this land at that time. Nearly 30 years had elapsed from the closing of the war and the discontinuance of human slavery before it was known that no bloodhounds were in America. Then it was learned that the dogs so touted as these animals were only mongrels, beagles and fox hounds, without the least trace of bloodhound's blood in them. They were man hunters, but they would not fight unless in such large numbers that they gained courage from this fact. Slaves were hunted with these mongrels. The modern criminal is chased with the noble, gentle but persevering bloodhound.

Cuban bloodhounds and Siberian bloodhounds were regarded as true breeds, but later developments have proved that neither is a genuine strain. The former is a cross between the mastiff and the bulldog. He is a most ferocious and dangerous beast. He will pull down a man and throttle and tear him. He has been trained for war, and when sent on a trail he uses his natural ferocity and training to show that he is a maneater.

The Siberian hound is a cross between the bulldog and the Russian greyhound. He is also a fierce and dangerous brute. But both types have the small, pointed ears and heavy jaws of the bulldog, with the deep chests and small flanks of the greyhound or lesser mastiff. Neither is a pure type of any breed of dog known to natural scientists.

In fact, the genuine bloodhound has a good action for damages for defamation of character. If he were the maneater writers of fiction have portrayed him, would a father send a brace or two of the ugly brutes out on the trail of a boy of tender years who had wandered away after a brass band? Yet this is what a father living near Seymour, Ind., did recently, and the dogs found the child. They did not eat him up, although they had been the means of effecting the capture of some noted criminals in the same neck of the woods. When the searchers reached the spot where the dogs found the boy they found the child fondling the great dogs and the latter were giving every evidence of pleasure in his caresses.

In fact, the bloodhound is the most gentle and at the same time the most noble of dogs. He is not the horrid brute of story writers whose chief delight is the destruction of the human race. He is not as large as the great Dane, nor yet the English mastiff, yet he has many of the traits of both, with a keenness of scent unequaled by any living creature. He is generally of from 75 to 85 pounds in weight. He has a peculiarly shaped head, narrow and long, with an abundance of wrinkles on his forehead. His ears are long and soft. They can be folded over the long nose. The jaws are heavy and drooping, with a suggestion over the whole face of solemnity and sadness. The eyes are deeply sunken and the second lid is a blood red hue. The long neck is pliable and permits the dog to carry his wide nostrils close to the earth without losing speed. He is a mournful brute, and the last one would select as a fierce or unkindly animal. He is neither. He is gentle, intelligent to a degree and susceptible to training, which stamps him as a very superior and desirable pet.

No matter what may be said of him, the true bloodhound never attacks a criminal whom he has run down. If the hunted man will remain still and make no effort to escape he will not be molested. If the dogs are not attacked by him they will not attack him. If he makes a fight he will have all kinds of trouble. This dog follows a scent with a keenness and energy which are truly remarkable. He has a perseverance which no obstacles can daunt. He follows trails hours after the man hunted has gone, and is not lost even when running water interposes between him and his quarry.

The man hunt as practiced nowadays is a peculiar thing. As soon as the crime is discovered the pack is taken to the scene and some article belonging to the suspect is placed before them. Then the leader, usually the patriarch, starts the others out. They scatter from the point where they are freed in a fan shaped march, smelling the earth and spreading farther and farther out. Suddenly one of them gets the right smell. He bays deeply and sets forward at a rapid rate. The others at once abandon their searches and follow, the leader following closely on the finder. They gallop along, at times giving tongue to indicate their confidence and satisfaction. It is this constant baying in the peculiarly deep tones that terrifies the fleeing criminal. He knows an intelligence beyond his cunning is on his track.

Let the trail be broken by water and the scent lost. Here is where the leader shines. His sagacity is worth a dozen keener noses. He marshals his forces, lends them across the stream, and once more the banks are worked thoroughly up and down until the deep bay and eager tone of the finder denotes that once more the trail is an open one. Then off goes the pack once more until the trembling wretch is treed or driven to cover, only to land in prison. This scene has been enacted in several states a number of times. It has never ended in a tragedy where the dogs were the aggressors.

The bloodhound of America is originally of English strain and breeding, a cross between the famous Redbone hound and the great beagle. He is a good liver, an apt learner and very docile and obedient under careful training and kind treatment. The first of these dogs to be put in service as trailers of fleeing culprits north of the Ohio river were the now famous hounds Old Jack and Old Lucy, purchased in Alabama and taken to Indiana by William A. Carter of Seymour in 1890. The mother of these dogs, Old Patsey, had been very successful in trailing and assisting in the capture of the notorious robber and murderer, Old Rube Burrows, whose trail she followed for over 150 miles in Alabama.

The first work of Jack and Lucy was done, and very successfully, at 9 months of age, in trailing the Wegmis (Ala.) train robbers. The initial work in Indiana was the tracing and capture of two Italians and one negro who are now doing time at Jeffersonville for a burglary. Later Old Jack and others from the Carter kennel were successful in tracing Bud Stone, the confessed murderer of the Wratten family in Daviess county, Ind., who was convicted and hanged in the state prison at Jeffersonville in 1891. Only a short while after this they were as successful as leaders in the capture of the murderous assailants of John Niblack of Lawrence, Ills. These culprits were also convicted and sentenced to long prison terms, and their capture and conviction were in great part due to the sagacity and detective ability of these faithful and vigilant hounds.

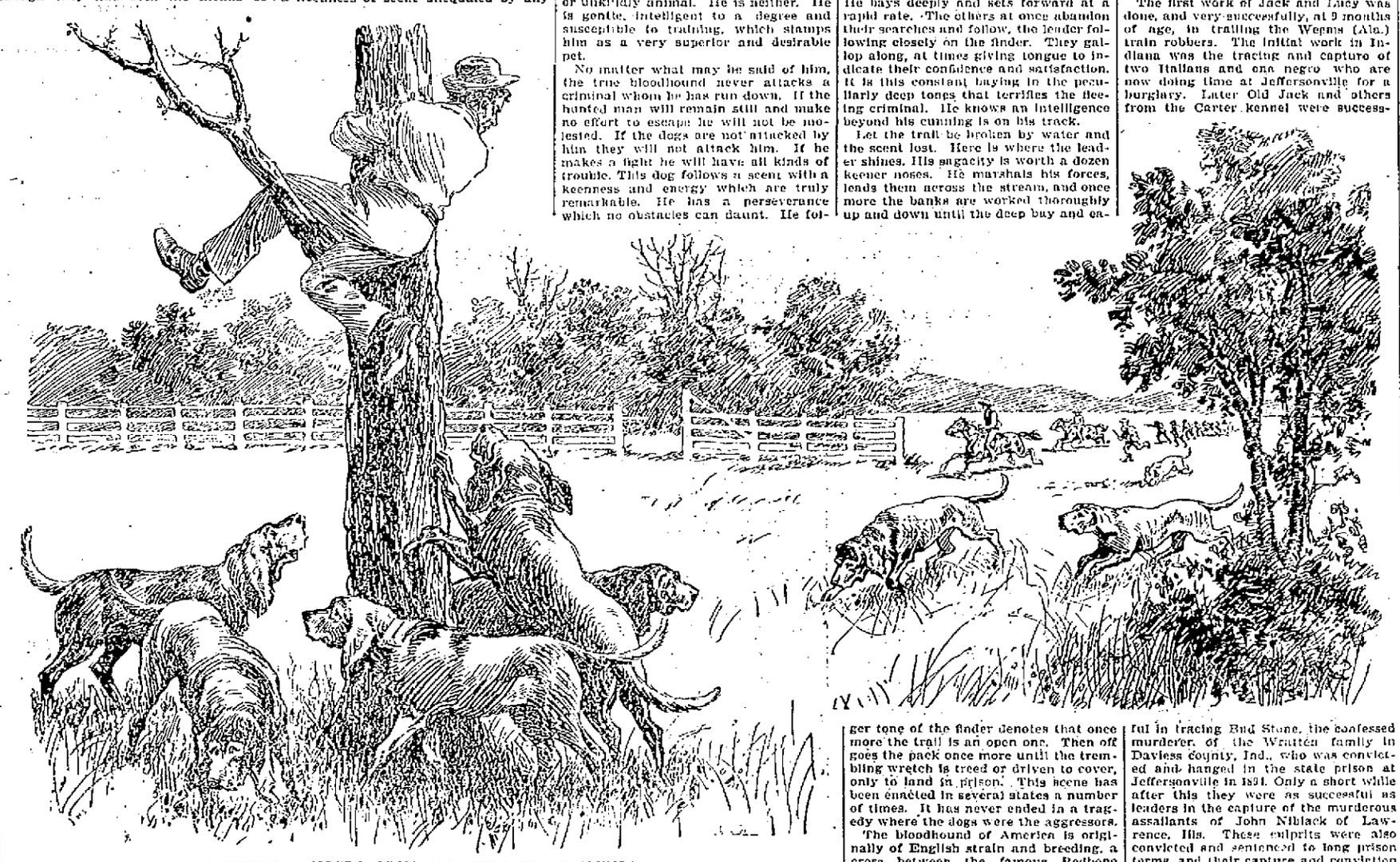
At Osgood, Ind., the home of the persons who were recently lynched at Versailles, the Carter hounds about two years ago trailed and captured several chicken thieves, among the number Lyle Levi, the oldest and the alleged leader of the five men who were hanged by the Ripley county mob. While there Old Lucy was fatally poisoned at the hotel by one of the gang while her owner and trainer was at supper. Their next exploit was in trailing the four robbers of a jewelry store at Campbellsburg, Ind., who were followed into Kentucky, captured and convicted. They have also done good service at Dover, Ky.; Lyons, Columbus, Bedford, Loogootee and Evansville, Ind., tracing a thief and robber to his capture 45 miles from the last named city.

Bloodhounds have not been extensively used for tracing criminals in Kentucky, from the fact that there are fewer of these dogs in the state than is generally supposed. Mrs. Stowe's famous novel, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," created the impression all over the civilized world that bloodhounds were in common use in Kentucky, and that they captured runaway slaves and criminals as a matter of every day business. The fact of the matter is that Kentucky possesses but few bloodhounds outside of the English bloodhound kennels in Lexington.

The dogs which were so denominated before the war were not really English bloodhounds, but a species of foxhound which had been taught to trail men. Since the war, however, English bloodhounds have been imported into Kentucky in small numbers, and in several cases the dogs have been successful in trailing criminals.

Several years ago a negro named Evans killed two little girls near Princeton. Marshal Neighbors of Elizabethtown, who had a kennel of bloodhounds, was sent for. He put his dogs on the negro's trail, and they tracked him across the Mississippi river into Missouri and brought him to bay. The mob which followed the dogs lynched the negro, hanging him to a telegraph pole. The dogs followed Evans' trail fully 60 miles. When they reached the Mississippi river on the Kentucky side the dogs refused to go any farther, but looked across the stream and bayed continuously. The officers and posse hailed a passing fisherman, who set them across the river in his boat. The dogs ran up and down the river a few times, but they quickly found the scent of the negro, and they never lost his trail again until they had overtaken him.

Fayette county, of which Lexington is the county seat, purchased two bloodhounds several years ago from a man in Chattanooga. One of the dogs died, but the other recently chased a negro chicken thief, Ike Oldham, for nearly a mile and picked him out of a crowd of several other negroes.



HUNTING A NEGRO CRIMINAL WITH BLOODHOUNDS.

An esthetic bear that dances for a living in England was trudging along the road behind its master near Kensington, and had paid no attention to the men or the women in skirts that wheeled by. When a fat woman in bloomers, however, appeared riding a bicycle, the bear broke away from its master and made a rush for her, smashing the wheel, but was caught before it hurt the rider.

QUEER THINGS IN ACTUAL LIFE.

In a German journal the origin of the English and American practice of tarring and feathering is traced to the boisterous bishop of Hatherstadt, who, being at war with the elector Palatine in 1623, caused all the nuns and friars of two monasteries to be turned into a large hall naked, their bodies being oiled and pitched, and in this situation they were obliged to tumble promiscuously among a vast quantity of feathers from beds stripped for the purpose, and thus decorated they were turned out for the amusement of the multitude.

Two Frenchmen, Nevel and Campagne, have patented a novel process for preserving meat, doing entirely away with smoking and pickling. It consists in merely dipping the fresh meat into a strong solution of potassium iodide for 10 minutes and then hanging up to dry. For a number of days the meat remains perfectly fresh, and after that it begins to dry, forming a hard crust, while the inner portions remain fresh indefinitely, so it is claimed.

A hasty Paris undertaker came near burying a man alive recently. A man died in a room in which his paralytic brother also slept and was measured for his coffin. For convenience the family changed the bed about, and the undertaker's men put the paralytic in the coffin intended for his brother. When the time for the funeral came, they luckily discovered the real corpse.

A learned professor at Geneva, Switzerland, states that France drinks more alcohol annually than any other nation in Europe. His calculation is based on the percentage of alcoholic liquors consumed. "According to this standard each person in France drinks 13 quarts of alcohol in many more quarts of wines, beers, etc., in the course of a year.

The prefect of police in Paris has recently issued an order replacing the zebra on the list of draft animals allowed to be used in Paris, says an exchange. For some years the zebra has been permitted in the streets of London where there is a famous carriage drawn by a team of four zebras and used by one of the financial magnates of the city. According to Figaro, the zebra by no means deserves his bad reputation as a restive and intractable beast. It is only necessary to begin his training early enough to make him a model of gentleness and docility.

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOSTON.

Southern Division.

To Boston. Lve.	To Boston. Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	From Boston. Arr.
6 45	8 53	4 00	*7 07
*5 40	7 40	6 25	7 51
6 42	8 52	6 40	*7 36
*7 03	8 52	7 55	9 10
*7 20	9 10	*8 30	*9 10
*7 25	9 18	*9 03	*9 35
*7 31	9 50	9 13	*10 23
*7 43	9 57	*9 30	10 07
*7 50	9 53	10 00	11 15
*8 50	9 43	10 45	11 58
9 15	10 33	11 30	*12 07
9 49	10 43	12 30	*12 55
11 00	12 04	*1 00	*1 36
*11 47	12 27	*1 15	1 52
*12 16	1 04	*3 00	*3 04
1 50	3 03	*3 04	*3 49
3 00	4 25	3 47	5 03
*3 47	4 33	5 14	*5 37
*4 02	4 45	4 47	5 55
4 23	5 33	*5 00	5 43
*5 22	6 15	5 33	6 33
5 41	7 10	5 47	6 51
*6 32	7 05	6 14	7 30
*7 40	8 33	*7 30	*8 08
*8 49	9 42	*8 00	*8 58
		10 15	11 21
		11 23	12 23

Sunday Trains.

*7 20	8 15	9 15	*3 05
*7 28	8 15	9 00	*10 07
8 45	9 50	1 00	*1 57
*9 10	10 15	5 03	*5 50
*4 25	5 32	7 32	*8 18
*5 58	7 00	8 02	*8 35
		9 03	10 06

Western Division

To Boston. Lve.	To Boston. Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	From Boston. Arr.
6 50	8 03	7 30	8 33
8 15	9 20	9 25	10 31
9 25	10 39	10 25	11 46
10 50	12 02	11 50	1 06
12 05	1 21	2 15	3 19
12 45	1 58	3 40	4 55
2 33	3 44	4 25	5 45
3 55	4 02	5 01	6 20
4 05	5 23	6 04	7 13
6 10	6 42	6 35	7 48
6 15	7 28	9 40	10 37
7 00	8 06	11 35	12 51
9 25	10 30		

Sunday Trains.

8 15	9 27	8 05	9 17
12 05	1 28	11 45	12 58
4 15	5 28	5 00	5 16
5 30	6 55	8 40	9 40
6 45	9 55		

Trains by this division leave Lowell from Middlesex street station.

Leave Boston from the new Union Station, Causeway street.

*Express.

†From Middlesex St. station only.

a Runs to Lowell Wednesdays and Saturdays only.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS.

Sold on the Cunard, White Star, American, Allan, Anchor, Warren, French, German, and Italian steamship lines to or from Boston, New York, Liverpool, and Queenstown. Drafts issued for £1 and upwards on Ireland, England, Scotland, and all parts of the world. English sovereigns and Canada bills bought at Murphy's steamship agency, 18 Appleton st.

A FULL SIZE WHITE KASEL

Must be seen to be appreciated. Given away with a pound of our high grade tea at 60 cents. Dickson Bros., the Big Tea and Coffee Dealers, 68 Merrimack street.

LOCAL NEWS.

Steinert's pianos, 34 Prescott St.

Smokers enjoy Old Hundred cigars.

T. C. Lee, Fire Ins., 223 Central st.

Lowell is becoming quite a football town.

Hallowe'en will come on Sunday this year.

The number of tramps seeking lodgings at the city farm is increasing.

Elegant rubber-tired hacks at O'Donnell's, Jefferson street. Telephone 556-3.

Easy shaving, stylish hair-cutting, no long waits at the Palace Barber shop, Runels' Building.

The chrysanthemum season is upon us and not a few of the chappies will sport the spreading flower tomorrow.

If your coal does not suit you, try Mullin, the 953 Gorham street coal dealer. You can get him by telephone.

Good tools and a good firm to buy them from makes a mechanic happy. Have the tools and are the firm to buy from.

There are other stores where you will pay $1.50 for the same watch work we charge $1 for. H. E. Harris, 10 Appleton street.

Your coal order should be placed immediately. W. E. Livingston, 15 Thorndike street, can supply you with the best grades.

NOTICE.

A large invoice of the celebrated Rochester beer has just been received by John M. Pevey, 55-57 Middle street. Telephone your order for a case—452-3.

URBAN AND SUBURBAN LEAGUE

The meeting of the Urban and Sub-Mathews' rooms tonight has been postponed to next Wednesday evening.

VESPER CLUB ELEVEN.

The Vesper club football went to verhill team, which includes some well Athletic association eleven. The Vesper boys are known all over the state as warm supporters of every kind of amateur athletics, and have an eleven this year which is a highly creditable one.

Much interest is centered in the Haverhill team, which includes some well known players. All of the men have had previous football experience, and a strong game will result.

BOWLING NEWS

In the Highland club bowling tournament last evening, Team Five defeated Team Four by 113 pins. The totals:

Team Five—Clarke 540, Wilson 435, Sherburne 435, Turner 445, Renwick 420; total, 2275.

Team Four—Wellman 460, Hawes 472, Crawford 420, Pevey 420, Corner 390; total, 2162.

Team Three was the victor in the Vesper tournament last evening, leading Team Four by 61 pins. The totals:

Team Three—Adams 528, Banks 409, Howard 435, Rogers 414, French 420; total, 2203.

Team Four—Rand 375, Knapp 405, Swapp 447, Chandler 535, Spalding 360; total, 2122.

On the Central Fire Station alleys, last evening, the Wamesits had a walk over with the Pawtuckets, beating them by 247 pins. The totals:

Wamesits—Brainard 529, Dearth 526, Peters 548, Marren 532, Dunham 553, total, 2568.

Pawtuckets—Weston 446, Knapp 514, Patten 462, Clogston 473, Fletcher 426, total, 2321.

WORKINGMEN AND MECHANICS, THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY.

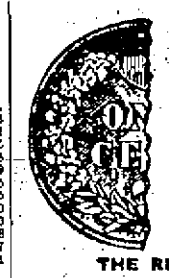
For sale, cheap, on easy terms, located on D street, near the Shaw Stocking company, on high and dry land, with good sewerage, convenient to schools, churches, and two lines of street cars, piped for gas and water; five cottage houses and one two-tenement house. These houses have all modern improvements and are suitably arranged for families. Part of these houses have just been completed and the rest will be finished, ready for occupancy in a very short time.

Terms liberal. A small amount down and the balance can be paid in monthly instalments.

Anyone desiring to go through these houses and inquire terms and prices, call on J. W. Bennett, the owner, at 664 Middlesex street.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets. Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

DENTIST 61 MERRIMACK ST.



URY OF CURES

THE RECORD OF

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

CRISP GOSSIP

My wife tells me she wouldn't care very much about being a saleswoman in some of Boston's big stores—at least not until those saleswomen are looked upon with less suspicion by their employers than they are now. Yesterday she went into a store which shall be nameless and after she had purchased the article needed the saleswoman made out a check to send to the desk as a voucher. At least, she made out the check all but her signature. Having done that she turned to the saleswoman next her and asked her to sign the check for her which was done. My wife marveled much and while she was waiting for her goods and change asked the saleswoman the reason of this proceeding. It finally developed, amid the blushes of injured self-respect of the saleswoman, that such a course was usual, apparently with the idea that the signature of a second saleswoman, as a witness to a sale, was a preventive of possible dishonesty on the part of an employe herself, who might, by completing a ticket put down a false amount and pocket the difference.

The wonderful faculty which onions possess of absorbing disease germs ought to be written in letters of gold before the eyes of every householder. Merely hanging in a net, onions will purify an apartment. Especially in cases of small-pox and diphtheria they have great power. A dish of raw onions sliced and set in the sick room will draw away the disease. As their odor gives out they should be replaced by fresh ones. For its great medicinal and useful properties the onion merits more particular study.

Kansas City mothers can check their babies at the door when they go to church, also their bicycles and umbrellas. Rev. J. W. Hancher, D.D., pastor of the Grand avenue Methodist Episcopal church of that city, is responsible for this startling innovation.

"I introduced the new plan in my congregation," he said, "because I believe it is a move in the right direction. There are a great many mothers who wish to attend Sunday service, but are unable as they cannot bring babies and have no way to leave them at home. We will appoint two or three women members to look after the infants. The mothers will leave their little ones in charge of the members and each mother will receive a check." Another Kansas city church threatens to add nurses.

There is a bright boy on Varney street named Tommy Maguire whose father some time ago purchased a book on the bringing up of boys. Tommy got hold of the book and on being asked by his mother what he was reading it for replied "Just to see if I'm being properly brought up."

A man fell off a building in Lowell recently and a fellow workman at once began to keep his mouth and nose shut. "What are you doing that for?" asked the doctor, upon his arrival. "To hold the breath in him," was the reply.

"Full many a gem of purest ray serene," quote one of the out-of-town men attending the grand jury session as he stood at the new court house a few days ago. When asked the cause of his poetic outburst, he replied: "Just think of these two beautiful buildings, the court house and the church, crowded out of sight here, where only one person in one hundred gets a chance to admire them from one end of the year to another. If we had 'em down to our place, we'd put 'em right in the center of the town."

The social season has opened and a number of whist clubs have been organized. This means many pleasant evenings for members of the clubs, during the winter season. There are few more pleasant pastimes than a game of whist.

The whist club that conducted a successful series of parties in Mechanics' hall last season has been reorganized.

Miss Murphy of Walker street is a leading spirit of the club and her invitation to the young people to become members of the club are being readily accepted.

People are still talking of Anthony Hope and his novels. The Englishman's favorite interest in his own books centers in "Phroso," which, by the way, is equally as entertaining as the "Prisoner of Zenda."

As we passed several public billiard and pool rooms in our travels last night there was noticeable the large number of young men who spent their time studying the difficult shots on the table. How much better it would have been had these young men spent the time thus passed in reading or studying some books of interest and general information.

And speaking of reading you are probably not aware that there are at least a few places in the city where bands of half a dozen young men assemble and discuss literary works. There is no formality about the meetings, the quarters are not elegantly appointed, but they serve the purpose as well as more luxurious apartments. We have in mind one such club where the assemblies are extremely interesting as well as exceedingly instructive.

Mrs. Mullens of Hancock county, Tenn., is the largest woman in America. She is seventy years old, weighs 630 pounds, wears a thirty-three inch garter and cannot stand or walk.

PRESERVE THE SHIP.

The poem "Preserve the Ship," read at the Constitution celebration Thursday in Boston by Professor Churchhill of Andover, was written by Mr. P. J. Lynch, formerly of this city. The poem was written for Major William H. Garland, who was a powder boy on the old frigate at the time of her sea fight with the Guerriere.

Long, long ago—'tis a century's span
Since that day full of hope for the future of man.
We launched a brave ship; flung her sails to the breeze,
And sent her our fling to uphold on the seas.

And soon that good ship was to prove to the world,
How true were our hopes, when defiance we hurled
'Gainst England's proud might—dared our rights to maintain,
And vowed we would fight freedom's fight o'er again.

Britain banished the sun on her lands never set,
She bade us to gaze on the battlefields wet
With the blood of her foemen. With lofty disdain
She blustered and threatened—but threatened in vain—
That her ships devastation would bring to our shore,
For she had a thousand, and we but a score.

But though she'd a thousand and we but a score,
We met them; we beat them, as we did of yore;
'Mid rattle of muskets and cannon's loud roar.
Our shot through their columns resistlessly tore,
Till their decks, through their length, were all crimson with gore.

And on through the conflict went "Old Ironsides,"
The good Lord of Battles her destiny guides;
Wherever she went, there the foe felt the shock
And crumbled away, like the wave from the rock.

Above her so proudly "Old Glory" waves high,
Like an emblem of hope 'gainst the dome of the sky.
And ever that emblem triumphantly waved
Till the foe was repelled and the country was saved.

Then preserve the good ship; 'twere pity and shame
That "Old Ironsides" in her glory and fame,
Through the long vaults of time should unheeded go down.
With oblivion's pall shutting out her renown.

Yea, save the good ship; tear the old housing down,
Let her masts again tower her beauty to crown,
Let the bellowing sails fill again to the breeze,
As they did when the frigate was queen of the seas,
Let her look as she looked, as to sail, spar, and gun,
As she did in the days when her glory was won.

Thus substance, not shadow, for ages to each.
The lesson of duty the country will teach.

FROZEN EGGS

AND OTHER FOOD STARTS FOR DAWSON CITY BY DOG TRAIN.

Portland, Ore., Oct. 22.—On the steamship George Welder, which leaves next Friday night for Dyea, Alaska, Charles E. Yost of this city will ship 400 dozen eggs and about a ton and a half of poultry, fresh meat, and oysters which he expects to transport over the Chilkoot pass by dog train before Christmas.

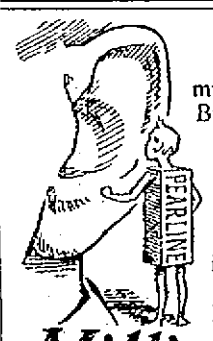
The eggs have been all prepared and are ready for shipment. They were broken into cans, sealed up and then frozen.

Yost has four others associated with him and they expect to make $100,000 out of the venture. They expect to sell the eggs at $35 a dozen and the poultry at fabulous prices.

VERDICT FOR DEFENDANT.

In the civil session of the police court before Judge Hadley yesterday afternoon the case of Daniel Cleary for his 17-year old daughter against Kate M. Sullivan, the verdict was rendered in favor of the defendant. The suit was brought to recover $300 damages for injuries alleged to have been received by the little girl by being bitten by a dog on the land owned by the defendant, the claim being that the defendant kept the dog there. The defendant through her counsel Peter H. Fay, Esq., showed that the dog was not kept by her. J. J. Pickman Esq., appeared for the plaintiff.

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.



To Pearline Users Only.

You have confidence in Pearline. You must have, or you wouldn't be using it. But what do you do with it, besides the ordinary washing and cleaning? There's a long list of things in which Pearline ought to be helping you. Why isn't it doing so? For every purpose for which you would use soap and water, Pearline is better. You ought to be ready enough to believe that, with what you must know of Pearline. 631

Millions NOW USE Pearline

COMMUNICATION

THE WAY OUR CITY FATHERS DID TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

There was once a time in the history of the City Council when it was an honor and a pleasure to be a member of the city government. The men seemed to be actuated by a spirit of honesty and fairness. Every member seemed to try to do his utmost for the good and welfare of the party. They had none of the little petty quarrelling that seems to occupy the minds of the present members of the government. All they desired was that the work be done right, and they seemed to appreciate the efforts of the members of the different departments. They did not act as if they went into the City Council to see what they could get out of it, but conducted the city's business as if it were their own. If a member was absent at roll call, he was assessed twenty-five cents, and at the end of the year this fund was expended to help defray the expenses of a banquet given by the retiring city government. With the newly elected officials and representatives of the press present, they used to have a jolly good time. The occasion served to get the members acquainted with each other, and the glad hand was extended with friendship that lasted through the year and in many instances through life. This is the way it should be today. At the present time the members elected are total strangers to each other and never meet until inauguration day, and then it seems like the case of the forty thieves. Most of the members are trying to rig up some scheme to land somebody in jail. Judging from the number of appeals that have been made to the legislature of late, I think there is very little honor shown to a member of four city government. As long as the members of both parties have no confidence in each other we will always have a poor and very expensive government. All the good men are not dead. Let us not look at each other as if we were a pack of pickpockets. If the members of the city government do not have confidence in each other then it is pretty hard for the public to have confidence in them. Let us see a little more of the spirit of brotherly love and in a short time you will be able to give us a good and honest form of government, as we had twenty-five years ago.

—An Old Timer.

BUNTING CRICKET CLUB.

A meeting of the members of the Bunting Cricket club was held in the citizens' committee rooms last night. The meeting was very well attended, and besides adopting a new set of rules and electing new officers, the members found time to enlarge upon the splendid success made by the club during the past season. The matter of securing grounds for next season provoked considerable discussion. The mater was left in the hands of the committee with power. The officers elected were: President, Joseph Rawnsley; vice president, Hird Barker; corresponding secretary, Joseph Senior; financial secretary, Albert P'Anson; treasurer, John Ogden; general committee, James Patrick; William Gath, Alfred Bradley, William B. Asquith, Charles Knapton, William Knapton, trustee, Albert Bastow; auditor, William Mitchell.

STATIONERY ENGINEERS.

J. C. Davis of the American Oil company of Providence and President Babbitt of the same company, addressed the members of the Lowell association of Stationary Engineers last night, in their hall in Marston Block.

First class printing done at this office.

JUBILATION

Many Lowell People Give Expressions to It and With Good Reason.

Mrs. Charles A. Coburn, 15 Marshall street, says "Both myself and daughter Florence have suffered from catarrh, my daughter's case being especially bad at times; all the passages of the head and throat would seem to be nearly filled up, while her senses of hearing and smelling she seemed to be losing. I sent her to Ellingwood & Co.'s for a bottle of California Catarrh Cure, and it has worked wonderfully. I cannot speak too highly in its praise; her head is very much clearer than it has been any winter for several years, while all traces of deafness seem to have disappeared. Anyone suffering from catarrh will make no mistake in using California Catarrh Cure."

We point with pride to the absolutely unequaled record of cures wrought in Lowell and vicinity. Every ward and every street in Lowell and her neighboring cities bears witness to the virtue and the value of C. C. C., the Great California Cure, in testimonials of remarkable cures.

Catarrh of the head is bad enough, but the results that surely follow its neglect are worse and more dangerous.

The poison spreads by getting into the throat and stomach.

Then comes agonizing indigestion, acute catarrh of the liver and kidneys, tuberculosis, consumption!

Pains all over, in the head, side, chest, and back.

Gases form in the stomach, the appetite is variable or fails altogether, the skin is unhealthy and the breath often exceedingly foul.

These are all symptoms, well known and unmistakable.

There is but one cure and that is California Catarrh Cure.

California Catarrh Cure is for you, too. In cases of colds it is invaluable, as it helps in breaking them up and entirely prevents a cold "hanging on," as well as the attacks of acute catarrh which so often follow a severe cold in the head.

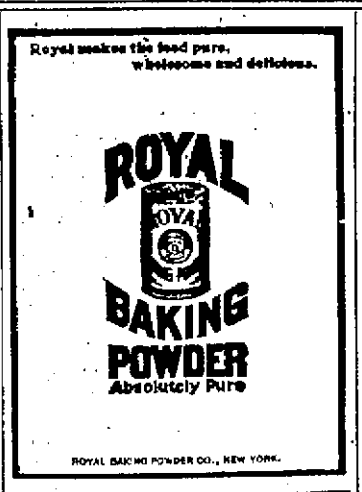
Sold by all dealers. A bottle for 50 cents, three times as much for $1.

NEW GOODS!

LATEST NOVELTIES FOR THE FALL SEASON.

Your inspection cordially invited.

Louis Alexander,
Formerly of Fifth Avenue, New York
Importer and Tailor,
NO. 65 CENTRAL STREET.
LOWELL.



SOCIAL AND FRATERNAL.

There will be a meeting of the directors of the officers' table of the Y.M.C.I. bazaar, tomorrow at 1.30 p. m. This table will have a Hallowe'en party Friday evening, October 29.

Court Columbus, F. of A., initiated three new members last night under the new ritual with the assistance of visitors from other courts.

The ball committee of Court City of Lowell will meet Sunday at 2.30 p. m. to complete arrangements for the concert and ball to be given in celebration of the 11th anniversary of the court, November 17.

Waverley lodge, No. 104, Sons of St. George, will have a nomination of officers at their next meeting two weeks from last night and a supper will be served to the members of the lodge.

The fifth anniversary of Merrimack lodge, M.U.O.F., was well observed last evening. A concert and ball was held. The program was as follows: Selection, orchestra; comic song, J. McManus; piano selection, J. Sheppard; reading, Miss Lottie Cooper; song, Squire Blackburn; cornet duet, Baxter and Harrington; song, C. R. Carpenter; clog dance, J. Harrison.

After the concert, Wilkinson's orchestra played for dancing in which many joined during the evening. The following committee of arrangements managed the affair: General manager, William Haslam; assistant, Fred E. Ongley; floor director, E. R. Delmage; assistant, A. W. Black; aids, George H. Parker, John Spillane, Albert Berkett, Archie Grant, Alex. Gordon. Reception committee, C. Cullum, J. Greenwood, T. Marr, M. Johnson, Wm. Flexney, J. B. Dempsey.

Pride of Lowell Ladies' Orange lodge, held a necktie party in Bay State hall last night with an entertainment and supper. The former was as follows: Selection, Symphony Banjo, Guitar, and Mandolin club; selection, Misses Ethel and Jennie Dullis; piano solo, Mrs. Alfie Long; selection, Miss Ethel McGruther and Miss Lillian Roy; song, Miss Rutherford; reading, Miss Eva Morton; piano solo, Miss Graham; song, Mrs. Young; selection, Symphony club.

BARN BURNED

BLAZE HAD A START OF FIFTEEN MINUTES.

The alarm from box 27 at 7.20 o'clock last night was for a fire in a stable owned by Albert A. Lamy in Crawford street, Pawtucketville. A girl first noticed the sparks and informed a bystander, who rang in the alarm. The fire had been burning fully fifteen minutes before the firemen arrived and the only thing they could do was to look after surrounding property. The stable which contained a few bales of hay and some grain, was burned to the ground.

Heating Stoves from $2.50 to $35 at A. E. O'Heir & Co.'s, 16 Merrimack Street.

Rich and poor alike suffer from the tortures that come with that terrible plague, itching piles; rich and poor alike find instant relief and permanent cure in Doan's Ointment. Your dealer keeps it.

To the Honorable the Justices of the Superior Court, within and for the County of Middlesex. Respectfully libels and represents Fred L. Davis of Lowell in said county, that he was lawfully married to Annie M. Davis, now of Manchester in the state of New Hampshire, at Lowell, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts on the twenty-first day of March, A. D., 1881, and thereafterwards your libellant and the said Annie M. Davis lived together as husband and wife in this Commonwealth, to wit: at Lowell in said County of Middlesex, that your libellant has always been faithful to his marriage vows and obligations, but the said Annie M. Davis being wholly regardless of the same at Lowell on or about the first day of February A. D. 1892, did commit the crime of adultery with one George Colwell in Lowell at his dwelling house on Broadway, in said Lowell. Also the said Annie M. Davis did commit the crime of adultery with one Charles H. Webber on divers occasions, at Lowell, between the first day of January 1897 and the twenty-third day of March 1897. Also that said Annie M. Davis did commit the crime of adultery with some person to your libellant unknown on or about January 1st 1897.

Wherefore, your libellant prays that a divorce from the bonds of matrimony may be decreed between your libellant and the said Annie M. Davis.

Dated this fourteenth day of October, A. D., 1897. FRED L. DAVIS.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
MIDDLESEX, ss.
SUPERIOR COURT.
October 15th, A. D. 1897.

Upon the libel aforesaid, it is ordered that the libellant notify the libelee to appear before our Justices of said Court, at Cambridge, in said County, on the first Monday of December next, by causing an attested copy of said libel and of this order thereon, to be published in the Lowell Daily Sun, a newspaper published in Lowell, in the County of Middlesex, once a week, three weeks successively, the last publication to be fourteen days at least before the said last mentioned day, and that an attested copy of said libel and order thereon be sent by registered letter to the residence of the libelee as set out in the libel that she may then and there, show cause, if any she have, why the prayer in said libel set forth should not be granted.

THEO C. HURD, Clerk.

A true copy of the libel and of the order thereon. Attest, THEO C. HURD, Clerk

TO LET—NEW COTTAGES IN AYER CITY, corner Quebec and Plain streets. Rent $10 per month. Inquire of A. W. Parker, 306 Pine street, or A. C. Russell, Glidden Building.

TO LET—TENEMENT OF EIGHT ROOMS. None but respectable need to apply. 32 Franklin street.

That Mountain Rock Junket

has nothing to do with our new fall stock of Diamonds, Watches, Clocks and Silverware and it will not keep us from paying particular attention as usual to watch repairing.

J. D. GRANT, Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler, 64 MERRIMACK ST.

COOK, TAYLOR & CO.

CENTRAL STREET,

SPECIAL SALE TODAY

Of nearly 25 dozen Ladies' Extra Quality

FLANNELETTE WRAPPERS

Perfect in make, shape, fit and style, trimmed with braid to match color of goods. Sizes are from 32 to 44 bust measure. They are 3 1-4 yards around at the bottom of Skirt and are large and full at the hips. The flannellette is the best that can be bought at any price. Our special price is 99c. each, worth $1.50.

JACKETS.

Our line of Jackets includes all the latest novelties. Special leaders Friday and Saturday we offer a good quality Boucle Jacket, half lined, at $5.00.

A handsome covert cloth, half lined, velvet piped Jacket at $7.50.

A very fine all wool Kersey Cloth Jacket in black, tan and green at $1.00.

CAPES.

Good quality Beaver Capes, braid and fur trimmed, only $2.50.

Tan Colored Freize Capes, only $3.50.

Boucle Capes, satin lined, Thibet trimmed, only $6.50.

COLLARETTES.

Belgian Seal Collarettes only $1.85
Baltic Seal Collarettes, only $2.50.
Astrachan Collarettes, only $2.50.
China Seal Astrachan Yoke Collarettes, only $4.50.

SKIRTS.

A very large assortment to select from, black and colored, from 98c. up to $9.00.

WAISTS.

Handsome Roman Striped Silk Waists, only $4.98.

Plaid Waists and Blouses from 98c. to $3.98.

Also Flannellette and Cashmere Waists.

Cook, Taylor & Co.

A. G. POLLARD & CO.

MERRIMACK, PALMER AND MIDDLE STREETS.

Our Blanket Department Booming.

Our Stock of Blankets Quilts AND Puffs

attracts the buyers of Lowell, for it has been selected with great care for the wants of the public as to prices and qualities, and we have the most convenient place to show our goods.

Wool Blankets we have as low as $1.49 a pair for very nice soft and warm 10-4 size Blankets worth $2.50 anywhere, and then we have all prices and kinds up to $10.00 a pair for all wool California Blankets, 8 lbs. weight.

But our great leaders in Blankets are what we show for $3.00 a pair, being full 11-4 size, fine, soft all wool filling and might be sold easily $4.00 a pair, but we put these on sale at only $3.00.

Our $5.00 line is thick and soft and fluffy, the nicest Blanket we ever sold for this popular price.

Grey Blankets we have for $1.98, $2.50 and up to $4.00 a pair, they are soft wool, pretty steel grey and extra large and very good values. Don't miss our Blanket Department.

A. G. Pollard & Co.

CUBA LIBRE.

REVIEW OF THE CUBANS' STRUGGLE AGAINST SPANISH TYRANNY. IT IS AN INTERESTING STORY AND WILL APPEAR IN MONDAY'S SUN. BE SURE TO READ IT.

THE LOWELL SUN

21ST YEAR | LOWELL, MASS., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1897. | 12 PAGES 1 CENT

BY THE COMPANY

HE KEEPS A MAN IS JUDGED. SO IT IS WITH A NEWSPAPER. READ THE SUN ADS. THE LEADING MERCHANTS ARE THE SUN'S REGULAR AD. PATRONS THEY KNOW A GOOD THING.

SECOND EDITION

THE WEATHER.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

The weather predictions for the ensuing twenty-four hours are as follows: Fair tonight and Sunday; warmer, with variable winds.

ALMANAC, SATURDAY, OCT. 23.
Sun rises— 6:08; sets, 4:50.
Length of day—10h. 42 m.
High water—5:42 a. m.; 9:09 p. m.
Moon rises—3:14 p. m.

STRIKE IS ENDED

Mr. Harriman Restored Wages of Help

IN HIS SUSPENDER FACTORY TODAY

And They Will Return to Work Monday.

Today the strikers in the Harriman Suspender factory received an increase in pay equal to what they received before the cut down and will all return to work on Monday. This is a signal victory for the strikers and it was brought about in a peaceable manner. The strikers conducted themselves in the most orderly manner towards their employers while out of work. There was little or no demonstration of any kind. They had several conferences with Mr. Harriman, which have eventually resulted in a return of their former wages. It is gratifying to know that the old and friendly relations between employer and employes will now be renewed.

CREEDON - McCOY

Fight Will Take Place in Quebec.

UNDER GUISE OF A BOXING MATCH.

Citizens' League Will Try to Prevent It.

Quebec, Oct. 23.—Charles Carbonneau, managing director of the Canadian Athletic association says that the Creedon-McCoy fight will come off here November 19, under the guise of a boxing match. The Citizen's league however, declare the fight will never take place and the league will consider neither time money, nor trouble in taking measures to prevent it.

JURY DISAGREED

IN THE SUN LIBEL CASE THIS AFTERNOON.

The jury in the case of Fay Bros. and Horsford vs. John H. Harrington, proprietor of The Sun, which went out at 8.52 yesterday afternoon, could not agree upon a verdict and was discharged this afternoon about 1 o'clock.

It is understood that a majority of the jurors was in favor of the defendant.

STRUCK BY BICYCLIST.

An old lady who declined to give her name, was struck by a bicyclist while crossing Central street at the corner of Merrimack street this morning. She was assisted into Martin's drug store by Fred Pearson of the Twenty Century store, where it was found that her injuries were slight.

Luke Burke, the well known boxer, returned to his home in this city for a visit to old friends after a very successful stay in New York. Luke is in fine health and is considering several good matches.

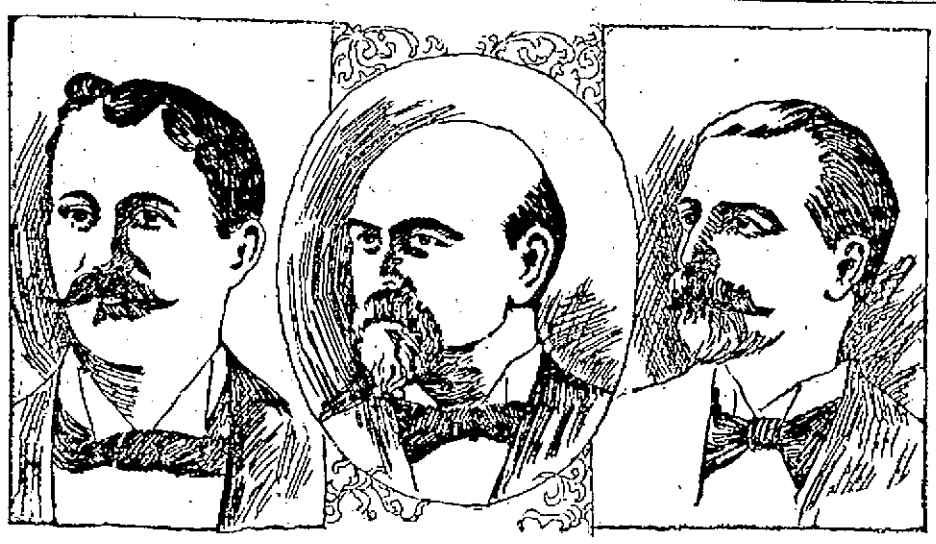
RALLY FOR CUMMINGS.

All Democrats are invited to attend a meeting in Jackson Hall, Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, when the claims of Lawrence Cummings for the nomination as Mayor will be presented by leading men of the party.

The New Fast Steamship. **CANADA** 2000 tons, sails from Boston for Queenstown and Liverpool Saturday, September 11 and Thursday, October 14.
Steerage Passage $25.50.
Make all enquiries of
J. F. O'DONNELL, Agt. Cor. Market and Worthen Sts.

$7 TO $15
GOOD ORGANS for above prices. Call at once. Must have the room.
GEORGE A. CARDNER,
20 Prescott Street.

WASH BENCHES Clean away with one pound of our 60 cent tea. Delivered free to all parts of the city. O'Brien Bros., Tea Dealers, 77 E Merrimack street. Telephone 99-3.



Louis Holabird — William Harley — S. S. Barber

THE JURORS WHO STOOD BY LUETCERT.

MEEHAN TO RUN

As Democratic Candidate for Alderman.

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS FOR MAYORALTY CANDIDATES.

Arrangements for Nightly Meetings Next Week.

Tomorrow the Central Trades and Labor Council will hold a regular meeting and the executive committee has already arranged that a resolution will be adopted endorsing the candidacy of John Meehan for alderman, and a committee will be appointed to wait upon the democratic city committee and request that Mr. Meehan's candidacy be endorsed by that body.

Mr. Meehan has always been a staunch and progressive democrat. He has been prominent in every labor



JOHN MEEHAN.

movement for the past ten years. He has served as president and as secretary for the Granite Cutters' union and also with distinction held the office of president of the Central Labor union. Mr. Meehan is at present a prominent business man having charge of the marble works formerly owned by the late Mr. Manan; he also has charge of the livery stable conducted by the late Patrick Heelon. He would make an excellent alderman; being strictly honest and thoroughly interested in the welfare of the city and the community at large.

The city was given over to politics last night. In the Pearson and Cummings headquarters, both men were surrounded by a crew of earnest workers. They were engaged in looking over the checklists. Mr. Pearson, in his private office, was the center of a group of several friends who discussed his chances and advised him where to put in his work. They were closeted and the conference was a private one. Mr. Pearson talked with a Sun reporter for a few minutes only. He said he was arranging his ward meetings for next week and that he expected to speak at every meeting.

When a Sun man visited Mr. Cumming's headquarters the candidate was receiving advices from several wards. The officers of the Cummngs clubs in these wards were present, and submitted reports which Mr. Cummings said were exceedingly encouraging. He said he had received notices for several meetings for next week, and added that he would attend all he could. He expects a good meeting in Jackson hall tomorrow afternoon.

The Cummings club of Ward Eight met last night and the canvassers submitted reports and compared lists.

The meetings for next week are:

Pearson—Ward Four, Monday night, in Lyon street ward room; Ward Nine, High street ward room; Tuesday, Ward Seven, Fletcher street engine house; Ward Three, Branch street engine house.

Cummings—Tuesday, Ward Three, in booth on Rock street (if the booth is ready); Ward Six, Fourth street engine house; Wednesday, Ward Four.

The first union meeting of the Cummings forces will be held in Jackson hall tomorrow afternoon at 2.30.

About forty supporters of Hon. Fisher H. Pearson met in the voting booth on Moore street last night nearly all the voters in precinct 3, Ward Nine. James R. Sullivan presided, and Jeremiah F. Tompkins was secretary. Brief addresses were made by Frank J. Simonds, Peter McMahon, James E. Kennedy, Patrick H. Costello, John F. Buttermorefi Edward D. Boyle, Thomas O'Hare, Jr. and others.

Democrats must bear in mind that the mayoralty caucuses will be held Thursday evening, November 4.

The check list was looked over, rally committees were appointed and arrangements were made to get out a full vote at the caucus. All present expressed the opinion that the ward would elect Pearson delegates.

The Cummings men held two well attended meetings last night. In Ward Seven, Michael J. Dowd presided and made a vigorous address. The meeting was held in the Fletcher street engine house and the speakers beside Mr. Dowd were John F. Murphy, and Col. J. H. Carmichael.

The other meeting was in Ward Four in the Lyons street ward room and John B. McAloon presided and Thomas Sheehan acted as secretary. There were several good speakers. Plans were made to promote Mr. Cummings' candidacy in that ward.

Hon. Fisher H. Pearson will be one of the speakers at the meeting of the Ward Nine democrats in the ward room on High street next Monday evening.

Cummings meetings are being arranged for every ward in Lowell next week. The meeting of Cummings men of Wards One and Two will be held in Jackson Hall at a date yet to be decided upon. The meeting in Ward Seven will take place Friday evening.

Pearson rally in Ward Four in Lyon Street School House, Monday night.

MUSIC HALL

Fay Foster company—The second performance by this lively burlesque troupe drew a larger audience to Music Hall last night than on Thursday, and th performance went off with great spirit. The opening and closing burlesques, with their brilliant settings, found much favor, while every member in the olio met approval. The last performances will be given this afternoon and evening and some new features may be expected.

"Montezuma of Mexico."—For the first half of the week there will be a thrilling melodrama to please the numerous clientele of Music Hall. "Montezuma of Mexico" is one of the most striking of modern plays with a strong plot, plenty of incident, beautiful scenery, and will be presented by a good company. Reports from other places give assurance that all who see the play will like it.

THOS. DOANE

PASSED AWAY AT A RIPE OLD AGE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

West Townsend, Vt., Oct. 23.—Thomas D. Doane died here last night of old age. His career covered a wide field of engineering usefulness and he was the pioneer of compressed air in this country. As a civil engineer he was identified with the building of the Central Vermont and Boston & Maine railroads. Doane College in Nebraska is named for him. He located the line of the Hoosac tunnel and built a dam in the Deerfield river.

NEW HAMPSHIRE'S HOLIDAY.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Nashua, N. H., Oct. 23.—Governor Ramsdell has decided to appoint November 25 as Thanksgiving Day in this state.

A SEVERE GALE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Gloucester, Mass., Oct. 23.—The incoming vessels report that the gale of Monday night was exceptionally severe on the Grand Banks and many narrow escapes from total wrecks were experienced. Many vessels were crippled and the crews injured by the high seas.

At Ring's, Dutton street, you can get one of the best sewing machines manufactured for $18.75.

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Beecham's pills for constipation 10¢ and 25¢. Get the book at your druggist's and go by it.

Annual sales more than 6,000,000 boxes.

WORK OVERTIME

City Teamsters Compelled to Violate the Law.

MAYOR COURTNEY AND STATE INSPECTOR WASLEY

Have Called Supt. Fowler to Account.

For some time past the teamsters of the street department have been obliged to work overtime. Most of them are working twelve to twelve and a half hours a day.

This has been brought to the attention of Mayor Courtney, who yesterday addressed at letter to Superintendent Fowler, quoting the statutes regulating the length of a day's labor, and requesting that the law should be complied with by the superintendent. Mr. Fowler had a conference with Mayor Courtney on the matter this morning, and it is probable that next week the teamsters will not be obliged to work overtime.

State Inspector Wasley investigated the matter and found that while the teamsters worked overtime, none of them was willing to so testify, knowing that if they did they would lose their jobs at short notice.

Supt. Fowler may be very anxious to have certain work on the streets performed, as it is undoubtedly needed, but he will be obliged to carry on the work in a legal manner. About 26 teamstern are said to have been working overtime.

HEAVY SENTENCE OF A BURGLAR.

Boston, Oct. 23.—Thomas McCloskey, alias Thomas Geary, alias Frank Murphy, a pal of the noted "Dutchy" De-Groot, was sentenced by Judge Sheldon of the superior court to 25 years in state prison yesterday. McCloskey was arrested on the night of July 9 on suspicion of having committed a burglary, as he had in his possession one of the most complete sets of burglars' tools ever seen in this part of the country. Before he was overpowered he drew a revolver and attempted to shoot the arresting officer. In view of the bad record of the prisoner Judge Sheldon imposed the above sentence.

Mr. Cavanaugh of the firm of Cavanaugh & Dissault has just returned from New York. He went to attend the exhibit of ladies' and gentlemen's garments and get some new ideas for fall.



We Begin

With the youngest and treat their feet so well that they will never leave us, if we can prevent it.

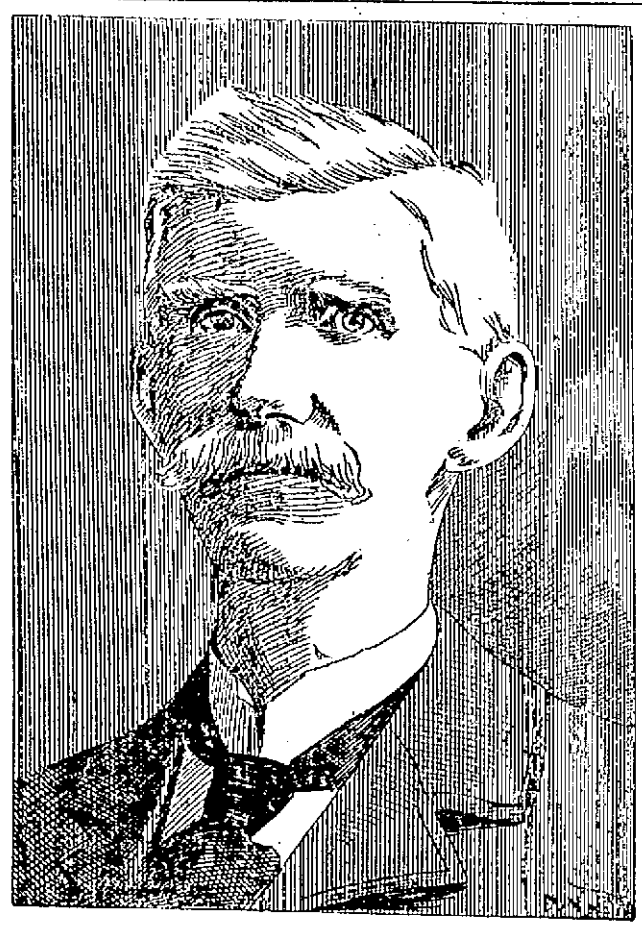
Every size and grade we keep in stock, from baby's slipper to the mother's French heeled shoe.

We also have a fine collection of Felt Sole Slippers for the mothers. This line is very popular with the little ones. Lots of children have given us unsolicited testimonials that they never felt so easy a slipper. Mothers with tender feet and tender hearts will please take notice.

O'Sullivan Bros.
OPP. CITY HALL.

SUN EXTRA

5 O'CLOCK.



THE LATE LAURENCE J. SMITH.

LAURENCE SMITH

Died at His Home This Afternoon.

HIS FAMILY SURROUNDED THE DEATH BED.

Brief Sketch of His Honorable Career.

Laurence J. Smith, Past Supreme Chief Ranger of the Foresters of America and manager of the Lowell One Price Clothing company, died at 2.20 this afternoon at his home on Stackpole street. He leaves a wife one son, and one daughter. He has been ill only a few weeks and within the past few days his condition grew gradually worse. This morning his death was hourly expected. He was surrounded by the members of his family when he passed away.

SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

He was born in Meath, Ireland, June 13,1850, and came here in childhood. He was educated in the Lowell public schools until 14 years of age. During vacations, he worked in the Hamilton and Middlesex mills and in 1877 he entered the Lowell One Price Clothing company's store in the evenings and became a regular salesman six months after.

In politics he was a democrat, and served in the Lowell Common Council in 1881, '82, '83, and 86, and also served as a director of the Lowell Public Library, and as a member of the Police Commission.

Mr. Smith was a Catholic and an attendant of the Immaculate Conception church.

He was a member of the Catholic Library association, the Board of Trade, Knights of Columbus, and Foresters of America. With the Foresters he has been most prominently identified and the growth of this society, the influence it exerts, the humanity it practices, all have been largely due to his untiring zeal and ceaseless efforts to promote its efficiency and increase its membership. In recognition of his worth and in appreciation of his valuable services, he was elected to the position of Supreme Chief Ranger of the order in the United States.

Aug. 15, 1881, he was married to Miss Sarah Johnson of Lowell, two children being the issue, Bridget, born June 11, 1882, and Thomas, born Dec. 19, 1883.

As license commissioner, as a citizen and a temperance worker, he won the love and esteem of the entire community. His loss will be deplored as that of a man who favored every good cause and whose name was never associated with a dishonorable act. The sympathy of the community goes out to his family in their sudden bereavement.

OFFICERS RE-ELECTED

BY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF W. C. T. U.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Toronto, Ont., Oct. 23.—At the meeting of the executive committee of the world's W.C.T.U. yesterday, afternoon, the officers were all re-elected, including Miss Willard, president; Lady Henry Somerset, vice president-at-large and the entire list of honorary vice-presidents.

AMERICAN LADIES

Fooled in Their Pursuit of English Gold.

THEY HELD WORTHLESS DOCUMENTS AS VALID

And Returned Home on a Judge's Charity.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

London, Oct. 23.—One more case of foolish Americans made to believe the fairy tales of wealth awaiting heirs in England has turned up. Two different women from New York arrived here a fortnight ago, and called upon a son of the Lord Chief Justice, saying they wanted to collect two million dollars belonging to their ancestors and wanted the money right away, so they could go back on the next steamer. Their documents were worthless and the Chief Justice had to pay their way back to America.

EIGHT ARTICLES

ADOPTED IN GRAECO-TURKISH TREATY.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Constantinople, Oct. 23.—The peace commissioners have adopted eight articles of the permanent treaty of peace between Greece and Turkey, but difficulties have arisen regarding the article providing for special arrangements to guard against the abuse of consular amenities.

SPAIN'S REPLY.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Madrid, Oct. 23.—After the cabinet meeting yesterday at which the Spanish reply to the note of the United States was unanimously approved, General Woodford cabled in cipher to Washington, two thousand words, presumably the full text of the reply.

SPECIAL SESSION OF SENATE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Denver, Col., Oct. 23.—Private information of a high authority from Washington announces that the President has determined to call a special session of the senate on November 15, to consider the Hawaiian annexation question.

SIMMONS—Theresada Simmons died yesterday at 86 Pleasant street. She is the mother of Walter Simmons of Robin Hill and Frank Simmons, the well known fireman.



OUR BOX OVERCOAT

At $10.00 stands entirely alone—it can't be matched for fifteen dollars, or even more, in any other shop in town.

Strictly all wool, double milled Kersey, in black and brown.

Fine clay worsted lining, with satin yoke.

Sleeve linings of excellent quality of satin.

Finely tailored in every way, double stitched, welt seams.

Cut very short to suit young men.

PUTNAM & SON,
No 166 CENTRAL STREET.

LATEST

MURPHY IS TAKEN

Alleged Vitrol Thrower Under Arrest.

HE TALKED IRRATIONALLY TO OFFICERS.

The Girl is Not Expected to Live.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

South Norwalk, Conn., Oct. 23.—Owen Murphy, whom the police believe threw the vitrol at Jennie Kinsola Thursday night, burning her horribly, was captured at his house last night. He talks irrationally. The girl is not expected to live.

COAST SURVEY SUSPENDS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Oct. 23.—The Coast and Geodetic survey of the government has been compelled to suspend work in the South owing to the yellow fever.

Those Dreadful Sores

They Continued to Spread in Spite of Treatment but Now They are Healed—A Wonderful Work.

"For many years I have been a great sufferer with varicose veins on one of my limbs. My foot and limb became dreadfully swollen. When I stood up I could feel the blood rushing down the veins of this limb. One day I accidentally hit my foot against some object and a sore broke out which continued to spread and was exceedingly painful. I concluded I needed a blood purifier and I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. In a short time those dreadful sores which had caused me so much suffering, began to heal. I kept on faithfully with Hood's Sarsaparilla, and in a short time my limb was completely healed and the sores gave me no more pain. I cannot be too thankful for the wonderful work Hood's Sarsaparilla, has done for me." MRS. A. E. GILSON, Hartland, Vermont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

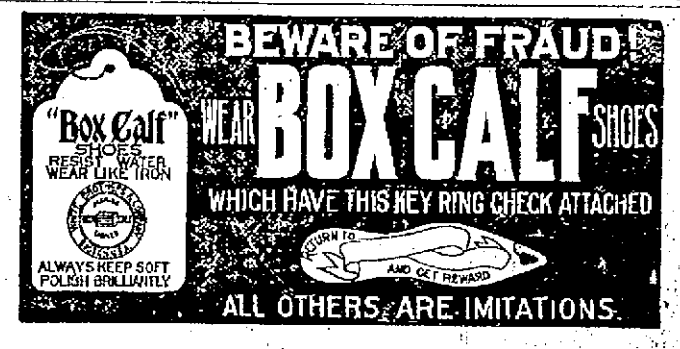
Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25 cents.

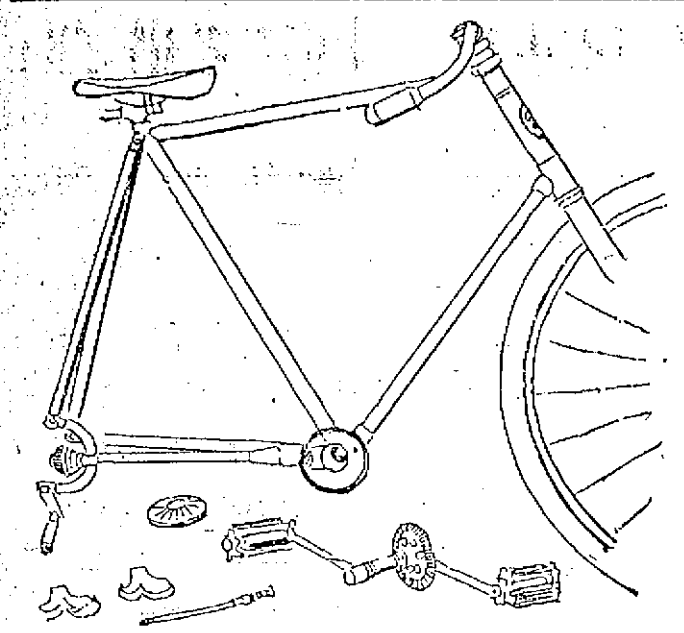
Money Deposited

On or before Wednesday, Nov. 3, in the Savings Department of the
Traders' National Bank.
Will draw interest from November 1st, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, compound semi annually.

HOURS { Daily, 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. / Saturdays { 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. / 7 to 9 p. m.

80 Middlesex Street, 11 Post Office Avenue
Chas. J. Glidden, President.
William F. Hills, Cashier





THE NEW CHAINLESS BICYCLE PUT ON EXHIBITION IN BOSTON.

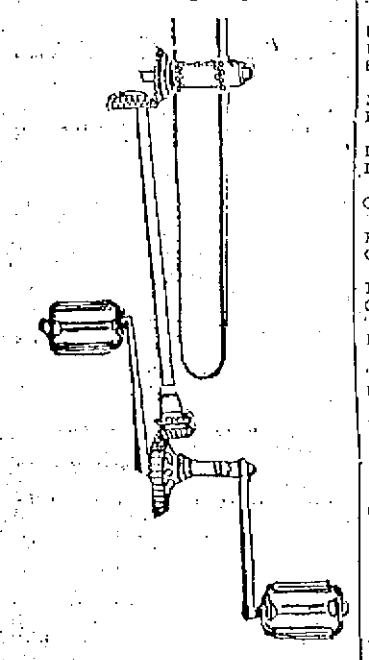
CYCLING NEWS.

EASTERN WHEELMEN HAVE MANY QUESTIONS TO SOLVE.

The democratic party in Greater New York has one of the strongest good roads and wheelmen's rights planks that ever was read into a political platform. The campaign managers are projecting a monster bicycle parade for next week.

President Potter of the L. A. W. is now busying himself with plans for the legislative campaign of the winter. On the first day the New York state legislature opens the road commission bill, which failed of passage last session, will be re-presented. It provides for a permanent board of road commissioners, as in Massachusetts. The question of the railroads receiving bicycles as baggage, will be taken to Congress at the next session and an endeavor made to secure a uniform law applying in all the states.

The action of the New York city board of aldermen last week exempting vehicles used for delivery purposes from carrying lamps has furnished the L. A. W. consulate an excellent opportunity for testing the legality of such enactments. Whether or not the consulate acts, President Potter will cause to be introduced in the state legislature a bill prohibiting such discrimination by municipal authorities.



Another bill worthy of emulation in other states will be launched at Albany this winter. It forbids the enforcement of city ordinances relative to vehicles unless they are conspicuously posted in the outskirts of the city.

It is now plain that the choice which riders will be called upon to make next year, will be between bicycles, which, broadly speaking, may be divided into two classes—the ordinary wheel with exposed chain now common, and the machines having housed gears of whatever character. Under the second class will come the beveled gears, the various "spur" gears the "pawl" and "ratchet" movements and the wheels having enclosed chains. It is positive that the beveled gear will be on themarket, within a week and that it will be catalogued at $125. The demand on the part of the riders has been for a driving mechanism protected from dust and dampness. This will be supplied by each of the several styles mentioned and the supporters of the various covered gears confidently expect that gradually the type now prevailing will become obsolete. It has just leaked out what are the intentions of certain manufacturers who have declared that they would not make a chainless wheel. They propose to push the enclosed chain model as filling every demand for a perfectly protected driving gear, and one that has the manifest and well tried virtues of a flexible chain. One marked advantage these makers will have will be in a lower cost of production and a popular list price.

There is an apparent tendency on the part of manufacturers to revert to the use of smaller balls in bearings next year. Brakes are also likewise to be more sought for by riders and more freely offered by makers.

SERMON SUBJECTS

FOR THE PROTESTANT PULPITS TOMORORW.

First Unitarian—Morning "The True Function of the Church."

First Universalist—Morning "Prison Sunday, Its Importance and Uses." Thought."

First P. M., Gorham Street—Morning, "Paul at Athens." Evening, "The Plea of Christ's Kingdom."

Paige Street Baptist—Morning, "The Old Gospel Sure." Evening, "The Dying Father's Counsel."

Fifth Street Baptist—Morning, "In Christ." Evening, "The Dawning of Prosperity."

Worthen Street Baptist—Morning, "Fraternal Love." Evening, "How May We Reach the Unsaved?"

John Street Congregational—Morning, "A Picture of God's Love." Evening, "Contentment, a Character Study."

Chelmsford Street Free Baptist—Morning, "Beholding the Lamb." Evening, "The Strong Man Foiled."

First Trinitarian—Morning, "In the Light." Evening, "How We Get Our Pay?"

Eliot Congregational—Morning "The One Talent."

Central M. E.—Morning, "A Call to High Thinking. "Evening "Christian Citizenship."

St. Paul's M. E.—Morning, "In What Department of His Creation is the Godhead now Interested?" Evening, "Individual Reward, Both Here and Hereafter."

Worthen Street M. E.—Evening, "A Standard Against the Flood of Iniquity."

Immanuel Baptist—Morning, "The Publicity of the Foundation Facts of Christianity." Evening, "The Almost Christian."

First Baptist—Morning, "On the Lookout." Evening, "The Crape on the Door."

FIRST TRINITARIAN CHURCH.

The Sunday program of the First Trinitarian Congregational church in Mechanics' hall is as follows: Sunday, 10.30 a. m., preaching by the pastor, pastor, Rev. George F. Kenngott; subject "In the Light." At 7 p. m. an illustrated lecture on "How we got our Bible."

TENDERED A BANQUET

DONKEY CLUB HONORS POPULAR CHARLIE JOYCE.

The Donkey club tendered a fine banquet to one of its members, Mr. Charles H. Joyce, who is about to leave for the South, at the St. Charles Hotel, last night. The toastmaster was Mr. Joseph F. Burns. He rapped the company to order at 8.30 and introduced Henry F. Courtney as the speaker of the evenig. The latter in a witty speech presented Mr. Joyce with a costly dress suit case in behalf of the club. Mr. Joyce was surprised, but he responded happily.

A fine program was then carried out, which consisted of songs by James S. Donnelly, Frank M. Fagan, and Thomas E. Hustwick. Pete Walthams gave several banjo sols.

The banquet served was one of Landlord Dickey's best.

Among those present were Henry F. Courtney, Thomas E. Hustwick, Fred Walsh, John Flynn, Joseph E. Burns, Dr. W. L. Rombough, George Watson, Jr., Frank Leighton, Charles Carter, Fred Parker, Councilman Frank M. Fagan, Lang Merrill, and Ed. McCabe of Worcester.

The efficient waiters were Mr. McFarlin, Mr. Blacklin, and J. H. Beede.

TROOP F'S DANCE.

Westford Squad of Troop F, Cavalry, held a well attended and highly successful ball in the town hall at Westford last evening. A large number were present from the surrounding towns and a delegation from the Mechanics Phalanx of Lowell was also present. Dancing was enjoyed throughout the evening, the music being furnished by Knowlton and Allen's orchestra of Natick.

At 11 o'clock a fine supper was served after which dancing was again resumed, and continued until 1 o'clock.

The officers of the event were: General manager, Lieut. A. R. Leighton; committee on arrangements, Corporal F. S. Fletcher and Privates Frank Haley, M. A. Kimball, F. R. Prescott, W. H. Johnson, John Fisher, and H. H. Mills; floor director, Sergeant E. H. Keyes; assistant, Corp. J. S. Decatur; aids, Privates Edward Fisher, H. C. McMaster, Horace Wyman, B. F. Jacobs, John Flinn, B. W. Decatur, D. J. McLeod, George Bonnell, and Frank Miller.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Reliable Attendance

No More Use for Midwives.

Do not risk your life in confinement Dr. A. Wilinski, German Physician, having 14 years experience, will giv you the most careful attention for which he will not charge you more than $6.00, and you are always saved. Come and make your appli cation.

Dr. A. Wilinski, 9 Tyler St. Lowell Mass.

Office hours—8 to 9.30 a. m., 1 to 2.30 and 7 to 8.30 p. m.

President of the United States' Private Secretary.

Cured by the Use of the Greatest of Remedies, Dr. Greene's Nervura.

Washington's Superintendent of Police, Major W. G. Moore, Cured by the Wonderful Dr. Greene's Nervura. Was President Johnson's Private Secretary, and Formerly Secretary to E. M. Stanton, President Lincoln's Secretary of War.



MAJOR W. G. MOORE, SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

Dr. Greene's Nervura Blood and nerve remedy keeps right on curing the most noted and famous among our people as well as those in the ordinary walks of life.

We read continually about the cures of well-known prominent people by this wonderful health-giver, Dr. Greene's Nervura; but where one such eminent clergyman, statesman or public official is cured, there are thousands upon thousands of cures constantly being effected among the common people everywhere. The common people make up the great mass of our citizens, and it is they, the business man, clerk, salesman, mechanic, laborer, and the women of our land, the toiling housewife, saleswoman, shop and factory girl, who receive the most cures and best know and appreciate the great blessing of health and strength which Dr. Greene's Nervura always brings to the weak, nervous, run-down, sick and debilitated.

The recent cure by Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy of Major W. G. Moore, Superintendant of Police of Washington and District of Columbia, is of the utmost importance inasmuch as Maj. Moore, is one of the best known men in this country, he having been confidential secretary to a President of the United States—President Johnson, and also secretary to E. M. Stanton, President Lincoln's Secretary of War. The cure of so well-known and famous a man is a guarantee to the people that Dr. Greene's Nervura cures, and his written recommendation to the people who are sick, suffering or out of health in any way to use Dr. Greene's Nervura if they wish to be sure of a cure, will cause everyone who reads his words to immediately try this grandest of remedies.

Headquarters of the Metropolitan Police,
Washington, District of Columbia.

"I beg to say that I have found comfort and relief in the use of Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, and recommend it as good for the circulation and digestion.

Major W. G. MOORE,
Superintendent Met. Police, D. C.

If you are sick, suffering, out of order, run-down or do not feel just right, get Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy immediately It will give you new, strong, vigorous nerves, pure Blood and sound and perfect health. It will make you look and feel ten years younger, and give you a youthful zest and enjoyment of life. Don't wait—take it now and get well.

Dr. Greene's Nervura has more recommendations and medical authority behind it than any other medicine in the world. Physicians endorse and prescribe it; hospitals and dispensaries use it, and it is the prescription and discovery of the well-known Dr. Greene of 34 Temple Place, Boston, Mass., who is the most successful physician in curing disease. Dr. Greene can be consulted free by all—there being no charge for consultation, examination or advice either personally or by letter.

THE PRISONS LIKE SIBERIA

British Treatment of an Insubordinate Private Captain.

Pinked With Sword and Kicked—Then Was Dragged on His Back a Long Distance.

Chicago, Oct. 23.—Private Charles Hammond, gaunt and thin, and showing plainly the effects of his 14 days' confinement on bread and water diet in the guard house at Fort Sheridan, appeared before a board of inquiry yesterday and gave his story of the circumstances of his disobedience of the orders of Captain Lovering and of the subsequent drastic measures taken by that official to enforce his commands.

Under oath he testified as follows: "On Friday I refused to go to work and was ordered from the guard room into a cell. Saturday I was told that I would have to appear before a court of inquiry. I told the officer of the guard that they would have to carry me there. Captain Lovering came with two members of the guard, and orders were given to drag me out. Lovering put his heel over my head and threatened to stamp me in the face. Then I was allowed to walk back to my cell.

"Later Captain Lovering returned to my cell with four sentries and gave the order, 'Go in and jerk that man out.' Two of the sentries stepped in and threw me to the floor. Captain Lovering kicked me in the side while I was down four times with his foot, and as I was dragged over the door sill he gave me a violent kick on the shoulder. He slapped me over the right side to the left and prodded me twice with his foot, and gave me three more violent kicks about the shoulders. During this scene he cursed me constantly, using the most vile oaths.

"Lovering then ordered a rope and gave orders to have my feet tied. I placed my hands behind my head. Then Lovering and the sentries began to drag me. He prodded me in the right hand with his sword and then in the shoulder. I was dragged to the guard room and out to the porch, where, with one hard jerk, they started me down the stone steps on my back across the road. I was dragged over pavements and roads to company D's steps, up the steps, then down again across the pavement, and finally up into the adjutant's office. Lieutenant Colonel Bainbridge ordered the rope untied just as I was called before the court. At 2 o'clock I asked to be taken to the hospital, where the doctor sponged the blood from the sword stabs. On Monday I was called before Captain Richards and have since been in solitary confinement on bread and water."

Hammond was asked why he left his barracks at Plattsburg, N. Y. The witness replied: "I had some private business in Chicago, and as the inspector general was at the barracks I knew the request for release would be refused. I had no intention of deserting, and reported at Fort Sheridan so as not to be so ranked." He refused to appear before the court because he expected punishment when he returned to his own post and did not consider that the Fort Sheridan court had any right to try him.

Captain Lovering was then called. He made no attempt to deny any of the accusing witness's statements. He admitted that by his orders Hammond had been dragged from the guard house, and that he had pricked him with his sword; also that he had struck the soldier. None of this treatment, Captain Lovering said, had injured Hammond in the least. The methods used, in his opinion, were necessary for the discipline of the army.

AGED ABOUT A HUNDRED.

Kenebunkport, Me., Oct. 23.—Joseph Mannal died here yesterday, aged about 100 years. He leaves a widow, to whom he had been married 77 years, also a large family of children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

RALLY AT WOBURN

Hon. Geo. Fred Williams Gets Rousing Reception

BY LOYAL DEMOCRATS OF WOBURN.

Speaker Condemns the Deputy Special Police Law.

Woburn, Mass., Oct. 23.—The Democratic rally last night was an enthusiastic one, with an attendance which filled Lyceum hall. The permanent chairman was Jonathan C. Bla. The chief address was made by Mr. Williams, the other speaker being John A. O'Keefe, candidate for attorney general. Mr. Williams said: "How is liberty invaded, is the question that every voter should ask himself first, and answer first of all questions. Laws are made which it is our duty to obey, and under the laws we all delight to vote. The law is made by the people's representatives and placed upon the statute books, and then placed in two departments of our government for administration and execution. It is there then, if we are anxious to guard our liberties, our eyes should go first. It makes a great difference who appoints the police of the land; what men are selected as judges. So long as the police power is in the hands of special interests opposed to the rights of the people; so long as the courts are in the hands of men who have been trained to guard special interests, so long are the liberties of the people in danger; but when a part of the people rise up and declare that every public servant shall look first to the rights of the masses and second to the interests of a party then we shall have at last an executive and judiciary that will have more feeling for the rights of the people than we have known before in the land."

Mr. Williams then proceeded to explain "an extraordinary law of 1895" wherein the directors of a street railway company are allowed to name an unlimited number of employes as special police officers, thus providing "an army of men picked out by a corporation who have the full police power given them, and they may destroy life or maim our citizens, and the corporation which has practically appointed them is under no responsibility whatever. Now I am prepared to say that such a law as that could hardly be printed in the statute books of Turkey itself. The German people, much less the French, would have been in open revolt against such a law, and yet this patient people of ours stands by without a groan. It is our responsibility that such laws are passed, and it is because of such laws that I appeal for a party that will not allow such laws to be placed upon the statute books. (Applause). You have not forgotten Homestead, and only a few days ago we saw the law again perverted for a private company; and we see what may come to us in Massachusetts if such private armies are allowed to be established. Now I do not wish to inflame the passion of men against such an act as that of the sheriff at Lattimer, but I do wish to inflame the hearts and minds of freemen so, that such methods shall not be required in a free land. I want to warn the people of this state that they must take matters into their own hands so that hereafter no man is given the authority of the law except one who is wholly interested in the maintenance of peace and order.

"Now let me point to the judiciary. How soon will it be before courts of equity will take charge of our offices and our elections? How soon will it be before the executive power sees to it that political partisans are placed upon the bench? There is but one remedy, and that is to place in power only executives who will uphold the constitution and place on the bench men who cannot be suspected of such frame of mind as has displayed itself in some judges."

REPUBLICAN RALLY.

Worcester, Mass., Oct. 23.—The campaign was opened here last night by a rally by the Young Men's Republican club. The attendance was light, only 800, the slimmest attendance at a rally of Republicans for years. Senator Hoar paid his respects to the "schoolmaster candidate," who, he declared, was much more useful as a professor of Latin than as an aspiring politician. He devoted some time to the government by injunction cry of the Williams party, and charged that the remedy for the alleged evil had been provided by the Republican party in the restoration of conditions that assured good business.

General Guild scored the last Democratic congress for its defeat of the emigration bill in sustaining the presidential veto after the measure had passed both branches. He charged that the defeat of the bill was instigated by alien steamship lines, whose vessels should be forbidden from American ports.

Attorney General Knowlton replied to the statement made by George Fred Williams at Chicopee Thursday, that not one of the governors of Massachusetts during the past 25 years, with the possible exception of Butler, had dared to appoint a judge to the higher courts who was objected to by the railroad corporations of Massachusetts. Mr. Knowlton said that he knew of two governors who had dared to appoint men regardless of railroad influences, and those were Governor Greenhalge and Governor Wolcott. He expressed his opinion that Governor Russell was beyond such practices.

NOT GUILTY OF MURDER.

Norwich, N. Y., Oct. 23.—The jury in the case of William Lull, indicted for murder for the killing of Frank Cox at Plymouth last October, last night rendered a verdict of not guilty after being out four hours.

Cox went to Lull's house and charged him with stealing two skunks. Lull denied the charge and Cox threatened to kill him, following him into the house. Lull shot him inside his own doorway.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

FREE MEDICAL BOOK FOR MEN

How to Restore Lost Manhood and Perfect Development.

This great work, plainly written by a high medical authority, shows how manly vigor can be regained and obstacles to marriage removed. It is a modern work for men who suffer from nervous debility caused by overwork, youthful indulgences or later excesses. It points out how to be cured of nervousness, despondency, impotency, *at home*, without interfering with business.

IT IS ABSOLUTELY FREE.

This great book, entitled "COMPLETE MANHOOD AND HOW TO ATTAIN IT," will be mailed free, in plain, sealed wrapper, to the address of any sincere inquirer by the Erie Medical Company, 64 Niagara Street, Buffalo, N.Y. No C.O.D. scheme; no deception.

MANLY VIGOR

Restored in young, old or middle-aged men Night losses, drains and end them cease at once. The Errors of Youth, Premature Decline, Lost Manhood, Atrophy, Undevelopment, all Diseases and Weaknesses of Man, from whatever cause, permanently and privately cured by the use of CURED The Old Dr. Hallock Electric Pills. This famous, magical medicine will do away with the mental tortures, pimples and flue from, and instead of flabby nerves, will give you nerves of steel and a confident, buoyant nature. The pills used by THE OLD Doctor since 1848, and with universal success. Price $1 per box. Pills sent by mail, closely sealed, in plain wrapper, on receipt of price. Full direction, showing what to eat and what not to eat and other valuable information sent with each order for pills.

We prepare our Electric Pills on an accumulated medical experience of over 40 years, and we warrant them to cure. We sell them at a price within the reach of all men. We have no free prescriptions, free cures or C. O. D. methods. We employ no agents. Beware of so-called Free cures and prescriptions, for you will be disappointed, but instead, pay $1 for genuine medicine like The Old Dr. Hallock Electric Pills, prepared by a reliable old established institution

Located Over Forty Years at
110 COURT STREET, BOSTON.

To inquiring minds and sincere seekers after health, we will send our valuable medical book of 64 pages. Describes anatomy of the generative organs, gives chapters on blood poison, lost vigor, stricture and all diseases of man; many valuable prescriptions and other information included. Shows you how a cure may be obtained secretly and at home. Sent sealed with list of questions, free, on application to

FREE

Hallock Medical Institute,
110 COURT STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

SAFE SOOTHING SATISFYING

Originated by an Old Family Physician in 1810.

You can safely trust what time has indorsed for nearly a century.

There is not a medicine in use today which possesses the confidence of the public to so great an extent as Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. For more than eighty years it has stood upon its own intrinsic merit, while generation after generation have used it. The best evidence of its value is the fact that in the state where it originated the sale of it is steadily increasing.

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment

I. S. JOHNSON, ESQ. My Dear Sir:—Fifty years ago this month, your father, Dr. Johnson, called at my store and left me some Johnson's Anodyne Liniment on sale. I have sold it ever since. I can most truly say that it has maintained its high standard and popularity from that time to this. JOHN B. RAND, North Waterford, Maine, Jan., 1891.

"Best Liver Pill Made."

Parsons' Pills

Positively cure Biliousness and Sick Headache, liver and bowel complaints. They expel all impurities from the blood. Delicate women find relief from using them. Price 25c; five $1. Sold everywhere.

This certifies that Dr. A. Johnson, whose name is signed to every genuine bottle of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, in the month of Jan. 1840, first left at my store some of the same. I have supplied my customers with it ever since, (over fifty years) with increasing sales. JABEZ KNOWLTON, Newburg, Maine.

Our Book "Treatment for Diseases" Mailed Free. All Druggists. I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

EXPERT HANDLERS OF FURNITURE

CONFESS THAT

OUR STOCK

EMBRACES THE

Most Stylish and the Best Variety



Of goods in that line that they have ever seen. No one is ashamed to move in daylight whose house is equipped with Furniture bought of us. It does not pay to buy inferior goods in any line, and especially is this true of Furniture. Unlike some articles you buy, it is always in sight. Always get a good article and then you are always sure of satisfaction and service. If you have not seen our

FALL DISPLAY

Drop in and see the splendid stock we have for you to select from. We have all the desirable styles, and we are sure that we can sell them to you at satisfactory prices. It will cost you nothing to look and you may lose if you don't.

GOOKIN BROS.

Agents For the Celebrated "Glenwood" Parlor Stoves and Ranges.



Is there anything more wholesome, more beautiful, more completely pleasing than a womanly woman? Such a woman is even tempered, intelligent, strong and healthy. Health really tells the whole story. Health means strong nerves and strong body, and they go far toward bringing good looks and amiability.

A woman worn and wearied by the dragging weaknesses peculiar to her sex, cannot be expected to find zest in any duty or amusement. Life is all one dead monotonous gloom to her. On her face is written the story of weakness and pain. The wholesomeness of health is lacking. The cheeks lack fullness, the eyes lack sparkle, the hair lacks luster.

Doctors have learned to locate nine-tenths of womanly sickness in the organs that ought above all others to be strong and healthy.

Sensitive women shudder at the thought of consulting a physician on such matters. A natural feeling of modesty makes them dread the examination, and subsequent stereotyped treatment by "local applications" on which most doctors insist.

Much more often than not, this is unnecessary. It should not be submitted to except as a last resort.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has cured thousands of severe cases of "female weakness." It works in a natural, sensible way. It begins by subduing the inflammation that is always present. Then it strengthens and invigorates the whole body, particularly the organs distinctly feminine. It promotes regularity, cures inflammation and ulceration, and stops the debilitating drain caused by them. Of all dealers.

When It Comes to

TOOLS

You want the best at lowest Prices. Two specials:

Full Set Socket Chisels 1-8 to 1 $2.25

Full Set Bits (13), $1.85



FULLY WARRANTED.

THE THOMPSON HARWARE COMPANY

254 AND 256 MERRIMACK STREET.

THE PEOPLE'S POPULAR STORE.

TEETH

No Charge For Extracting

$5 to $10 a Set

Every set warranted to be the same teeth that other dentists ask $15 and $18 for, and every set warranted to fit. Gold Filling and Gold Crown work a specialty. Teeth Filled with Gold by Electricity. No pain. Teeth Extracted Without Pain by our new method. Thirty years' experience. Artificial Teeth without plates; also Rootless Plates. Teeth extracted and repaired the same day as extracted—no need of going without. No Sunday work. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Not open Evenings.

DR. J. K. HOKELL & SON, Painless Dentists, Rooms 24, 25, 33, Hunels' Building, Merrimack & Bridge



SUCCESSFUL JUMP FROM BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

New York, Oct. 23.—Charles J. Peterson, the aeronaut and high diver, who jumped from the Brooklyn bridge, wore a pair of parachute wings.

The result of Mr. Peterson's jump shows that "Prince" Stevens' parachute wings are an unqualified success. Peterson jumped from the highest part of the bridge and was not even winded.

He had secretly tried the wings before, and his faith in them was so strong that he went to his hazardous leap without the least nervousness.

Peterson left the New York side about midnight. Dr. Walker accompanied him. When the cab reached the centre of the bridge, he leaped lightly to the rail, and jumped out into the night.

Below a boat was in waiting. A dark object dropped toward the water as straight as an arrow. Suddenly it seemed to stop, then to grow larger, then it sailed away for fully a thousand feet before it struck the water. The men in the boat pulled for their lives. Before they could reach the spot they heard a cry: "Here I am."

When they reached Peterson, he was resting easily on the water—not at all injured, not even out of breath. He was quickly pulled aboard and rowed ashore. In a few minutes he was as fresh as before he jumped. He says he could have flown for miles without difficulty and that the wings worked perfectly.

COMMON COUNCIL

Street Improvements Engage Attention of Body.

SUPT. FOWLER SAYS $20,000 APPROPRIATION IS SPENT.

A Temporary Loan Asked to Help Out.

There was a meeting of the Common Council last night and only a small amount of business was transacted.

There were two reports on the petition for a sidewalk in Princeton street the majority recommending leave to withdraw, and the minority recommending a favorable resolution.

The minority report, written by Alderman Peirce, said:

"This sidewalk is desred for an approach to the Grace Universalist church and your committee believes that the best approaches should be afforded to all houses of worship, as the attendants are to be judged not only by their conversation, but also by their walk.

"And in addition to the general facts of this statement, your committee believes especially in the wisdom of laying sidewalks to the church that offers, even to members of the City Council, the comforting doctrine of universal salvation."

Mr. Libby said that the people who asked for the improvement were the ones who used the sidewalk, and he hoped the minority report would be adopted.

Mr. Smith favored the majority report. He said that the man who would be called upon to pay for the greater part of the sidewalk was willing to build a concrete walk next spring, but he had not been consulted when the petition was put in.

Mr. Welch reviewed the efforts made to obtain the sidewalk and said that the remonstrants had promised a year ago to sign the petition this summer. The fact that they were not seen was an oversight, for a member of the church had been sent to them.

Mr. Smith said that if the church committee had gone to the two men, they probably would have signed the petition. With a cinder sidewalk he did not see how there was any necessity of walking through the mud.

Mr. Sykes spoke in behalf of the majority report.

A motion to substitute the minority report was put and lost, 10 to 13. The majority report was then accepted.

The proposal from Evans and Almirall relating to the heating and ventilating of the City Hall and Memorial building was referred to the committee on lands and buildings in concurrence.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Locks and Canals for the gift of the picture of J. B. Francis.

Mr. Dana made the following statement just before the meeting adjourned: "At the last meeting of the Common Council I made a statement regarding the bills for the Mountain Rock outing. I find that many people have misunderstood it. I made a statement concerning the bills not being all in. I did not consider them all in. The amounts of the bills were in, but the bills were not all right. One had been sent back for correction. The papers gave me credit for saying that they were not all in. I did not say it that way.

"I see also that the papers say that I stated last night that I did it to cut off investigation. I am not that kind of a man. I have never done anything since I was in the City Council that I would not be willing to have investigated. I hope the papers will be careful in reporting this correctly, so as not to give a wrong impression."

STREET COMMITTEE.

At the meeting of the committee on streets, it was voted to recommend the paving of Perry street with asphaltina The action was taken after the vote of the last meeting had been reconsidered.

The city engineer was requested to draw a resolution defining the lines of Andover street.

Supt. Fowler said that the $20,000 appropriation for grade crossings was exhausted and that the railroad people asked that the work be finished. He had opened the road for traffic, but there were land damages to pay and some further improvements to be made The sum of $3000 was at once needed.

A transfer of $3000 from the general treasury fund, if deemed feasible by the auditor, was recommended. A temporary loan will be introduced otherwise.

Supt. Fowler said that his appropriation for streets would be exhausted at the end of the first week in November. In reply to questions, he said that one-fourth of Rogers street had been finished, and that it had cost as much as the other three-fourths would require. He had spent $75,000 since elected. The total amounts expended for the last four years were $191,000, $155,000, $137,000 and $168,000. The total expenditures since Jan. 1, 1897, were $105,000, including the $30,000 expended by Supt. Cheney.

It was voted to recommend the passage of a $20,000 temporary loan resolution for the department.

Pain-Killer.
(PERRY DAVIS')
A Sure and Safe Remedy in every case and every kind of Bowel Complaint is
Pain-Killer.
This is a true statement and it can't be made too strong or too emphatic.
It is a simple, safe and quick cure for
Cramps, Cough, Rheumatism,
Colic, Colds, Neuralgia,
Diarrhoea, Croup, Toothache.
TWO SIZES, 25c. and 50c.

THE GRAND JURY

Reports on Lowell Cases Today.

BILL FOR MURDER IN A CONCORD CASE.

Lowell Defendants are Arraigned and Pleas Taken.

John M. Harris, the alleged slayer of Mrs. Butters of Concord, will stand trial for murder, the Middlesex County grand jury having indicted him this morning. He will be arraigned at Cambridge when the grand jury comes in there at one o'clock this afternoon.

The grand jury comes in before Judge Lilley this morning and the Lowell defendants who are in jail awaiting trial were arraigned.

The list indicted and their pleas are as follows:

John Wichel, felonious assault, with intent to commit carnal abuse, not guilty.

Louis Laporte and Sarah Lavotte, adultery, not guilty.

William Singleton, adultery, not guilty.

Mary Jane Holt, forgery, not guilty.

Theodule Pepin, felonious assault, with intent to abuse a child under 10 years of age, not guilty.

Joseph Druin, same offense, on child under 8 years, not guilty.

Thomas Dube, breaking and entering and larceny, guilty.

Cornelia Eno, polygamy, adultery, not guilty.

Peter Ducharme and Delia Eno, adultery, not guilty.

Annie Gearin, adultery, guilty.

John Campbell and Jane F. Morette, adultery, not guilty.

James H. Hessian and Edward J. Hunt, breaking and entering and larceny, Hessian not guilty, Hunt guilty.

Patrick Farrell and Mary Kane, lewd and lascivious cohabitation, not guilty.

Edward S. Tracey, John J. Kearns, Morris Stack, breaking and entering and larceny, not guilty.

Edward P. Simmons, not guilty, and larceny, not guilty.

John Means and Annie Daley, adultery, not guilty.

Henry A Johnson, breaking and entering and larceny, not guilty.

Albert Miller and Emma Wood, adultery, not guilty.

Louis Bush, felonious assault with intent to commit a crime against nature, not guilty.

America Barnett, breaking and entering and larceny, guilty.

Newell E. Brown, larceny from person, not guilty.

Peter M. Martin, same; guilty.

Peter M. Martin, assault on officer, not guilty; and breaking and entering, not guilty.

Owen O. Abbott and Ellen D. Hughes, adultery, on bail.

Thomas and Elizabeth Newsham, embezzlement, on bail.

Fred E. Whitney, breaking and entering and larceny; not guilty.

First class printing done at this office.

BISHOP ANTHONY

Mrg. Gaughren of Orange Free State.

THIS IS HIS FIRST VISIT TO AMERICA.

He is at the Oblate House in Belvidere.

When the Roman Catholic vicariate was erected in the Orange Free State in South Africa, Sept. 24, 1880, Mgr. Anthony Gaughren, O.M.I., D.D., was appointed vicar apostolic and consecrated. He was then attached to the British province of the Oblate Fathers. Since then he has labored in that distant field and has a score of Oblates under his direction in the several missions of his vicariate. Mgr. Gaughren is now on his first visit to the United States, arriving a fortnight since in company with six of the Oblates from the Mission house at Inchicore, Dublin, who are to give missions in this country until next May. Their headquarters will be in New York.

Mgr. Gaughren was born in Dublin in 1849, one of three brothers, all of whom became Oblates. He was professed in 1867 and ordained in 1872.

He came to Boston the first of the week and stayed with a relative, Rev. Hugh F. Smythe, P. R., of St. Joseph's church at Tommy's Rock. He will return to his distant diocese before Christmas, bringing Augustinian sisters from Quebec to teach in his schools.

Mgr. Gaughren is now a guest at the community house of the Oblate Fathers of the Church of the Immaculate Conception in Belvidere and will preach at that church at vespers at 8.30 Sunday. He will probably tell of missionary work in South Africa, a subject of great interest to many Catholics in this country.

Rev. Matthew O'Reilly, O.M.I., of Dublin, who accompanied the bishop, will preach at the high mass at the Immaculate Conception church tomorrow morning. The Bishop will preach at the vesper service tomorrow evening.

The Building Laborers' union will hold one of its popular socials in Labor hall, 32 Middle street, tonight.

Order your overcoat of Cavanaugh & Dissault. Largest stock in city; every thing up to date. Dress suits silk lined, to order, $35.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets. Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Got Boys To Dress?
We are prepared for this season with the most extensive line ever shown by us. Boys' Reefers, $1.50 up. Boys' Suits, 89c. up. Boys' Waists 25c. up. Boys' Hose, 10c. up. Boys' Underwear, 25c. up. Everything for the boys at everybody's Prices.
O'Hearn & Dowd
OLD POST OFFICE.

A FAIR EXCHANGE

No Robbery Quoth Wm. Ferris, Tramp

WHO TOOK A NEW MADE FRIEND'S CLOTHES.

Both Men Were Sent to the Station.

"A fair exchange is no robbery," said Frank Tribe last night, "but when a man swings on you and then while you're down takes your good clothes and leaves his old clothes, it's time to call him down."

Yesterday afternoon a man known as William Ferris was arrested by Officer Peabody in Drucut on an old warrant charging him with vagrancy.

He wore very good clothes, the officer noticed though nothing was said of the matter at the time. When searched at the police station a bill of lading was found for a wagon and other articles shipped within a day or two from New Hampshire in another man's name.

Ferris was drunk and was not questioned about the matter.

Later in the evening Officer Frank Fox arrested a man for drunkenness in Centralville who gave his name as Frank Tribe, and his residence as East Wakefield, New Hampshire.

In the patrol wagon he repeated his remark, "Take my clothes, but spare my life, and by Gosh! the son of a gun did," and then he told Officer Connors who was on the wagon with him that in the afternoon he met a man who was a perfect stranger to him. They had a few drinks together and their money giving out, Tribe decided to pawn his overcoat. They went to a Broadway pawn broker who gave the stranger $1 for the coat. Tribe kept 75 cents and gave the other 25 to the unknown companion.

Then they drank again and finally wandered out to Drucut, turning into Parker avenue. When they got to a quiet place Tribe's companion suddenly became ugly and with one swat upon the jaw, laid the entire Tribe on the ground.

Tribe was "foxy" and while down suggested that they go to the nearest saloon and have another drink just to show there were no hard feelings. But his assailant continued ugly and after pounding Tribe a few times more, demanded his suit of clothes. Suitless and alive struck Tribe as being very preferable to the possession of it and dead, so he proceeded to divest himself of his attire, standing out against the chilly Drucut blasts without even the protection of a fig-leaf.

But Tribe's companion didn't leave him in this plight long, for he proceeded to take off his own suit and put on Tribe's neat apparel. Tribe was a happy man. He had escaped with his life and an old suit of clothes.

Then the men separated and they didn't met until Tribe was brought in when Captain Moffat concluded Ferris and Tribe were old friends. He then brought them face to face. Immediately Tribe recognized Ferris, and said: "Oh, Willie, I'm glad to see you. You swapped clothes with me this afternoon and now we'll swap back again."

In the clothing worn by Ferris was a bill of lading upon which Tribe's name was written and the latter said that the bill was his and discribed the wagon and goods that he expected.

HALLOWEEN PARTY

WILL BE GIVEN BY CALEDONIAN AND LADIES' THISTLE CLUBS.

The tenth annual Hallowe'en festival by the Caledonian and Ladies' Thistle club will be given in Manchester Unity Hall, Runels' building on Friday, October 29th at 7.30 o'clock. After the concert, refreshments will be served in the old Hallowe'en style, with the usual accompaniments, including tricks, with solid gold ring, silver thimble, etc. The concert program is as follows:

Piano selection, Scotch airs, Prof. J. Buckley; address, ex-Chief J. S. Hastings; song, selected, Mrs. Jeanie L. Sherburne; song, "Scotland Yet," Mr. W. T. Reid; reading, selected, Miss L. Dodge; cornet and piano duet, the Pratt sisters; remarks, Mayor Courtney; song, "I'll Row Thee O'er the Clyde"; Mr. James Pringle; song, selected, Miss Jessie Walker; song, "The Bonnie Wee Window," Mr. Wm. Houston; negro sketch, Messrs. Dobson and Farquhar; finale, "Auld Lang Syne," company.

TALBOT & CO.'S ELEGANT WINDOW DISPLAY.

One of the largest and most elegant displays of clothing ever exhibited in this city can be seen at the clothing establishment of Talbot & Co., in their mammoth show windows on Central street. The windows are trimmed in a very artistic manner through the skill and good taste of W. T. Barton and O. J. Beauregard. They are the creators of the designs displayed in this clothing window and also of the electrical display. There are sixty incandescent lights and in connection with their ordinary brilliant lights it is almost a blaze of glory. The material used in trimming is yellow crepon. In this window can be seen all the latest up-to-date designs in gentlemen's fashionable clothing. On the background of the window elevated on shelves are children's and youths' clothing. The size of the window is 60 feet long and 12 feet deep. It takes as much clothing to make a good display in this window as an ordinary clothier would have in his entire stock. The window at the corner of Warren and Central streets is very artistically trimmed by Z. R. Penault. This window is devoted to hats, caps, and furnishings, and speaks volumes for the artistic skill of Mr. Pinault. This attraction is well worth witnessing.

Opera coats and dress suits a specialty at Cavanaugh & Dissault's. Finest work at lowest prices in the city. Our sample garments are now on exhibition from New York, our own make. Mr. Cavanaugh is the only tailor in the city that cuts ladies' garments.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR PRESERVES THE Natural Color of the Hair

OF BLACKLISTING

In Labor Unions Before the Supreme Court.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION RENDERED BY FULL BENCH.

In the Case of a Boston Plumber.

The following decision in a noted case will be read with interest by all organized labor men in Lowell:

The full bench of the Supreme court Wednesday afternoon sent down a decision in the case of Timothy J. Hartnett vs. the Plumbers' Supply association of New England, in which it is held that the defendant, which is organized as a social organization, has exceeded its powers in sending to its members notices to the effect that the plaintiff is a person not of good financial standing and ought not to be given credit by members of the association.

Before a single justice of the Supreme court, plaintiff's petition, which was for leave to file an information in the nature of quo warranto, was dismissed, but the full court reverses this decision and finds that plaintiff has a right to file the information.

The defendant corporation was chartered for the purpose of "promoting pleasant relations among its members discussing, arbitrating, and settling all matters pertaining to the prosperity and promotion of the jobbing plumbers' supply business, and establishing and maintaining a place for social meetings." The corporation consists of about 20 firms, engaged in selling plumbers' supplies.

It makes proceedings against persons whom its members may represent to it as owing them overdue bills, sending notices to such persons, and also notices to its members other than the creditor. The notices inform the recipient that he must settle or he will not be given goods by any of the members of the association. It also enters the name of the delinquent in a book kept for the purpose.

"In short," says the court, "these proceedings by the association against the alleged debtors of its members, instituted by the corporation, under the pretended sanction of its corporate franchises, are a method of supplanting the courts by the private machinery of the corporation; of compelling such persons to pay what its members demand, by means of threatening to expose to certain dealers their alleged delinquencies, by actually informing such dealers that the persons owe overdue accounts, and by preventing such persons from obtaining credit from a number of dealers in goods needed in the business in which such persons are engaged.

"This the corporation claims the right to do by virtue of its charter. A majority of the court is of the opinion that the charter confers upon it no such rights. Such proceedings are not germane to the purpose of 'promoting the pleasant relations among its members,' or of 'establishing and maintaining a place for social meeting.s'

"Assuming that a corporation might be formed to prosecute the business of collecting debts due to the persons who are members of the defendant corporation and of protecting them from selling upon credit to irresponsible customers, such a corporation would be a business corporation and must be chartered with a capital stock and comply with other provisions of law." The court concludes that the defendant has acted without right, in violation of the rights of the plaintiff. Justices Allen Knowlton, and Lathrop dissent.

POLICE COURT—HADLEY, J.

William Ferris, who stole the clothes from James Tribe's back was in court this morning to answer for his strange conduct. Judge Hadley heard the story of the little affair and sentenced Ferris to jail for ten months for larceny and five months for drunkenness.

Thomas H. Broderick was charged with assault and battery on his wife. Mrs. Broderick said that Patrick punched and choked her. Patrick pleaded guilty and did not care to say anything to the judge. He was sent to jail for six months.

George Gordon, a boy charged with stealing newspapers was held till next Friday.

Thomas Daignon, who drove off with a horse belonging to Byron Johnson, pleaded guilty for cruelly overdriving the animal and was fined $20, to be paid in three days, or a two months' sentence in jail.

Frank F. Carey, who was charged with embezzlement of $5.05 from Brady & McGaughey, wood dealers, of Church street, was discharged, as there was no case against him.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.
To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

LUETGERT'S CASE

State Attorney Unwilling to Let Luetgert go.

ANOTHER TRIAL WILL BE THE OUTCOME.

Counsel Has Not Asked Leutgert's Freedom.

Chicago, Oct. 23.—Judge Tuthill, State Attorney Deneen, Assistant State Attorney McEwen, ex-Judge Vincent and Attorney Phalen had an informal conference yesterday. Luetgert was brought into court, and the report went abroad that a formal motion to admit him to bail would immediately follow the conference. No agreement was reached. Mr. Deneen vigorously opposed the demand that the prisoner be released on bail, and the upshot of the argument was that no formal demand was made for the prisoner's admission to bail.

Ex-Judge Vincent said he would let the matter rest for two or three days and then make formal application. He added that any reasonable bond could be given. It was intimated that if the formal demand was denied a writ of habeas corpus would be applied for. If this action is taken State Attorney Deneen says he will at once put the Luetgert case on the calendar for trial again, and it is among the possibilities that the big sausage maker may again be on trial for his life by the middle of next week.

Speaking of the prospects of a new trial, Judge Tuthill said: "I fancy Luetgert will never again be tried in a court in this county. That is a question which must be decided upon when the state gets ready to make another move. From the wide publicity, however, which the newspapers have given the evidence in the case, the marked attention which it has attracted in all parts of the country and the frenzied interest which the people of Chicago have taken in the outcome of the rial since the case went to the jury, I hardly think that the prosecution can find 12 men who have not already tried the accused in their own minds and either acquitted or convicted him. That is the problem confronting the state attorney now, and unless he solves it by producing the men of course Luetgert will go free."

DEATHS.

O'BRIEN—Mrs. Catherine O'Brien, aged 57 years, an old and esteemed resident of Ayer Junction, died at her home in that place Wednesday night. Deceased was very well known here, and her death caused deep regret among her many acquaintances. Besides her husband, she leaves two daughters, Mrs. Edward Gallagher of Ames street and Miss Alice O'Brien, the school teacher. The funeral took place yesterday morning. Requiem mass was celebrated in the Catholic church at Ayer, Rev. Fr. Sheehy officiating. The bearers were James O'Brien, Michael Brown, Thomas Wrenn, John Keating, Michael McGrail, and Thomas Hackett.

FLAHAVEN—Mrs. Hannah Flahaven died at St. John's hospital yesterday of pneumonia, following a very difficult surgical operation. She was 40 years of age and besides her husband, James Flahaven of 63 Adams street, she leaves several young children. Two of her brothers are Patrolman John Hickson and Thomas Hickson, a motorman on the street railway. One of her sisters is Miss Hickson, a pupil nurse at St. John's hospital.

HIRD—Arthur J. Hird aged 13 years and 3 months, died last night at the home of his parents, Samuel W. and Jennie A. Hird, 243 Lawrence street.

Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

Tomorrow's program at the Y.M.C.A. will be as follows: Consecration meeting at 9.15; boys' meeting at 3 p. m.; men's gospel service at 4 p. m., to be addressed by Rev. Bowley Green; open air meeting on the North common at 5.20 p. m.

Saturday at 3.30 p. m., Rev. S. M. Dick conducts a class for the study of the Sunday school lesson. All interested are invited. Noonday prayer meeting at 12.15 each weekday.

On Tuesday, October 25, at 3 o'clock, the Ladies' Auxiliary will meet at the Y.M.C.A.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A.D. 1886.

{SEAL} A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Now is the Time TO BUY A
Richmond Range
If your old range is not giving satisfaction buy a RICHMOND RANGE before the coming of the severely cold weather. You will save money in doing so.
Floor Coverings of All Descriptions at the Lowest Prices.
Come and see our Heating Stoves. You will wonder how we sell them so cheap.
General Furniture Satisfactory in Quality and Price.
PETER DAVEY,
134 Market Street - - - Opposite Palmer
TELEPHONE: RESIDENCE, 458-2; STORE 314-2.

To Cure Constipation Forever. Take Cascarets, Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

The Road to Klondike
is a long and hard one. It's much easier to get
Gold Dust
from your grocer. Sold everywhere and cleans everything. Made only by
THE N. K. FAIRBANK CO.,
Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

NOTICE OF STATE ELECTION

November 2, 1897.

CITY OF LOWELL.

City Clerk's Office,
October 14, 1897.

Notice is hereby given, in accordance with the provisions of Title V of Chapter 417 of the Acts of the year 1893, that meetings of the citizens of Lowell qualified to vote as the law directs will be held on Tuesday, the Second day of November, 1897, in the various precincts of the several wards and at the following places

[Note to the Warden—Read only the precinct in which you are serving.]

WARD ONE.

Prect. 1—Booth, Elliott St., Cor. Middlesex St.
Prect. 2—Jackson Hall.
Prect. 3—Booth, First St., Cor. Bridge St.

WARD TWO.

Prect. 1—Booth, Tremont St., Cor. Merrimack St.
Prect. 2—Booth, Mann School Yard.
Prect. 3—Booth, North Common, opp. Morrill School.

WARD THREE.

Prect. 1—Booth, Rock St., Cor. Willis St.
Prect. 2—Ward Room, Engine House, Branch St.
Prect. 3—Booth, Juno, of Middlesex, Branch, and Dover Sts.

WARD FOUR.

Prect. 1—Booth, Highland St., Cor. Thorndike St.
Prect. 2—Booth, Gorham St., Cor. Congress St.
Prect. 3—Ward Room, Lyon St.

WARD FIVE.

Prect. 1.—Booth, George St., Cor. Church St.
Prect. 2—Booth, Hosford Square, Central St.
Prect. 3—Booth, Chestnut St., Cor. Fayette St.

WARD SIX.

Prect.1—Booth, Jewett St., June. of Bridge St.
Prect. 2—Booth, West Third St., near Bridge St.
Prect. 3—Booth, Lakeview Ave., near Aiken Ave.

WARD SEVEN.

Prect. 1—Ward Room, Engine House, Fletcher St.
Prect. 2—Booth, Willie St., at Lighting Station.
Prect. 3—Booth, Riverside St., Cor. Mammoth Road.

WARD EIGHT.

Prect. 1—Booth, Chester St., Cor. of Westford St.
Prect. 2—Booth, Smith St., Cor. Shaw St.
Prect. 3—Booth, Lincoln St., near Quebec St.

WARD NINE.

Prect. 1—Ward Room, Engine House, High St.
Prect. 2—Booth, Fort Hill Ave., Cor. Rogers St.
Prect. 3—Booth, Moore St., near Gorham St.

The polls to be opened at six o'clock in the forenoon and closed at four o'clock in the afternoon.

Then and there to give in their votes on one ballot for—Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary, Treasurer, Auditor, Attorney-General, Councillor Sixth Councillor District; and in Wards Number Five and Nine for Senator Sixth Middlesex Senatorial District; and in Wards Number One, Two, Three Four, Six, Seven and Eight for Senator Seventh Middlesex Senatorial District; and in Wards Four, Seven and Eight three Representatives in the General Court from the Twenty-fifth Middlesex Representative District; and in Wards Number One, Two, Three and Six for three Representatives in the General Court from the Twenty-sixth Middlesex Representative District; and in Wards Number Five and Nine for two Representatives in the General Court from the Twenty-seventh Middlesex Representative District; for County Commissioner, Register of Deeds and County Treasurer.

By order of the Mayor and Aldermen.
—Girard P. Dadman,
City Clerk.

Do You Know
A Good Place to Leave Your
Watch for Repairs?
GO TO
LEGAULT & CO.,
The One-Price Jewelers,
70 Central, cor. Prescott Sts.
ASK FOR COUPONS.

R. J. MOWER,
PRACTICAL
WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN
285 Central Street.

THE NEW YORK MAYORALTY

Head of the Tammany Democracy on His Critics.

Said They Were Disappointed—Stand for Good Government and Lower Taxes — Dr. McGlynn Wants George Elected.

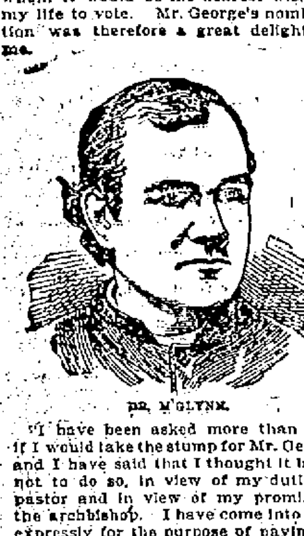
New York, Oct. 23.—Richard Croker, in an interview, replies to the attack on him by Henry George and Charles Dayton in their stumping for the Jefferson Democracy. Mr. Croker said: "It is not the custom of Democrats in this city to resort to personal abuse. I regard the attacks of Mr. George and Mr. Dayton as the utterances of men who have been disappointed in their ambitions, and who are now seeking to hoodwink the voters in the interest of the Republican party or of its ally, the Citizens' union. I feel complimented by the fact that they appear to have made me their platform. They claim I went abroad. So I did. I went because my health demanded it. Had I not done so I would not be alive today.

"Of either of these gentlemen I have nothing personal to say. This is not a campaign of personality. The Democracy is seeking to establish a government that will lower taxes, restore order out of chaos in the public streets, and give more freedom and liberty to all who wish to live in our splendid city. Mr. George and Mr. Dayton seem to have adopted Jimmy O'Brien's old tactics.

"The Democrats, in my judgment, will not be hoodwinked this time by the effort of men who make deals with the Republicans. The voters have too much at stake. People want prosperity and a sound Democratic government restored to this city. If Mr. George wants to conduct the canvass the way he is now doing I am sure I have no objections. If we cannot win our elections on Democratic principles and Democratic platforms we do not want to win at all. If Mr. George believes that personalities will get votes for him he can keep right along. If he is such a great lover of justice as he pretends to be the grand jury room is open to him now just the same as it would be if he were mayor. If I have offended him by coming home and doing my duty as a citizen and a Democrat I am very sorry he takes a different view of the matter than I do. So long as I live and have my health I shall continue to do my duty as a citizen of this city."

DR. M'GLYNN ON HENRY GEORGE.

New York, Oct. 23.—The following statement has been issued from the George headquarters as the views of Dr. McGlynn in this campaign and stated by him personally: "I am in the greatest sympathy with Mr. George's movement; more than I ever was before, if that is possible, and regret that I cannot see Mr. George oftener, as I am 60 miles out of town. I have the greatest esteem for Mr. George, his character and his personality, and my adherence to his doctrines has increased and not declined. I told the New York Journal and Advertiser some time ago that I would vote for a good man if the Democrats had sense enough to put up one, for instance, Henry George, for whom it would be the dearest wish of my life to vote. Mr. George's nomination was therefore a great delight to me.



DR. M'GLYNN.

"I have been asked more than once if I would take the stump for Mr. George, and I have said that I thought it better not to do so, in view of my duties as pastor and in view of my promise to the archbishop. I have come into town expressly for the purpose of paying my respects to Mr. George and affirming my thorough devotion to him and his cause, and I earnestly desire and pray that he shall win. I believe that Mr. George ought to be elected and pray that he shall be, because he is a thoroughly honest man; because he is a man of vast knowledge; because he is a man who will do right though heaven fall; because he is a man who will give us a thoroughly honest and at the same time liberal administration. He is a man who will never sacrifice principle for mere policy. He will appoint none but thoroughly honest men to positions, but, over and above all, I believe that Mr. George's nomination and the campaign he is making—better still his election—will give an immense impetus to the principles he is advocating. I believe that Mr. George is the foremost teacher of proper principles."

MR. GEORGE ON POVERTY.

New York, Oct. 23.—In one of his speeches last night, Mr. George said that nothing could be more repugnant to his nature than the assertion that he wanted children to work; it was the pressure of poverty, he said, that makes parents send their children to work at a delicate age. Repress that, and you begin in the right way. Open up a way for the father to find work, and he will earn enough to keep his children from working before they are 14 years old. If there are men living in tenement houses not fit for a brute, he added, it is not because they like it; it is because they are poor.

REBELLION IN THE RANKS.

New York, Oct. 23.—There is a rebellion in the ranks of the German-American Reform union. The action of the general committee in endorsing the Citizen's union ticket a few days ago is the cause. One branch has seceded, and it claims the majority of the others will follow. A meeting of 250 of the disaffected ones was held last night. F. O. Dettmann declared that a majority of the members of the organization are in revolt and will rally to the standard of the German-American Democratic union. Several others made speeches vowing loyalty to Van Wyck and all his associates.

PRINT CLOTH MARKET.

Fall River, Mass., Oct. 23.—The print cloth market is quiet and manufacturers are little inclined to dispose of goods at the present prices, doing so only for nearby delivery. The production for the week is 230,000 peices, and 160,000 pieces have been disposed of on the present basis. Of this amount 57,000 pieces are for immediate delivery and 102,000 pieces are for future shipment. The stock of goods on hand has been increased by about 70,000 pieces. Although bidders are offering 2 7-16 cents for deliveries in January and later, manufacturers are declining to sell on that basis. The spot market is quiet at 2 3-8 cents.

NO GRIP FOR DELTA UPSILON.

Northampton, Mass., Oct. 23.—The convention of the Delta Upsilon fraternity closed yesterday. These officers were elected: President, Judge E. B. Sherman of Chicago, Middlebury, '60; vice presidents, C. H. Bumstead, Pennsylvania university, '96; C. H. Roe, Michigan, '99; C. W. Chesler, Pennsylvania, '97; secretary, Goldwin Goldsmith, Columbia, '96; orator, Rev. Dr. McEwen, Adelbert, '78; poet, W. L. Corbin, Amherst, '96; historian, Stephen Cone, Syracuse, '94. It was voted not to adopt any grip, considering the fraternity is a non-secret one.

SCORE WAS TIED.

St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 23.—The Baltimore and All-American teams played here yesterday afternoon before a great crowd. The game was hotly contested and darkness prevented its completion, the game being called on a tied score in the 10th inning. Score:

Baltimore ....0 4 0 4 0 0 0 1 0 0—9
All-Americans ......0 0 3 0 0 0 0 2 1 3—9

Batteries—Horton and Clark; Powell and Donahue.

INSPECTED A RAILROAD.

New York, Oct. 23.—Mayor Quincy and a party of Boston officials and others visited Patchogue, L. I., yesterday, to examine the two mile stretch of the Boynton bicycle railroad. The Boston officials have been petitioned for the right to build such a road in their city. The visitors expressed themselves pleased with what they saw.

GYPSY MOTH WARFARE.

Boston, Oct. 23.—The war of extermination against the gypsy moth is being waged by the agents of the board of agriculture more vigorously than ever. A careful survey of the brown-tail moth field will be made immediately, and every owner of property where the eggs are found will be notified of their location, and will be furnished with a copy of the law, with clear information of their duty to suppress it. A list of every infested place will be made for each city and town, and furnished the authorities.

Under the new law mayors and aldermen or selectmen of such cities or towns are liable to indictment and a fine of $10 each per day for each day they neglect to take action after due notice. Owners of property, on conviction of neglect, are liable to a fine of $1 per day or a jail sentence.

SCHEME OF AMNESTY.

Havana, Oct. 23.—A special dispatch from Madrid says that the cabinet will put into force an extensive amnesty scheme. The dispatch also reports that "public opinion in Spain is now animated and hopeful in view of the decision of the government to make claims against the United States on the score of filibustering expeditions."

WINNER OF A GOLD MEDAL.

New York, Oct. 23.—The gold medal offered by the Amercan Guild of Organists, the gift of Walter J. Clemson of Taunton, Mass., for the best musical setting in anthem for words selected from the old testament by a committee of the guild, has been awarded to W. C. McFarlane, organist and choir master of All Soul's church, of which Rev. R. Heber Newton is rector, this city.

A Never-die.

The "life-time" of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will never draw to a close. When a mother once uses it, she continues its use right along; because, she found, for curing cough, cold, croup and whooping-cough Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup unequalled by any other similar medicine. "I have used Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, for ten or fifteen years in the family, for coughs and throat troubles caused by colds, and have found no superior article." Mrs. D. T. Clarke, 162 Congress St., Cleveland, O. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup can be had everywhere for 25 cents. Dealers will say they have something else "just as good or better," because they want to make more profit. Don't be "taken in." Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is the best.

BUSINESS BOOM

The Volume of Business Is Steadily Increasing.

DECLINE IN COTTON HAS INJURED THE SOUTH.

Fever in Southern States a Hindrance.

New York, Oct. 23.—R. G. Dun & Co. have this to say about trade this week: After the heaviest buying ever known in many branches during September and the first half of October it was both natural and desirable that a more quiet period should give time for testing the size and temper of retail trade and for distributing part of the enormous quantities bought. In textile goods the rush of orders went far beyond all distributive demand in August and represented great replenishment of stocks, and the similar rush for goods has been correspondingly great in other lines during the past two months. In iron and steel and in boots and shoes there was actual danger of a speculative inflation of prices such as was seen in 1895, but it has been avoided, apparently for this season, by the solid sense of leading men, who regard a time of comparative quiet as essential to the coming and permanence of prosperity in their lines. As the buying for replenishment is partly satisfied and diminished, there is some decrease in the volume of transactions, though at the same time the working force has farther increased, the wages of labor have been in numerous cases advanced, and the foundation is laid more broadly every week for larger buying and business hereafter.

The severe decline in cotton to 6.12 cents from 8.25 cents Aug. 30 is due to widespread confidence in large estimates of yield. It is considered that the prevalence of fever in southern cities has much decreased deliveries, but it also greatly diminishes southern speculation, which is at this season a potent force in sustaining prices. A natural consequence of the decline in cotton is the fall of print goods to the lowest point in the history of the market, 2.37 cents, and cotton goods generally are easy, with limited sales of staples. All woolen goods are firm, but there is no new business of note for spring outside of dress goods.

FIRMS YIELDING

An Incident Which Foreshadows End of Strike.

SIX STRIKERS HAVE ALSO GONE BACK.

This the Begining of a Settlement.

Brockton, Mass., Oct. 23.—Labor circles were greatly interested in a new development in the sole fasteners' strike last night, an incident which may foreshadow an early ending of the present troubles. The firms of B. Taylor & Co., F. E. White company and Joyce & Fletcher each made a settlement with their striking men. It has been predicted for a couple of days past that the strike was nearing a settlement, that is, a settlement in which the strikers would lose. The action of the three firms is just opposite to general expectations outside of unionism. Taylor & Co. had two operators, the White company four and Joyce & Fletcher two. The terms of agreement are not known, but it is generally understood that the price will be two and one-quarter cents per pair, the wage contended for, and that when the men go back to work the non-union help hired to fill the strikers' places will be discharged.

To offset the encouraging announcement for the strikers it is admitted that six strikers have gone back to work, all being well-to-do workmen, and three of them non-union men. Several other strikers have weakened and would go back if they could get company, as they hardly dare to face the taunts of the strikers should they go in. The demonstrations which have occurred nightly at the factories were lacking last night, and the quietude was a matter of general comment.

GLOUCESTER COMPANY WON.

Walnut Hill, Mass., Oct. 23.—Teams representing the 12 companies of the Eighth regiment, Massachusetts infantry, held their anual rifle competition here yesterday. All conditions were excellent, and quick and satisfactory work was accomplished. Company G of Gloucester won the state trophy and the regimental bronze with a score of 405. Company B of Amesbury won second prize with a score of 402, and company K of Danvers third prize with a score of 379.

First class job printing done at this office.

it's a death tap at your life door. If you knew it you wouldn't neglect such a cough.

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar is a simple remedy but it acts like magic in all cases of throat or bronchial trouble. Sold by druggists.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

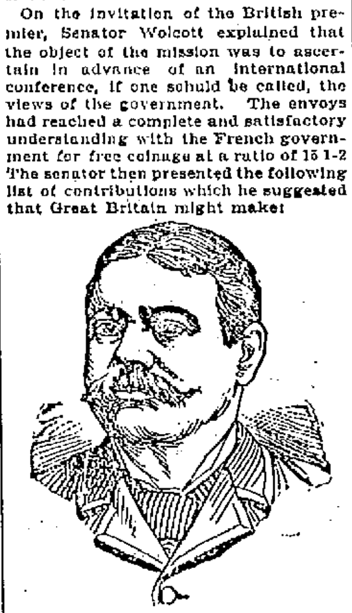
TO PROMOTE BIMETALLISM

What France is Willing to do for Free Coinage.

How Great Britain Might Help—Official Statement of Senator Wolcott About His Conference in London.

London, Oct. 23.—The correspondence in regard to the bimetallic proposals of the United States monetary commission was issued by the British foreign office last night, and the following account of the negotiations was taken from it.

On the invitation of the British premier, Senator Wolcott explained that the object of the mission was to ascertain in advance of an international conference, if one schuld be called, the views of the government. The envoys had reached a complete and satisfactory understanding with the French government for free coinage at a ratio of 15 1-2. The senator then presented the following list of contributions which he suggested that Great Britain might make:



SENATOR WOLCOTT.

First, the opening of the Indian mints and the repeal of the order making the sovereign legal tender in India.

Second, placing one-fifth of the bullion in the issue department of the Bank of England in silver.

Third, raising the legal tender limit of silver to say £10 and issuing 20 shilling notes based on silver, which shall be legal tender, and the retirement, in graduation or otherwise, of the 10 shilling gold pieces and the substitution of paper based on silver.

Fourth, an agreement to coin annually so much silver, the amount to be left open.

Fifth, the opening of the English mints to the coinage of rupees and to the coinage of British dollars which shall be full legal tender in the straits settlement and other silver standard colonies, and tenders in the united kingdom to the limit of silver legal tender.

Sixth, colonial action and the coinage of silver in Egypt.

Seventh, something having the general scope of the Huskisson plan.

The meeting then closed and it was understood by the parties that the absence of the French ambassador, Baron De Courcel, from the proceedings should be regarded as informal and a second conference was held. The French ambassador said that France was ready to reopen her mints to the coinage of silver if the commercial nations adopted the same course, and he advocated at great length the ratio of 15 1-2; but, he explained, France would not consider the reopening of the mints of India alone as being sufficinet guarantee to permit the French government to reopen the French mints to the free coinage of silver.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach then announced definitely that Great Britain would not agree to open the English mints to the unlimited coinage of silver, and that whatever views he and his colleagues might separately hold regarding bimetallism, he could say that they were united on this point.

Baron De Courcel said, as a personal suggestion, that among contributions he though Great Britain should open the Indian mints and also agree to purchase £10,000,000 of silver for a series of years.

Senator Wolcott accepted the proposal that the British government should make this purchase with proper safeguards and provisions as to the place and manner of its use.

Since this conference the British government has been considering the proposals and finally made the reply handed to the United States ambassador Thursday.

WHY INDIA OBJECTED.

London, Oct. 23.—The reply of the government of India upon which Lord Salisbury based his decision is a long document, giving an emphatic negative to the proposal to reopen the India mints. It says: "The first result of the suggested measures, if they were to succeed even temporarily in the object, would be an intense disturbance of Indian trade and industry. There would be a sudden rise in exchange, which, if the ratio of 15½ to 1 were adopted, would be to about 22d the rupee. Such a rise would be enough to kill our export trade for a time at least, unless the public was convinced that the arrangement would be permanent and have the effect intended. The paralysis of trade and industry would be prolonged and would be accompanied by acute individual suffering. None of the advantages expected would be attained, and the country would pass through a critical period which would retard its progress for years."

CONFIDENCE IN SOUND MONEY.

Paris, Oct. 23.—The Times, referring to Great Britain's refusal to agree to the proposals of the United States monetary commission, says: "The British government has not hesitated to disappoint the hopes of those who counted upon the reopening of the Indian mints and the meeting of an international monetary conference. Now it is only a risk to keep alive the unfortunate illusions. Nobody will now dare to talk of the pretended inclination of Great Britain to change her currency, and as nobody will have the impudence to demand for France a coinage repudiated by our neighbors, we can again have full confidence in sound currency. Any doubt on this point is now dissipated."

VIEWS OF LONDON EDITORS.

London, Oct. 23.—The Times says editorially this morning: "When the extent and significance of the American proposals come to be generally understood, we shall be surprised if even the bimetallists venture to contend that they could have been accepted as the basis of any serious international agreement. It is really amusing—we do not like to use so harsh a word as impertinent—that some gentlemen from the United States should come here to tell us how to improve our methods of currency and banking. The counsels of the fox that lost his tail are discounted by the common sense of mankind."

The Daily Chronicle says the public will read the story of the negotiations with not a little surprise. It calls Senator Wolcott's proposal "cool" and asks "What of Mr. Balfour and his promise in the house of commons in March of last year that the government would reopen the Indian mints?"

The Standard says: "Senator Wolcott's exposition of his proposals shows that President McKinley knows how to choose a man of talent when a difficult, if not hopeless, piece of work is to be done outside the United States. Lord Elgin and his colleagues have never done finer work than in their dispatch, which has laid the silver ghost in India for a long time to come. Its facts are convincing and its logic is irresistible."

ONE STANDARD OF MORALS.

Toronto, Oct. 23.—In her address at the world's convention of the W. C. T. union, Frances Willard said among other things: "The foundation and the keystone in the arch of heathenism is the sacrifice of woman's purity on the altar of man's sensuality, and if there is one monstrous thing which above another represents the anti-Christ, it is that fact. In oriental countries women are helpless in the hands of men as they have been through the dark centuries, and the depths of degradation to which this utter dependence has reduced them are beyond all power of western comprehension.

"We hold that there is but one standard for men and women, and that they are equally capable of living up to it. We steadfastly believe that all law should set forth the ideal, that it should beckon men to the summit rather than provide for them, under no matter what restrictions, those indulgences in alcoholic liquors, opium and social vice, whereby they live upon a sensual plane."

ORIGIN OF THE WINDSOR FIRE.

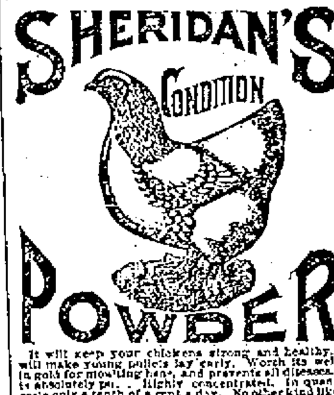
Halifax, Oct. 23.—A colored youth named Charles Croxon, who has been arrested at Windsor on suspicion of knowing considerable about the conflagration which destroyed the town last Sunday, tells a startling story. Croxon says he was asleep in the dive run by the colored man Fletcher, alongside whose place the fire started, and who is also under arrest. Fletcher occupied the same room. Between 2 and 3 a. m. John McIntyre, the third prisoner, knocked at the outside door and called out that there was a fire in the barn. Fletcher and Croxon got out, and the three men ran from the scene without attempting to extinguish the flames, which they could have done easily. It is known that McIntyre bought a can of oil the day before the fire, while Croxon states that Fletcher removed some of the more valuable furniture and fittings from his place the night before.

Everybody Says So.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, act gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. to-day; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.



It will keep your chickens strong and healthy. It will make young pullets lay early. Worth its weight in gold for moulting hens, and prevents all disease. It is absolutely pure. Highly concentrated. In quantity costs only a tenth of a cent a day. No other kind like it.

NOTHING ON EARTH WILL MAKE HENS LAY LIKE SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER

Therefore, no matter what kind of food you use, mix with it daily Sheridan's Powder. Otherwise, your profit this fall and winter will be lost when the price for eggs is very high. It assures perfect assimilation of the food elements needed to produce health and form eggs. It is sold by druggists, grocers, feed dealers or by mail. If you can't get it send to us. Ask first. One pack. 25 cts. five $1. Large 2-lb. can $1.20. Six cans Exp. paid, $5. Sample of Best Poultry Paper sent free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

IGNORANCE in regard to paint materials or painting would seem in this age to be inexcusable, when full information can be had free. If interested, it will pay to get pamphlet and color cards, also twelve pictures of houses painted in different shades or combinations of colors, free. Send your address.

NATIONAL LEAD CO., BOSTON BRANCH, Cor. Congress and Purchase Sts., Boston, Mass.

SALEM LEAD CO. 100 WARRANTED PURE. SALEM, MASS.



EVERY WOMAN

Sometimes needs a reliable, monthly, regulating medicine. Only harmless and the purest drugs should be used. If you want the best, get

Dr. Peal's Pennyroyal Pills

They are prompt, safe and certain in result. The genuine (Dr. Peal's) never disappoint. Sent anywhere, $1.00. Address Peal Medicine Co., Cleveland, O.

Sold at Goodale's Drug Store, the best and cheapest place in Lowell for drugs and medicines, 217 CENTRAL STREET.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets CURE CONSTIPATION. REGULATE THE LIVER. 10c 25c 50c ALL DRUGGISTS

You Have Struck the Right Place

When you have found

PETER WATSON'S Celebrated Bakeries

For if you are looking for the best quality of bakers' supplies, you are always sure to get the best when trading at either of his stores, which are located at

52 TO 60 CHARLES STREET AND 465 LAWRENCE STREET.

If you desire he will supply your wants by calling at your home. Parties and weddings a specialty.

IS IT BY CHANCE



that we employ more hands, use up more cloth, work earlier and later than any other shop in the street?

To call it chance would be to say that people are indifferent as to what they wear, as just as likely to go one place as another for their clothes. You will not say that if you wear the tailor article. The man who wears tailor-made is pretty sure he is right before he goes ahead.

Step in and see the 16 suits on hand awaiting delivery.

E. B. BRADY & CO.

TAILORS,

42 CENTRAL STREET.

CLOTHING ON CREDIT.

Men's Suits and Overcoats, Boys' Clothing, Ladies' Garments, Silk Waists, Skirts, Capes, etc., on credit and rebate the difference if you can buy lower elsewhere, even for cash. Come and open an account with us today. CENTRAL SUPPLY CO., 117 Merrimack St., Room 1, over Moir Bros., open every evening.

DO YOU WANT A FINE H. F. Miller Piano FOR $70 With Stool, Cover and Book

If so call at once at 101 Westford street. It is the place where High Grade Pianos are always sold at a low figure.

W. F. TRUMBELL

It is not what you EARN, But what you SAVE That makes you RICH.

Save regularly on a definite plan, and deposit in the

WASHINGTON SAVINGS BANK

273 Central and 4 Gorham, LOWELL, MASS.

Peter H. Savage

Undertaker and Funeral Director

169 WORTHEN ST.

TELEPHONE CONNECTION 614-4.

Calls, night or day, promptly attended to. Carriages furnished for weddings and christenings.

DERBY & MORSE

ELECTRICIANS.

72 MIDDLE STREET.

Millinery Opening

We desire to inform the ladies of Lowell and vicinity that our annual Fall Opening of French and American Millinery occurs Friday and Saturday, October 1 and 2, and a cordial invitation is extended to all to attend.

Abbie M. Smith

175 Merrimack Street, Lowell. Mrs. M. E. Dudley, Assistant.

LESTER'S SCHOOL OF DANCING AND DEPORTMENT

Runels' Building.—Ninth Season.

Opening Reception, Saturday, Oct 2.

Adult classes every Thursday and Saturday evenings, 7.30 to 10.30. Children's class, Saturday, Oct. 2d, 2.30. Terms: 10 lessons, $3.00; 3 lessons, $1.00; private lessons at residence, 50c., at hall, $1.00. Office at residence, 56 Read street corner Fourth.

Free! Free!

For a short time we are going to sample

DR. KINGFORD'S RED Clover Sarsaparilla

AT OUR STORE.

Come in and get a dose absolutely free.

GOODALE'S DRUG STORE,

217 Central St.

IN THE WORLD OF SPORT

THE GAME OF PALLONE.

The Sport of Big Ball, the National Game of Italy--Similar In Many Ways to Tennis and Racquets.

Few spectators of the modern game of lawn tennis know whence we derive our chalked lines, the central net, the graceful gestures and rapid strokes. A moment's thought suffices to convince us that lawn tennis boasts Italian origin. Not by brute strength but by rapid calculation and agility of limb are the points gained. And not far in Italy need we travel ere we find in Milan, then Florence, and in each successive Italian city, the sporting population consumed with interest in what they call pallone.

Now, for whatever Italians may be famed, athletic sports and manly games are not among their strong points. Nevertheless, this single game is so universally played as to merit the term of national. From the Alps to the sea pallone is witnessed by enthusiastic crowds of spectators.

There is being made an effort in Italy to arouse an interest in pallone outside of the professional sporting circles, by whom now alone it is performed, and that Italian colleges and universities should take up the sport and play it as English college men do cricket and Americans baseball.

This game of pallone (big ball), whose rules are so simple as almost to appear childish, is played upon an oblong court 100 by 25 meters in extent. It is divided crosswise in the center by a line. The players are nine, four on each side and one pitcher. The implements are a leather air filled ball, 10 to 12 centimeters in diameter, and a bracciale. This last consists of a cylindrical wooden glove, weighing six pounds, made all in one piece, cut to fit the hand inside and outside studded with hard wood teeth and bound with steel bands. The players arrange themselves near the two extremes of the court, four on each side, and the pitcher takes his place in a square cage in the center of one end of the court.

One set of players is called the azzurri (blues), the other rossi (reds). The game is begun by the ballitare (pitcher) serving the ball to each of the receivers on the opposite side in turn. The ball must go over the cord extended in the middle of the court, like the central net of the tennis ground, touch the ground once on each side and be returned to the player on the extreme left of the other side.

The ball is received and returned with the wooden glove, re-returned and so forth. Each time that either side receives and returns the ball, making it comply with the requirements—that is, pass above the central cord and not go out of the limits of the court—15 points are gained. The maximum number of points is 45, but it is called 40. That is to say, the third and last round adds but 10 and out to the preceding 30 points. Then the players reverse sides, and the pitcher of the winning side serves the ball.

This game dates from the sixteenth century, and in many of the provincial Italian towns the bracciali count their years of active service by the hundreds. They are handed down from generation to generation, usually belonging to the noble family of the place, and loaned to each succeeding player as he makes his reputation on the field. The costumes of silk and brocade are rich in the extreme, for here the Italian can give his fancy for bright colors free play, and some of the more noted players adopt the ancient costume or livery of their patrons.

If Italian boys and youths could be induced to take more interest in athletics, their school life, which by them is looked upon as a forced confinement and banishment from all pleasure, would hold attractions, and in the intercourse with the schools and colleges of other nations, which common sports and common amusements only can bring, would come wider horizons, healthier morals and better dispositions. Skill does not suffice to insure victory. The wind has to be reckoned with, the intangible psychic condition of each player and so forth.

Outside Piedmont and Tuscany, the classic grounds of pallone, the game is improperly played, an india rubber ball, "the ball of children," is taken in the place of its leathern brother, and the rules are neglected and softened to weaklier demands. There was a time when a game of pallone was one of the chief spectacles offered to foreign princely visitors, being played in richly decorated courts to the sound of trumpets, horns and cymbals, in the presence of distinguished citizens, and special tribunes to see it were run up, for the seats in which fabulous prices were paid. In cases of doubtful victory the pros and cons of the various sides were gravely discussed by statesmen, and scientific professors and international commissions were even called to decide concerning the points of dispute at issue.

In Rome only last century the great patricians had pallone courts within their palaces and protected and dressed the players at their own expense. Nay, when Clement XII died, it was arranged that a special series of games should be played at the Belvedere to divert the cardinals confined for the conclave. These games were witnessed by the cardinals with the keenest interest from the windows of the Vatican. Nor did the ladies in those days take less interest than their menfolk in the sport, while nowadays ladies are not often seen in the courts. Formerly, too, crack players were summoned from different cities, just as now we engage some great artist or actor, and the defeat of a citizen would be taken to heart by the whole population of a town.



SUCCESS OF MISS MAUDE ADAMS.

Not since Mrs. Fiske made her great success as Tess has there been such a pronounced theatrical achievement in New York city as the work of Miss Maude Adams as the star in "The Little Minister." Only a few weeks ago Miss Adams made her bow before a critical New York audience with many misgivings, for the critics had prepared her seemingly for failure. In the dramatization of Mr. Barrie's famous novel Miss Adams found more than she herself had looked for, and in a single night the timid little ingenue became a starring "lady of quality." "The Little Minister" is already the acknowledged dramatic success of the year.

POINTS ABOUT THE DOG.

Apple Head—A rounded head.

Brisket—The part of the body in front of the chest.

Brush—The tail.

Butterfly Nose—A spotted nose.

Button Ear—An ear the tip of which falls over and covers the orifice.

Cat Foot—A round foot.

Cheeky—A dog is said to be cheeky when his cheek bumps are strongly defined.

Chops—The pendulous lip of the bulldog.

Cow Hocks—Hocks that turn in.

Dew Claws—The superfluous claws that often appear above the foot on the inside of the leg.

Dishface—A dog is said to be dishfaced when his nose is higher than his muzzle at the stop.

Dudley Nose—A yellow or flesh colored nose.

Elbow—The top joint of the leg.

Feather—The hair at the back of the legs and under the tail.

Flag—The tail of a setter.

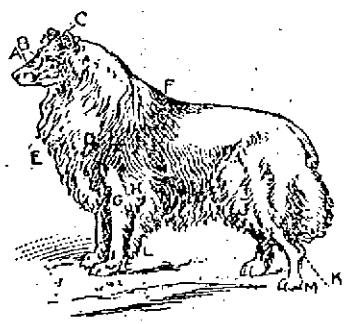
Flews—The pendulous lips of the bloodhound and other breeds.

Frill—A mass of hair on the breast.

Hare Foot—A long foot.

Haw—The red inside of the eyelid shown in bloodhounds, St. Bernards and some other breeds.

Leather—The skin of the ear.



A—Nasal bone. B—Stop. C—Occiput. D—Brisket. E—Frill. F—Top of shoulders. G—Forearm. H—Elbows. I—Knee. J—Stifle joint. K—Hock. L—Feather. MM—Pasterns.

TECHNICAL TERMS USED BY THE EXPERTS.

Occiput—The projecting bone or jump at the back of the head.

Overshot—The upper teeth projecting beyond the under.

Pig Jaw—Same as overshot.

Pily—A term applied to soft coat.

Rose Ear—An ear the tip of which turns back and shows the interior of the organ.

Smudge Nose—A nose which is not wholly black, but not spotted, giving the appearance of some of the black having been rubbed off.

Stifles—The top joints of the hind legs.

Stop—The indentation below the eyes which is most perceptible in the bulldog, but noticeable to a less extent in other breeds.

Tulip Ear—An erect ear.

Undershot—The lower teeth projecting in front of the upper ones.

Harry Wright, a student at New university, who was prostrated recently by severe athletic training turns out to have been extremely ignorant of hygienic laws. He ate a hearty meal immediately after a long run and then indulged in heavy gymnasium work on a full stomach. Physicians wonder he did not die.

SOME SPORTING NOTES.

Now that Frank Starbuck has beaten Jimmy Michael, Eddie McDuffie, the Boston rider, is most anxious to get on another race with Michael.

J. C. Coulston, a Philadelphia rider, claims to have ridden a century on a wheel geared to 188 inches in 5 hours and 8 minutes.

The 4-year-old bay colt Bel Esprit, by Bow Bells, out of Alabama, by Hambletonian 1614, second dam Emeline, by Almont, Jr., has been sold to R. H. Plant, Macon, Ga., at a reported price of $2,500.

Clarence A. Haight of San Francisco won the championship at live birds in the California Wing club for the season of 1897. His score for the season was 81 out of 84. This score was made in seven matches of 12 birds each.

At a recent meeting of the A. A. U. the question of the registration of basket ball players was referred to the basket ball committee, to report to the registration committee on. Dr. Luther Gulick, chairman of the basket ball committee, reports that the committee has decided that all basket ball players must become registered athletes and that all basket ball games played must be sanctioned by the different associations of the A. A. U.

A New Foot Brake.

English bicyclists are much taken with a foot brake just introduced. It is hinged to the tube just in front of the crank bracket by a single attachment, and on the foot or feet being pressed upon the lever the spoon or block fixed at the other end is brought into contact with the tire just behind the chain wheel. This brake is used in combination with foot rests fixed upon the tube instead of upon the fork of the front wheel, so that when the rider is running down hill with feet on the rests the brake is instantly available. The method has various advantages. It is of unlimited power, operates on the rear wheel, is simple and not likely to get out of order and is easily and quickly attached and detached. It is, moreover, fairly accessible when pedaling, as the foot can be pressed on it in a moment. It will fit most machines, and its weight complete is said to be 22 ounces.

CORDANG THE CHAMPION.

Wonderful Performance of the Long Distance Racing Cyclist of Holland--Marvelous Records Made In England.

The wonderful record made by Maurice Cordang, the Dutch long distance cyclist at the Crystal Palace track in London, on Sept. 15 and 16, when he rode the distance of 616 miles and 340 yards in 24 hours, has ever since been the chief topic of conversation in cycling circles everywhere.

The record that Cordang captured was previously held by Constance Huret, the French long distance champion, and was made on Aug. 14 last, when he rode 561 miles and 1,500 yards within the 24 hours.

Favored with fine, calm weather throughout, paced by seven quads and three quints, all fitted with wind shields similar to those used in Huret's ride, and judiciously fed, Cordang accomplished a splendid performance, which is not likely to be surpassed this year.

Starting at a moderate speed of 25 miles an hour, Cordang did not get inside Huret's figures until four hours had expired, when he had a lead of 600 yards. He never fell behind from this point, although at 12 hours his advantage was not very great.

It was during the second 12 hours that his superiority became conspicuous. With 116 minutes to ride, Cordang had equaled Huret's full total of 561 miles 1,510 yards. In the balance of time at his disposal the Dutchman covered 51 miles and some yards, piling up a total score of 616 miles 310 yards by the time the pistol fired.

His stoppages, three in number, only occupied 19 minutes during the 24 hours. While riding he occasionally sponged his face and took food, consisting of broth, chicken, bananas, eggs and other easily digested articles. Although a voracious feeder, Cordang did not overload himself with food during this ride. He was in splendid form as the finish approached.

In the final hour he covered 28 miles 1,440 yards, or 745 yards more than in the first. The six hundredth mile was done in 1:48 2-5, and the five hundred and ninety-seventh in 1:57 4-5. As this would indicate, he finished in splendid condition. During the whole ride he was cheerful and self possessed, occasionally demanding faster pace. He never had a bad time.

When the pistol fired, Cordang eased up for a lap or so and then resumed full speed for the five miles more necessary to reach 1,000 kilometers. His full time for this distance was 24h. 12m. 21 4-5 s, or 16h. 24m. 34 1-5s inside the record made by Corre at Lille in March, 1894—40h. 36m. 56s.

Some idea of the wonderful staying powers of this fast Dutchman may be gleaned from the fact that the six hundred and tenth mile was covered in 1m. 56s, truly a wonderful performance.

The Crystal Palace track, on which Cordang made these wonderful records, is considered the fastest in England and one of the fastest tracks in the world. Most of the recent records have been made on it, as it is the favorite riding place of J. W. Stocks, the famous English long distance rider, who, on Sept. 27, had a go at the hour record and put the new figures up to 32 miles 1,086 yards, breaking his own previous record of 32 miles 440 yards.

In his ride, Stocks broke all world's records from 6 to 33 miles and from 5 to 50 kilometers. The 33 miles were ridden in 1:01:31 2-5 (previous best, 1:02:17 4-5, by Michael), and the 50 kilometers in 56:50 1-5.

Platt Betts, the famous English short distance rider, who has recently gone to South Africa, placed many of the short distance records to his credit on the Crystal Palace track.

The following tables show Cordang's remarkable 24 hour ride by miles and hours:

Miles.	H.M.S.	Miles.	H.M.S.
1	2:14 1-5	140	5:09:11 1-5
2	4:22 1-5	150	5:23:01
3	6:22 1-5	160	5:45:10 2-5
4	8:31 1-5	170	6:09:07
5	10:22 2-5	180	6:33:03 3-5
6	13:03 1-5	190	6:55:15
7	15:05 1-5	200	7:20:27
8	17:10 2-5	210	7:44:18 4-5
9	19:25 1-5	220	8:08:53 4-5
10	21:36 3-5	230	8:31:51
11	23:49 1-5	240	8:56:09 2-5
12	25:53 2-5	250	9:21:05 1-5
13	27:52	260	9:44:32 4-5
14	29:51	270	10:08:28
15	32:00 3-5	280	10:31:54 2-5
16	34:05 2-5	290	10:54:35 3-5
17	36:08 2-5	300	11:20:25 3-5
18	38:12 2-5	310	11:46:27 3-5
19	40:20	320	12:13:36 2-5
20	42:21 4-5	330	12:36:17 2-5
21	44:23	340	12:59:16 2-5
22	46:23 4-5	350	13:22:01 3-5
23	48:28 2-5	360	13:45:46 4-5
24	50:33 1-5	370	14:07:59 4-5
25	52:39 1-5	380	14:31:17 2-5
26	54:44 4-5	390	14:54:15 4-5
27	56:55 4-5	400	15:18:47
28	59:13	410	15:41:00 3-5
29	1:01:14 4-5	420	16:01:21 2-5
30	1:03:20 4-5	430	16:20:13 3-5
35	1:13:51 4-5	440	16:56:35
40	1:24:33 3-5	450	17:19:10 2-5
45	1:35:09 4-5	460	17:40:38 2-5
50	1:45:39 1-5	470	18:03:18 4-5
55	1:56:19 1-5	480	18:27:10 4-5
60	2:06:57 1-5	490	18:52:25 2-5
65	2:17:41 4-5	500	19:17:23 1-5
70	2:28:26 2-5	510	19:42:22 2-5
75	2:38:51 4-5	520	20:06:15 2-5
80	2:49:35 1-5	530	20:30:40 1-5
85	3:00:11 2-5	540	21:00:51
90	3:10:50 1-5	550	21:25:33
95	3:21:35 1-5	560	21:51:07
100	3:32:41 2-5	570	22:17:10 3-5
105	3:43:01 1-5	580	22:41:22
110	3:53:12 1-5	590	23:05:55 1-5
115	4:04:33 1-5	600	23:26:24 1-5
120	4:11:15 3-5	610	23:46:57
130	4:35:50 4-5		

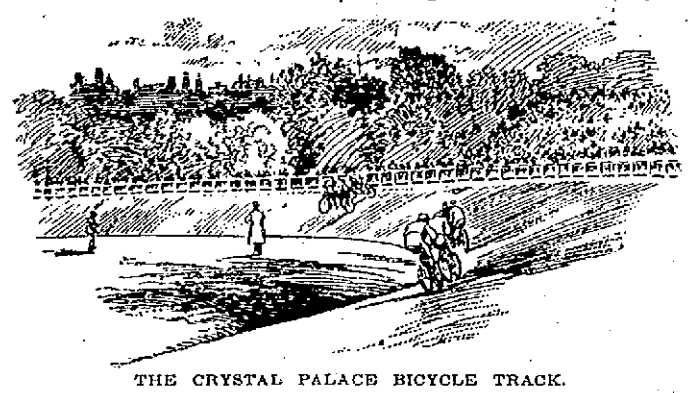


MAURICE CORDANG.

Cordang had an immense reception on dismounting. Some thousands of spectators watched the close of his ride. His average pace throughout was 25 2-3 miles per hour, as compared with Huret's average of 23½ miles. Pem Coleman, W. Dutton and E. A. Powell, N. C. U., took the times, the last named confining himself to clocking the kilometers.

During all the time Cordang was training he constantly smoked big, black cigars.

Cordang rode a chain geared wheel and constantly cried out that his pacemakers were not going fast enough for him. He covered more miles in the last hour than he did in the first, and by accomplishing this feat his pacemakers, about 40 in number, earned $25 each.



THE CRYSTAL PALACE BICYCLE TRACK.

This Cycle Fits Any Rider.

More novelties in cycle construction have been patented or brought out during the present season than ever before in the history of the wheel, but while other inventors have been occupied in perfecting chainless devices it has remained for a New York man to bring forth a family bicycle. The new invention, properly termed, is an adjustable bicycle frame, and, if it possesses a third of the advantages claimed for it, will prove to be a radical improvement in cycle construction.

The frame differs little in design from those now in vogue, save that it is practically devoid of brazing. The connections are made by means of adjustable inner tubes and screws and are light, strong and simple. The easy manipulation of the screws will change the frame to any size desired, so that in half a minute it may be made to fit any rider. The frame can be lowered to fit a short boy or raised to accommodate a tall man. The wheel base can be lengthened or shortened in the same manner. The crank hanger also can be raised or lowered to any point desired.

If a woman wishes to ride the machine in skirts, the upper main tube can be lowered so as to convert it into a drop frame bicycle. Withal the wheel is devoid of complications, and the style of connections adds to rather than detracts from its appearance.

Among the advantages claimed for this frame are that it will no longer be necessary to construct bicycles in different sizes; that one bicycle will do for the use of an entire family; that the adjustability of the crank hanger will render it equally available for track and road use, and that in case of injury any part can be replaced without requiring an entire new frame. Another advantage is that it can be taken apart quickly and packed in a box 30 inches long and broad by 10 inches deep. The chain adjustment permits of the chain being tightened, loosened or removed within a few seconds of time. The inventor claims that in lightness, strength and rigidity his machine compares favorably with any on the market.

At Lebanon, N. H., recently C. O., a horse whose sex and breeding are not given, took a record of 2:20 in the 2:40 class for trotters, which was won by the horse named in straight heats.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Johnnie Daly is the name of a 9-year-old boy jockey who rides at 50 pounds. He is the youngest jockey to ride on a recognized race course, and he has been managing a horse since he was 3 years old. When he was 5, he was trusted alone on the road with horses.

Minetta, the roan mare by Russia, has reduced her record to 2:14¼.

A bay mare by Robin Hood won the 2:35 class for pacers at Brookfield, Mo., handicapped with the awful name of Syzygy. She took a record of 2:24½.

Cadet, 2:09¼, is owned by George A. Singerly of Philadelphia. His record was made in the third heat of the 2:11 class at Readville, Mass., recently.

At Fond du Lac, Wis., the bay stallion Cheyenne, by Nutbourne, reduced his record to 2:09½, and on the next day was killed in a wreck on the railroad while en route to Chippewa Falls.

The bay gelding Uncle Tom, pacer, 2:14¾, by Elf King, has been purchased by C. F. Neagle of Lexington, Ky.

Sphinx gets a new 2:20 performer this season in Faultless, the chestnut stallion who won the 2:24 class for trotters at Richmond, Ind., taking a record of 2:19¼.

St. Patrick, a brown stallion, is a new performer by Egotist, having taken a record of 2:29½ at Bedford, Ind.

Calvary Morris of Cleveland entertains the opinion that Elloree can beat the 2:08¾ of Maud S. to high wheel sulky and expects to train her next season with that purpose in view.

At Canton, O., the bay mare Florence, by Brown Wilkes, won the 2:40 trot, taking a record of 2:29¼.

Bonnie Boy, by Patchen Wilkes, although never trained until this year, took a pacing record of 2:25 at Cuba, N. Y., in the first race in which he ever started.

At Malcolm, Ia., Senator W, a bay yearling colt by the well known and fast trotter Senator A, won in straight heats in 1:33, 1:30½.

THE LOWELL SUN

John H. Harrington, Publisher.

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FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

Christopher T. Callahan of Holyoke.

FOR SENATOR, Seventh District,

Edward D. McVey of Lowell.

FOR SENATOR, Sixth District,

Alvin Fisher of Wes ford.

The Acton powder mills make an attempt about once a year to blow up their employes. It is cheaper perhaps than paying wages.

The New York Journal having rescued Miss Cisneros should now turn its attention to capturing General Weyler and shipping him to parts unknown. He is not wanted either by Spain or by Cuba at the present time.

Councilman Fagan lost a great opportunity of securing a nomination by acclamation and every vote in his ward at the polls, when he allowed himself to be prevented from landing a blow on Lang's jaw. Had he landed that blow, he would have been the most popular man in Lowell.

The wedding of an 83 year old groom to a bride of 90 years in Watertown, N. Y. Wednesday afternoon, sort of dissolves the adage that marriage is a failure. This is their third transportation into the realms of connubial bliss.—Lawrence Sun.

On the same day an aged couple in another part of the country, agreed to separate because after a fair trial they had found marriage a failure.

At present the administration of our city government is in the hands of republicans, but nobody is satisfied. Next year we want a democratic administration that will reduce the tax rate and conduct the city's business in a business-like way. It is, therefore, imperative on the democrats to select their strongest candidate, a candidate that will be elected.

The Boston Traveller is fighting the people's battles in Boston, and it is the only paper in Boston that has the courage to stand for the people's rights to advocate the restoration of constitutional money and to oppose government by injunction. The other papers of Boston are for the gold standard outright or else are balancing on the fence, as are the Boston Globe and Post.

The state campaign is the quietest ever remembered in this state. The Hon. George Fred Williams and his lieutenants are discussing the issues to the voters throughout the state. The gold democrats nominated Dr. Everett, hoping that he would take the stump and follow Hon. George Fred Williams in debate, but Mr. Everett has not yet undertaken that task and it is quite probable that his better judgment will dictate the folly of such a course. He is but the representative of an aggregation of bolters, and what he says is of little consequence to the general public.

The greatest trust in this trust-ridden country is that of which J. P. Morgan is the head and which controls most all the railroads of the country. This trust is now preparing to swindle the United States government out of twenty millions of dollars. It is the duty of the President of the United Statesto interpose his authority to States to interpose his authority to prevent this public blunder. Unless he comes promptly the steal will have been consummated and if so, it will be one of the darkest blotches upon McKinley's political record.

At present it seems that municipal politics is absorbing general interest and that the state election is to be almost forgotten. The issues in the present election, however, are of such a character as to engage the attention of every good citizen. The question of government by injunction, the financial issue, proper restriction of trusts and monopolies, with the right of self government in all its bearings, are involved in the platform of the two great parties. The democratic platform embraces the principles that should be supported at the polls, and it is the duty of every democrat to vote the straight ticket on election day.

At the last meeting of the City Council, a resolution was proposed authorizing the payment of one hundred dollars for the Mountain Rock outing. The gentlemen of the City Council should understand that the city is enjoined not to pay that bill in whole or in part so that to pay one hundred dollars of the amount would be a violation of the court's orders, and would therefore leave the city officials liable for contempt. While the injunction stands, the city authorities cannot pay any portion of that bill. Unless the councilmen wish to go into court and ask for a removal of the injunction, they will have no permission to pay any part of that bill.

REPUBLICAN BOODLING.

The republican party is making the New York municipal election a national affair. They have already assessed the manufacturers of the country for $3,000,000, and this is to be spent in securing General Tracy's election as mayor of the Greater New York. They have put out a force of 25,000 men to interview personally all the voters in the Greater New York. This will be a prodigious task, and the expense of this work alone can be estimated from the fact that each man is to receive at least $10 for the work he will perform. This alone would be a quarter of a million, but that will not be a tithe of the money spent for inducing voters to support General Tracy.

Boss Platt is at the helm; he is the general distributor of republican boodle in New York, and the manufacturers throughout the country who had the framing of the Dingley bill are now called upon to contribute again to the general fund. Platt guarantees Tracy's election if sufficient funds are furnished to purchase it. He represents to the republican leaders that unless the party wins in this contest, a democratic mayor will be elected and the state will be lost to the republican party in the next presidential contest. The republican methods in the Greater New York will of course convince the country that the G.O.P. is the party of clean politics.

CURRENT COMMENT

Boston Globe—That branch of humane work which ocupies itself with saving children from becoming stunted and emaciated at life's budding, is making most remarkable progress.

Those men who fancy that women are crowding them out of gainful pursuits forget that in a large proportion of cases, the women are taking the places of children who formerly were set at tasks that would seem brutal today for those of tender years, and from which legislation has steadily relieved them.

Lawrence Tribune—In his early manhood, Charles A. Dana was the radical of radicals. In his later years, he was the conservative of conservatives. In youth a socialist and advocate of wildcat money schemes, in old age he became a rigid opponent of socialism and an uncompromising advocate of the gold standard. Such extremes make one realize the force of the saying, "Wise men sometimes change their minds." But it is often a task to understand why such radical changes occur in the minds of even wise men.

Nashua Telegraph—Prince Bismarck, who has grown peppery in his old age rises to remark that the Monroe Doctrine is "uncommon insolence toward the rest of the world and does violence to the other American and European states with American interests. "It would be analogous," the Prince declares, "if Russia and France combined to disallow frontier change in Europe or the preponderating powers in Asia, Russia and Great Britain arrogated the right not to change the political status without their consent."

We think Prince Bismarck must admit that the Monroe Dootrine has worked well for the United States and the other independent countries on this continent.

New York Times—On the evening of the second of November, a telegraph message will be anxiously awaited at at the White House." So says "Ben" Buterworth of Ohio. On the evening of election day, 1892, the telegrams to the White House told of the defeat of the then president's pet candidate by 192,-854 majority—and that president was a New York man, too.

Haverhill Gazette—The failure of many leading New York editors to award to the late Charles A. Dana full credit for what he had been enabled to accomplish during a long and laborious career in the newspaper profession will only tend to more firmly convince outsiders that Mr. Dana's criticisms of his rivals were deserved. No great man ever carries resentment beyond the grave.

Portland Argus—Henry George says he is "agin" the Baines liquor law but that he would enforce it if elected. Henry George has the Maine idea upside down.

Boston Record—Dr. Everett's idea that "when conservatism sinks into rusty and mouldy toryism the patriotic conservative becomes a reformer. When reform rushes wildly in to radical attacks on law and honesty, the patriotic reformer stands back as a conservative" comes pretty near being as cute a bit of general political philosophy as we often hear.

New York Tribune—"Is there a grander character in American history than Thomas C. Platt?" asked Orator Pinchback of Louisiana, at a meeting of the Quigg movement, Saturday night. From the Pinchback point of view and according to the Pinchback standard, we should say not.

New Bedford Standard—It is rather vexing money in any of the commission after its members have been credited with raising all the rumpus in the Bank of England for the governor of the bank to say that with the exception of what he has read in the newspapers he has never even heard of these gentlemen. The theory that they were about to turn England upside down will have to be given up.

Fall River Globe—Mr. McKinley's monetary commissioners, having seen most of the sights and sampled the best of everything they have to eat and drink in Europe are about to return home. They haven't accomplished much toward bringing about international bimetallism, but since few people expected they would, it is probable that the failure of their mission will not have any injurious effect on Hanna's chances in Ohio, which is, of course, the main thing to be considered.

MERIT is what has given Hood's Sarsaparilla the largest sales in the world and enables it to accomplish thousands of wonderful CURES.

THE ARENA OF POLITICS

GOVERNED BY TRUSTS.

Laws Are No Longer Made by and For the People.

MONEY IS THE SUPREME POWER.

Monopolies Have Grown Bold In Corrupting Legislatures—Their Stool Pigeons In Every Caucus and Convention. Brazen Parade of Absolutism and Wealth.

"Government of the people, by the people and for the people" has not yet perished from the earth, but it is today engaged in a hand to hand struggle with government of the trusts, by the trusts and for the trusts. Conspiracies to increase the price of the necessaries of life, which are crimes at common law, boldly and almost universally with success contend for the control of every department of the government in state and nation. The public demand for laws to restrain them was met by their own congressional agents a few years ago by the passage of John Sherman's antitrust bill, through which any county court lawyer can drive a coach and four.

The managers of these trusts affect an air of dignity and exclusiveness. Their dense respectability, vouched for by themselves and by their hirelings of the press, seems to place them above criticism. They never avow their plans. Their policy is simple and their instrumentalities are the people they can dupe. They rule through political parties. The party on which they now bestow their patronage and from which they draw their dividends is the Republican party. They put stool pigeons into every committee, caucus and convention from the lowest to the highest, from the township committee to the national committee, and from the town caucus to the national convention. These creatures of theirs are all brawling patriots. They sound whatever party cry will best disguise their purposes and summon the voters to the support of some great moral principle represented by the nominees who first pledge themselves to the trusts and corporations. Usually the chief operators keep out of sight and avail themselves of the services of scrub politicians who are ready to sell their services.

But these powerful interests have grown bold, and, counting upon their ability to manufacture public opinion in favor of themselves, they are favoring the public with exhibitions of their own personal leadership. Not since the feast of Belshazzar has there been a more brazen parade of absolutism and wealth than the revels in New York city last November of the trust managers and their satellites over the triumph of money in the presidential election.

The incarnation of all of last year's rottenness in politics was Marcus A. Hanna. He seemed to have been agreed upon as the generalissimo of all the forces that could be mustered into the service of the trusts. He could not himself be made president, but with money he could be made president maker and be the power behind the throne. The money lords of the country gave Mr. Hanna authority to spend their money at his own will and discretion. Every purchasable committeeman and election heeler was retained by Hanna at the very earliest stages of the Republican party movements of 1896. The national Republican convention was easily captured by this new party chief. Gifted neither by nature nor experience in the art of persuading men, he coarsely announced himself, through his newspaper organs, as the man who had the money, and made his appeal to those who, in the vernacular, "were out for the stuff." The "stuff" he gave them. The nomination they gave as he directed it. The carnival of corruption which followed resulted in intrenching the trusts in the White House and in the house of representatives.

But the senate is slower to be reached. The framers of the constitution wisely ordained that only one-third of that body should go out every two years. The trusts failed to get possession of the senate. Their labors this year are all directed toward that last citadel of popular rights. Every member of that body has a voice and a vote. Not so is it with the house of representatives, which is led about in chains by an overseer, called by courtesy the speaker, and which registers the will of those who control the speaker. The chains thus worn by the people's representatives are the rules adopted by themselves at the beginning of every congress in ignorance of their effect, and, being once put on, the house is as powerless to act otherwise than as directed by the speaker as is a mouse in a trap.

And so, after all, the struggle of 1896 was a drawn battle so far as the paramount issue was concerned. The trusts have secured the bounties of a Dingley tariff measure and have postponed the restoration of silver coinage, but the senate stands as a barrier against the retiring of the greenbacks, the issuance of fiat paper by the banks and the abolition of the legal tender quality of the silver dollar. It is to break down this barrier that the money power is struggling this year for the election of senators in two or three states who will do their bidding. The champion of their fight is Marcus A. Hanna. All he asks is to be able to control the United States senate and the legislature of the state of Ohio. He would then be the very Santa Claus of the trusts. They would have but to hang up their stockings in the chimney corner, and whatever privileges it is in the power of the nation or state to bestow this hero of theirs would give them.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Two Slick Ones.

Steve Elkins was slick in slipping in section 22, but McKenna was slicker in slipping it out. They are the artful eels of the Republican party.

BLUE PEOPLE BRIGHT.

The business man's friend, Bicola Pills, are a scientific remedy, and the only perfect cure for the diseases of the nervous system. A remedy adapted for the banker, doctor, lawyer, preacher, and merchant. While Bicola Pills are intended for all who are afflicted with nervous weakness, they are particularly adapted to women suffering from a weakened condition of the nervous system, with prostration, faintness, etc. Bicola Pills give immediate relief—for rheumatism, and all blood and nervous troubles. Discovered and perfected by THE TURNERS of Philadelphia. The Turners also make

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Office, 22 Shattuck St., cor. Middle.

SEWALL G. MACK, President; JACOB ROGERS, Treasurer; S. E. RAYMOND, Clerk.

Directors: Sewall G. Mack, Levi Sprague, Jacob Rogers, A. G. Cumnock, George E. Motley, Edward M. Tucke, James Francis.

PRICE OF GAS

WITH THE DISCOUNT OFF FOR PROMPT PAYMENT IS

$1.00 ONE THOUSAND FEET.

FIRST CLASS COOKING STOVES SET UP AND RENTED AT A LOW RATE PER YEAR, PIPING INCLUDED. COKE, BROKEN, SCREENED, AND DELIVERED, AT $4.50 PER CHALDRON; $2.25 PER HALF CHALDRON, CASH.

NO CHARGE MADE FOR THE USE OF METERS.

NO CHARGE MADE FOR RUNNING SUPPLY PIPES FROM STREET MAINS TO CONSUMER'S CELLAR.

ORDERS WHEN LEFT AT OFFICE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.



Trunk Manufactory, 72 Middlesex Street,

(Old Wooden Building.) All orders promptly attended to and work delivered to all parts of the city.

P. F. DEVINE, Prop.

Land Sale

In Pawtucketville

In the New District

Will be at the corner of Moody street and Fourth avenue every afternoon.

WM. H. EMERY.

Notice. For the next 15 days, A. M. Bertrand, the tailor will make his $22 Suits for $15, his $28 Suits for $20, his $30 Suits for $22. Trousers from $4 upwards. Cleaning, pressing and repairing done at short notice.

A. M. BERTRAND, 24 Middle St.

Few doors from the corner of Central St.

WHEN YOU ARE THIRSTY

Call at George W. Enright at

11 MIDDLESEX STREET,

Where nothing but the best Wines and Liquors are kept and Jones' and Betz's Ales are on draught. We keep no other brands. These are the best.

GEORGE W. ENRIGHT, Prop.

BUY YOUR

SHEET MUSIC

At Green's Piano and Sewing Machine Rooms,

233 Central St., Fiske Block.

Potatoes!

Are you able to get good ones. We can suit you this week on price and quality. We always carry in our market a full line of Potatoes, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables.

F. M. BARNEY & CO.

Grocers, Bakers, Meat and Provision Dealers

115 MIDDLESEX STREET.

28 THORNDIKE STREET

Tel 144-4 Wamesit Bank Block.

The DAYLIGHT

Incandescent Gas Lamp

will save you one-half your gas and give three times the light. The DAYLIGHT Mantles will last three times as long as any other on the market. Try them.

I have for sale Chimneys (glass or mica) that will fit lamp in use.

Geo. H. Bachelder,

SOLE AGENT,

23 P. O. Ave. beside new P. O.

Telephone 507-3.

THERE ARE MANY

Who will wait until the last moment, but our advice is to have your Sleighs seen to now.

The worn out parts renewed, lost bolts replaced, in fact made as sound as a nut. And then with a fresh coat of paint and varnish you will be well pleased if the work is done right. Our work is quite right and gives perfect satisfaction.

The SAWYER CARRIAGE COMPANY

KITSON BUILDING.

PIANOS If you are thinking of buying a Piano call on

Joseph J. Johnson,

328 SUFFOLK STREET.

Agent for the McPhail and other first class pianos. Lowest prices. Easy terms.

IF YOU WANT A CASE

Of the Leading Brands of

LAGER, JONES' ALE, Or PORTER

TELEPHONE.

J. H. RILEY,

Bottler, Nos. 96 and 102 Lakeview Avenue

Telephone Number 474-4.

JOHN W. McEVOY,

137 Central St., Opp. American House

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

COURTNEY & COURTNEY,

Mansur Block.

Counsellors-at-Law.

William F. Courtney. Henry S. Courtney.

LOTHROP & CUNNINGHAM,

182 Merrimack Street

Photographers.

Crayons, Pastels and Water Colors a specialty. All work guaranteed.

W. A. LEW,

49 John Street.

Clothing Cleansed, Dyed and Pressed

Orders received for cleaning, dying and pressing, promptly and neatly executed.

CHARLES H. COSGROVE,

Room 16, Hildreth Building.

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

J. M. KINGSBURY,

No. 873 Bridge Street.

Meats and Provisions.

(Successor to Strout & Kingsbury.)

PHILIP J. FARLEY,

Room 11, Barristers' Hall.

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

DERBY & MORSE

72 MIDDLE STREET,

keep everything in the electrical line. There are none in the city that do better work and their prices are as reasonable as many others for a cheaper grade of work.

NEW MUSIC HALL

W. H. BOODY, Manager.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday and Saturday Matinee, Oct. 21, 22, 23.

Grand Entree of that famous aggregation of fun producers,

Fay Foster Extravaganza Co.

With its wealth of glitter and merriment, special scenery, gorgeous costumes and novel electrical effects. Stronger than any year in its history.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings with Wednesday Matinee, Oct. 25, 26, 27.

As strong a play as Monte Cristo.—N. Y. Journal.

E. J. Hassan's Picturesque Production.

"MONTEZUMA OF MEXICO"

By Col. Prentiss Ingraham, introducing the romantic actor, JOSEPH SLAYTOR. Superior players and specialty artists. The mutiny on board U. S. Warship. The great whipping scene. The escape from Edmoro Castle, Havana. The Mardi Gras Festival, New Orleans. The duel and other exciting events. Pathos, Comedy and Specialty Acts.

BARGAINS

WHEN YOU MOST NEED 'EM.

In December, when most everybody is supplied for the winter, came the many announcements of "Mark Downs," "Unprecedented Bargains," and the like in millinery. Now at the season's height, when most purchases are being made, we offer on Friday, Saturday and Monday, Oct. 22, 23 and 25 a special exhibition of genuine bargains in Trimmed Hats and Bonnets. Many prices being reduced far lower than we have ever known at a so called Clearance Sale.

Come and compare our prices, which are always way below those of other stores.

Head & Shaw

The People's Popular Milliners,

163 Merrimack St.

PIANOS

Conover, Hallet & Davis, Kingsbury, Hughes & Son, Gordon, Benedict Bros. Stool, scarf and three month's lessons. Lowest prices on Sewing Machines at

GREEN'S,

233 Central St. Fiske's Block.

CATELY & PEARSON,

SOLICITORS OF PATENTS

Patents obtained. Patent law a specialty.

44 HILDRETH BUILDING.

J. H. COSTELLO, CARPENTER and JOBBER

120 LAWRENCE STREET.

All order promptly attended to.

DRAKE SURGEON DENTIST 161 CENTRAL ST. opposite the Washington Tunnel

LETTER CARRIERS

Will collect mail and supply postage stamps to all houses supplied with the new

U.S. Postal Boxes

These boxes cost no more than one year's rent for a box in the post office and will last a lifetime. For further information apply to

BARTLETT & DOW

216 Central St., Lowell, Mass.

Who are the sole agents in Lowell for the authorized

U. S. POSTAL BOX

The only box from which collections will be made by letter carriers.

CALL AND SEE

Our New Designs in

CHINA

for Decorative Purposes.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS FOR PAINTING AND DRAWING.

C. B. COBURN & CO.

63-67 Market Street.

Save $100 ON A Piano

Buy the manufacturer's and save the dealers' profits. Five leading makes. Square Pianos, $10 and upwards; uprights, $150 and upwards. We lead on low prices and easy terms.

Doll Piano Co.,

Associate Building, 322 Merrimack Street

SAMUEL ORR, Manager.

A GREAT INDUCEMENT

You Will Save

$20.00

By buying a Bicycle now.

We have a big stock and need the room for our Sewing Machine trade. You will never again buy High Grade

BICYCLES

at such low prices. Come early, we'll fit a wheel as you'll like it, and you'll be delighted with your bargain.

RING'S Big Store

Sewing Machines and Bicycles.

Nos. 221-231 Dutton St.

R. J. MOWER,

PRACTICAL

WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN

285 Central Street.

NEW LOT OF

CLOCKS, ALARMS and WATCHES

at lowest possible prices. Special attention given to watch repairing. Every Watch warranted.

J. D. GRANT, Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler, 84 MERRIMACK ST.

LARGE, ELEGANT

Boarding and Lodging House

on one of the main streets for sale or will exchange for a cottage in city.

DONOVAN & MANSUR,

Room 1, Swan Building, 25 Central Street Lowell, Mass. Telephone 400-4.

Lowell High Grade

FERTILIZERS

Lowest in Price,

Highest in Standard.

FOR SALE BY

E. N. Wood & Co.,

79-83 Market St., Lowell, Mass.

THE FARRAGUT HOUSE

Henry W. Garrity, Prop.

CENTRAL STREET, LOWELL, MASS.

OPPOSITE OLD B. AND M. DEPOT.

The house is now under a new management, thoroughly refitted and refurnished with all the modern improvements, steam heat and electric call bells in each room. Electric cars pass the door every few minutes. Choice cigars in sample room. Special rates to the Profession.

M. H. Carey. { Clerks } H. Gervais.

WANT COLUMN.

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO KNOW that we are first class carpenters at 462 Market street. John W. Kinnan, carpenter and general jobber. All orders promptly attended to.

TO LET—A FOUR-ROOM TENEMENT, 73 Chestnut street.

TO LET—A NICE LARGE BASEMENT, well lighted, can be used for eating or billiard printing rooms. Apply at Legault & Co., One Price Jewelers, 18 Central street.

LADIES—CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL Pills (Diamond Brand) are the best. Safe, reliable. Take no other. Send 4c. in stamps for particulars. "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—500 YOUNG AND OLD MEN TO bring their old clothes to Fred P. Lew's Dye House and Clothes Cleaning establishment at 477 Merrimack street, where he can make your old suit as good as new for a small sum.

ROOMS TO LET—IN THE SUN BUILDING Inquire at Sun office.

I CAN'T SLEEP—CONFOUND THE BUGS. You can if you use Noonan's Sure Death to Bugs. 25c at Dows', Central street. A. Moors', Gorham street, pharmacists.

MENTHOL CREAM SHAMPOO IS USED in all the leading hair dressing and bath parlors in New England. Menthol Cream Shampoo removes Dandruff and all humors of the scalp. It contains alcohol, glycerine, and menthol. It gives a rich, creamy lather and when used in the bath will remove pimples, etc., leaving the skin clear and soft. 25 cents per bottle. Sold by leading druggists.

FOR SALE—ONE MILE FROM LOWELL, good house and barn, large hennery, one acre of land. Price $1400. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

WAGONS—OWING TO LACK OF STORAGE, I am obliged to sell at any price the following wagons: viz—1 high grade dem-crat, 1 first class grocers wagon, 1 very fine top square wagon, 1 extra second hand square wagon. 6 Robbins St.

FOR SALE—NEAR MIDDLESEX STREET, eight room house and barn, 9000 feet of land. Price $1700. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

FURNISHED ROOMS; STEAM HEAT, clean and quiet. 117 Merrimack street.

OPEN FOR THE SEASON—URBAN HALL and 3 small halls to let for parties and socials by the day, week or month at reasonable rates. Apply Room 1, Urban block.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AT A hotel. Can speak French or English and furnish the best of references. Address T., Sun Office.

TO LET—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM in Belvidere, five minutes walk from Merrimack square. References required. Apply at Sun office.

FOR SALE—NEAR WASHINGTON STREET, good cottage house of seven rooms, large lot of land and fruit. Price $1650. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO BUY their Clothing on credit. Custom made and ready to wear. Empire Clothing Co, Over 97 Central St. Open evenings.

BACHELLORS WILL FIND NICE FURnished, sunny rooms, well appointed, at 145 Cross street. Mrs. Nawn.

FOR SALE—IN PAWTUCKETVILLE, GOOD cottage house in first-class repair, large lot of land. Price $1050. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

LOST—ON MIDDLESEX STREET, A BUNdle containing a pair of trousers and a shirt. Return to J. L. Chalifoux's store and receive reward.

LADIES, MY MONTHLY REGULATOR has brought happiness to hundreds of anxious women. I have never had a single failure; no other doctor can say this. Longest cases relieved in 2 to 5 days without fail, no pain; no danger; no interference with work; price $2.00; by mail or at office; consultation free; all letters truthfully answered. DR. TOLMAN CO., 170 Tremont street, Boston.

FOR SALE—GOOD BOARDING AND LODGING house good location. Price $550. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

WANTED—A MAN WHO IS WILLING TO learn a paying business. Steady work. Good pay. No canvassing. 40 Middlesex street, room 76.

FOR SALE—GOOD FARM OF EIGHTY acres, good set of building, some fruit, with 4 cows, 28 hens, 20 tons of hay, 2 wagons and all the farming tools. Seven miles from Lowell. Price $2000. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

LOST—BETWEEN ROBINSON STREET and Hosford Square, pocketbook containing sum of money and receipt with Lizzie M. Young's name. Return to 15 Robinson street and receive reward.

WANTED—AT ONCE, LADY AND MEN canvassers. Something new. Salary and commission. Empire Clothing Co., Over 97 Central street.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF HOT BED sash. J. W. Bennett, 654 Middlesex street.

WANTED—A SMALL HORSE, ABOUT 1000 lbs. One that has life in him and not expensive. For further particulars address X. Z., Sun office.

WANTED—A CATHOLIC MEN OF ABILITY to take hold of articles that sell in every Catholic house. Good pay to the right parties. E. D. Shaddeck Co., 210 Middlesex street.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN, YOUNG and old, to work for us in their own homes in spare time, day or evening. We pay $10 to $16 per week. No canvassing. Any child can do the work. Send address today. We send work at once. H. A. GRIPP, Dept. 101, Tyrone, Pa.

$15 A MONTH

Will buy this splendid 2½ story hip-roof house of 8 rooms, pantry and bath rooms, with tub, marble wash bowls, &c., maple floors in kitchen, dining room, pantry and bath room, hot and cold water. Piazza and balcony, nice lot of land, high and dry, very sightly, near cars and schools. Small payment down secures this bargain. Quick or you lose it. A. J. RYAN, No. 20 A, Hildreth Building, (Old Post Office.)

Still Following the Old Way.

Selling Pianos Every Day

Somebody is always in want of a bargain and we have them all the time—just come in and hear and see them. We have a new line to select from direct from the factory at manufacturers' prices. Our parlors are open every night and we will be pleased to show our stock of Pianos and Organs. We give three months' lessons, stool, scarf and book free.

ESTEY

A. H. Rogers, Mgr. 145 Merrimack Street.

JUST RECEIVED

ANOTHER FRESH CARLOAD OF

Rochester Beer

FOOD BEER, EXPORT, PALE, RIENZI BOHEMIAN, BAVARIAN, PREMIER

$1.25 to $2 per case

JOHN M. PEVEY,

Sole Agent.

55-57 MIDDLE STREET.

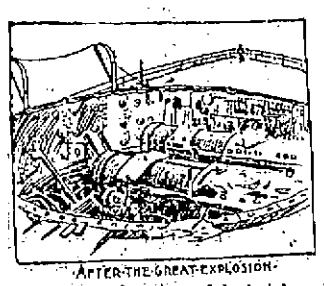
Tel. 452-3.

DR. WALKER DENTIST

GLEANED IN MANY FIELDS.

Submarine Mines.

Submarine mines form a very interesting chapter of naval strategy. Better than pages of description, however,



AFTER THE GREAT EXPLOSION

is the extremely successful photograph here reproduced, which shows the first upheaval of submarine mines, which were exploded by electricity at Portsmouth, England. Woe unto any foreign warship which attempts to enter this great naval arsenal as an unbidden



SUBMARINE MINES AT WORK

guest! Never, perhaps, has a photograph been taken under such difficulties or with greater danger. It shows clearly the whole line of the tremendous upheaval. The black columns are principally composed of mud and stones from the bottom of the sea, the rest consisting, of course, of hundreds of tons of water.

"I see that a number of women are going to Klondike."

"Yes, I noticed it. I was thinking of going up there and selling potatoes at $8o apiece."—Indianapolis Journal.

The Stock Broker's Face.

A New York artist who has been studying the faces of stockbrokers has produced a composite face embodying all the typical features of the Stock Exchange operator. Of his sketch we give a copy, reduced in size. The artist remarked that the face differs in several important respects from that of the ordinary successful business man. It is nervous, eager, and alert. It gives the impression of strength kept under constant control. The head has, besides, a very well-groomed appearance, which is well set off in ninety-nine cases in a hundred by fashionable clothing. There is probably no other class or type of men in the world who look so much alike as stockbrokers. They may have come originally from some little country town or from some of the inland cities. After years of the strain of following the stock markets those diversified types will come to look surprisingly alike.

The composite portrait was submitted for examination to a clever phrenologist and this is his report:

In the side head, as well as in the face, there are evidences of power, the wings indicates power for gain and a relish for trade.

The head shows large hope, which gives the basis for the word "bull" in booming values, and in seeing and making others see a bright future. The organ of marvellousness, or spirituality, which gives faith, belief, and anticipation in that which is as yet undeveloped, is well shown; hence talent, sagacity, foresight, and logic are the result.

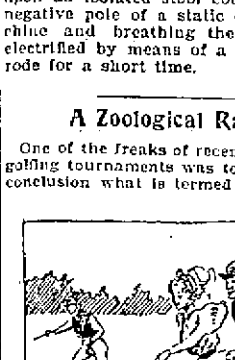
M. Grainier reports to the Paris Academie de Medicine that a singing voice may be made more full and clear, less rapidly tired and the quality much more agreeable by the singer sitting

ODD FACTS ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS. NOTES OF INTEREST IN WORD AND PICTURE.

spective owners and then the race begins. The animals that will not run must be dragged. It is said to be unusually funny.

Alberto Bachmann.

Europe is going wild over a new Paganini, Alberto Bachmann, a genius who is just emerging from boyhood, and who has set audiences half crazy with delight. Born at Geneva on March 20, 1875, of Russian parents, M. Bachmann began his studies in 1880 under the direction of his father, who lived at this time in the town of Lille. The boy showed such remarkable talent for the violin that his father hastened to put him in the hands of the excellent violinist, E. Schillio, with whom he made such progress that he played, in 1885 at a grand concert, the first Concerto of de Beriot, and the Faust Fantasia of Alard. He made such a sensation at this concert that the following article appeared in L'Echo du Nord: "Let us speak lastly of young Bachmann, the violin prodigy. This child is already an artist; he handles his instrument like a master, and appears to make light of all difficulties. As is seldom the case with prodigies, Bachmann played with soul, and more, with perfect intonation. If this child is not too much pushed with his studies he will prove a great artist." The same year he played to the "Catholique Cercle" at Brussels, which gained for him the following artiel. in the Journal de Bruxelles: "The audience gave an enthusiastic reception to a young violinist, only ten years of age, Alberto Bachmann, a pupil of M. Schillio of Lille. It is the first time that this interesting child has made himself heard in Brussels; his precocious talent is already that of a master



ALBERTO BACHMANN

SNOW TRAIN PROPOSED TO RUN TO KLONDYKE.

Gold hunters in the Klondyke country will not starve this winter, for soon there will be through trains leaving the Pacific coast daily for Dawson City, if Secretary Alger of the War Department and George T. Glover, a Chicago lumber merchant, know what they are talking about. Mr. Glover has invented what is known as a hot snow wheel locomotive, which has been in active operation during the past two winters hauling logs in several of the largest lumber camps in Michigan. One of these camps is owned by Secretary Alger, who thus has had a most practical test of the locomotive's effectiveness.

Mr. Glover's idea is to run provision trains from the coast over the snow and the frozen rivers and lakes to Dawson City. Three routes are spoken of for this snow engine road. One route is from St. Michael over to the Yukon, and so on up the river on the ice to the mouth of the Klondyke. Another route is from Dyea, through Chilkkat Pass, or White Pass, as it is called now, and so on 350 miles to Fort Selkirk, at the junction of the Lewis and Pelly rivers, which form the Yukon. Thence down the Yukon 20 miles to Dawson City.

Several hundred miners are already at work laying a corduroy road through there. The steepest grade in the whole pass is said to be fifteen feet in a hundred. That is pretty steep, but Mr. Glover says his locomotive will have no trouble with it. White Pass has been growing in favor with argonauts, for it is 1,000 feet lower than Chilcoot Pass, fifty miles to the southeast, which was used almost exclusively at first.

The third route is from Fort Wrangel, sixty miles east and a little to the south of Sitka, up to the head of the Stikine River, and thence 115 miles across to Lake Teslin, which empties into the Hootalinqua River. The latter, in turn, empties into the Lewis. By following these natural waterways Glover's train would have probably the course offering the least resistance, albeit a little longer.

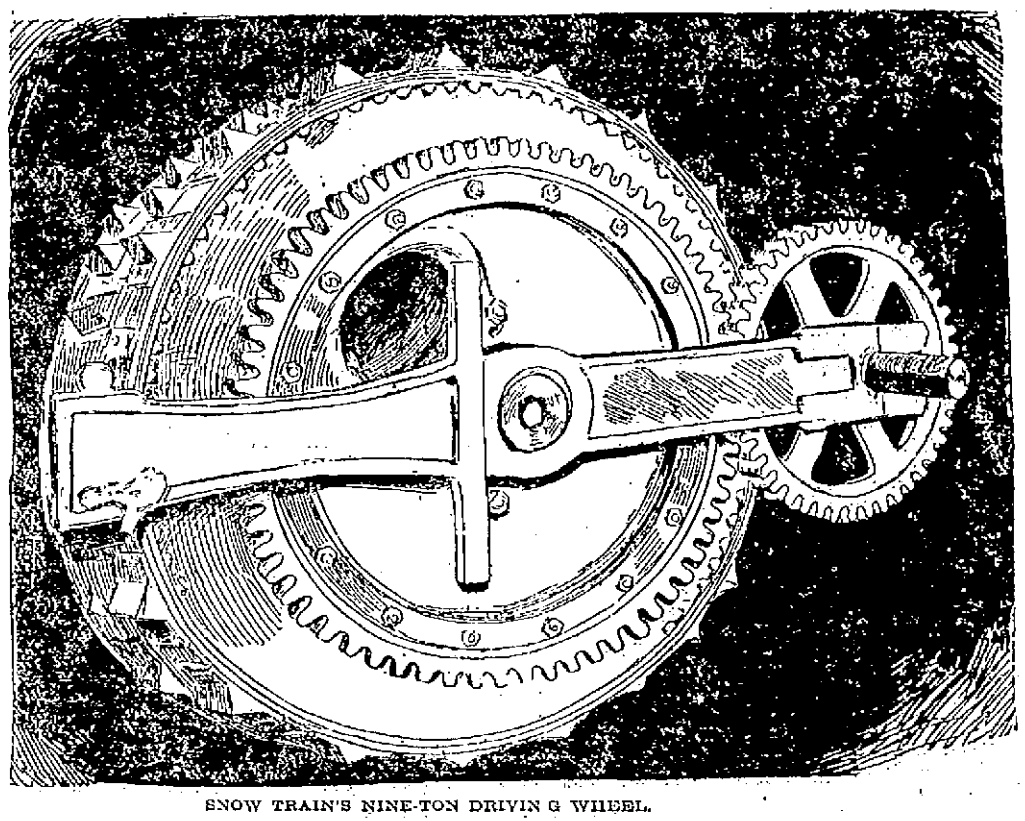
The Yukon route is regarded by many as too far out of the way, and furthermore, as dangerous, on account of the rapids which abound, and are likely to make the ice unsafe. Mr. Glover himself favors the route from Fort Wrangel—the "waterway route," as it is called.

"There are only two places in the whole 800 miles where I expect to find any hindrance," he says. "I can go up the Stikine River 150 miles to Telegraph Creek and then half way over to Lake Teslin, without trouble, but the latter half of the way to the lake is wooded, and I expect to have some clearing to do. That sort of work I am used to, however.

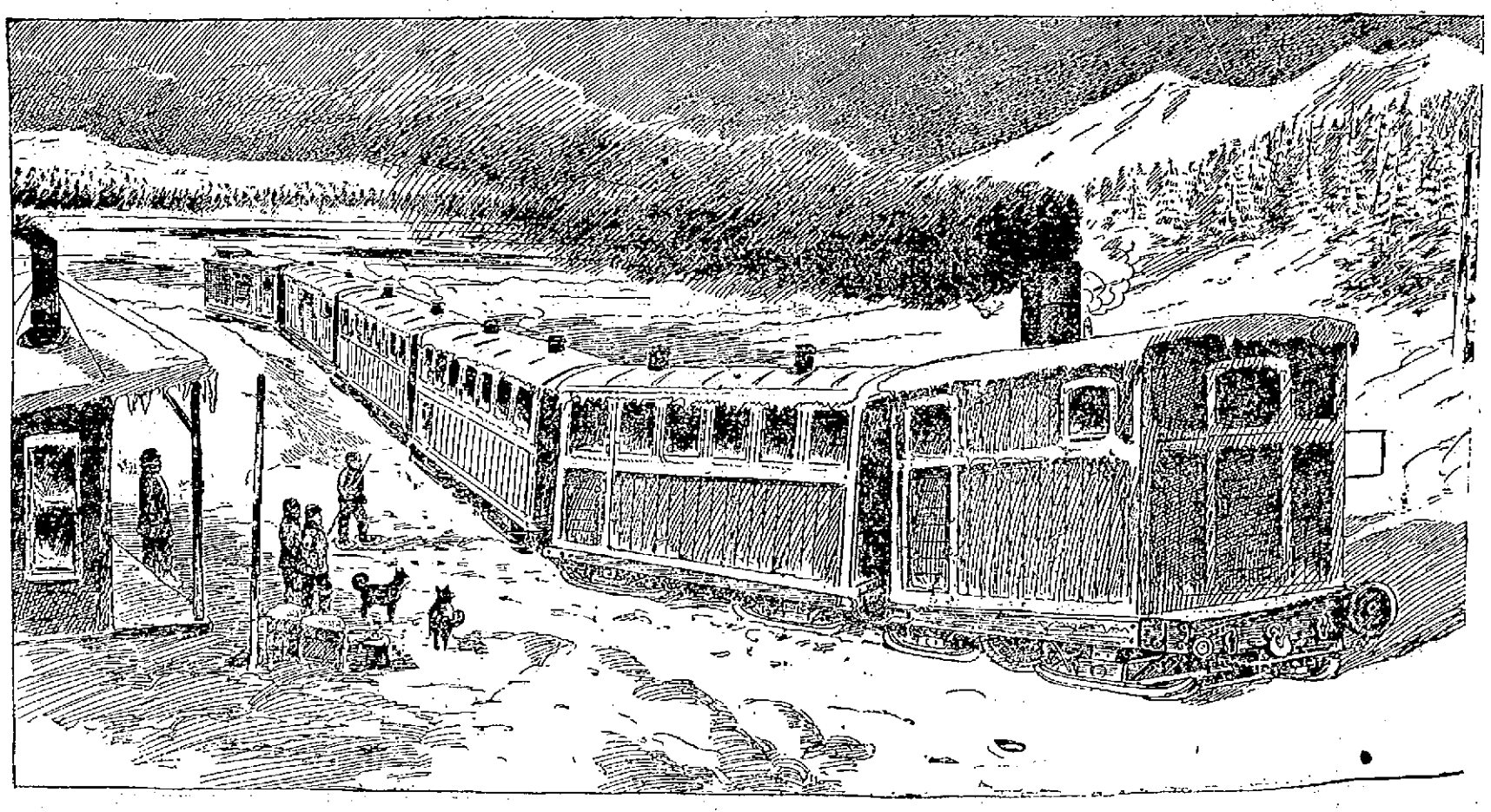
"I can take up men enough on one train to walk right through that forest, once they have decided what route to clear. A path is blazed through there already, I believe. The lake and the rivers away down to Dawson City and on to the mouth are frozen thick seven months of the year, and are covered with four or five, or even ten, feet of snow. That is just the stuff I travel on. It makes the best roadbed I could have.

"We may have to leave the river down at Five-Finger Rapids. It depends, of course, on how thick the ice is. I rather think it will hold if we keep close to the bank. At all events we can make a detour on land without serious inconvenience. It should not take much over a week to make the run the first trip, and later, when the road is well packed, we can do it in four days.

"Secretary Alger proposes running a train out from each end of the road every day. Allowing each train to stop over twenty-four hours at each end of the road, it would need at least twelve trains to carry out the Secretary's plan."



SNOW TRAIN'S NINE-TON DRIVIN G WHEEL.



(From the Chicago Times-Herald.)

A Zoological Race.

One of the freaks of recent tennis and golfing tournaments was to have at its conclusion what is termed a zoological



THE ZOOLOGICAL RACE

race. Dogs, goats, cats, donkeys, etc., are all brought into line by their respective owners and then the race begins. The animals that will not run must be dragged. It is said to be unusually funny.

A Composite Broker Face.



A COMPOSITE BROKER FACE

the features express that very distinctly. There is hunger for and sagacity in respect to financial matters. Order is distinctly marked. The power to systematize truths, thoughts and words is well shown. The long, pointed nose indicates sagacity, discrimination, and criticism. The breadth of the nose at upon an isolated stool coupled to the negative pole of a static electric machine and breathing the atmosphere electrified by means of a brush electrode for a short time.

After the Great Explosion.

Here is reproduced a very interesting photograph, which shows the havoc wrought by the explosion of a gun on board the Russian ironclad "Cissio Veliky." It will be remembered that not many months ago this ship was anchored off Crete, when the breech mechanism of one of the guns blew out, and the entire top of the armored turret, after being blown a considerable distance in the air, fell upon the deck, killing instantly a large number of officers and men. The photograph reproduced show the breeches of the guns immediately after the explosion.

The hair on the heads of most of the hundreds of thousands of dolls now being exhibited in shop windows is made from the hair of the Angora goat. This product is controlled by an English syndicate and is valued at £80,000 a year. After the hair is prepared it is sent to Munich and made into wigs by girls.

NEWSY NOTES.

William K. Olcott.

The regular Republican nominee for District Attorney of New York City is Wm. K. Olcott, who has during his single year in office shown great capacity. He is still a young man, not yet having reached his fortieth year.



WM K OLCOTT

His election to the Board of Alderman brought him into prominence, and when the late District Attorney Follows died, he was named by the Governor to succeed to the office.

Col. Asa Bird Gardiner.

Col. Asa Bird Gardiner is the Democratic candidate for District Attorney of New York, one of the most important of the offices to be voted for November 2. He comes of the famous Gardiner family of revolutionary fame. Col. Gardiner was born in Broad street, New York, in 1838, and he still resides there. He was graduated in the law in



ASA BIRD GARDINER

1860, served during the war of the rebellion as a volunteer, and entered the regular service at its conclusion. He was promoted to be Judge Advocate in 1873 and assigned to duty as professor of law at West Point. He was retired for disability in 1888. He is a member of the Tammany Law Committee.

Yale's New Style of Training.

The latest scheme of instructing a new player in the mysteries of football at Yale is to put him on the field with at least three coaches, and then to allow each to take a turn at him. The cut shows Sanford, the great player of '00

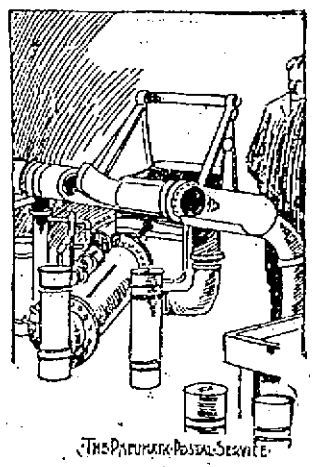


YALE'S NEW STYLE OF TRAINING

and '01, giving points to the giant freshman, Cadwallader. The latter is a "diamond in the rough," and the Elis expect him to be worked into a gem of rare value.

The Pneumatic Postal System.

New York's mail tube system between the central post office and substations has just been successfully inaugurated and will prove an immense boon to the public. Its early introduction into other cities will probably soon follow. The

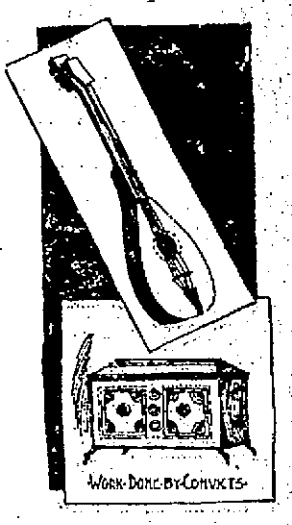


THE PNEUMATIC POSTAL SERVICE

tests were made with tubes that run from the General Post Office to the Produce Exchange, a distance of a mile. It took exactly four minutes thirty-five seconds for this carrier to make the round trip, including the delay in opening it at the Produce Exchange and putting in a bunch of violets for Postmaster Van Cott as a guarantee that the carrier had made a bona-fide stop. The second carrier contained a package of letters bound for the Produce Exchange station, which would have been sent by wagon or messenger ordinarily. Mr. Depew next shot through a carrier containing tubes from the postal service systems of London, Berlin and Philadelphia, thus demonstrating how much more useful the present style is, enabling the sender to transmit not only first-class mail matter, but merchandise, clothes, &c.

Convict Work.

At the recent Prison exhibition in New York some marvellous specimens of the convict's skill were shown. From Sing Sing there was a superb white and gold grille destined for the Warden's residence. A richly carved set of old oak chairs was for the same place. For the Warden's office was a great office chair in the same design. A long, narrow table of the same set was designed to go to Albany for Gen. Lathrop's



WORK DONE BY CONVICTS

office. All these are in old English fashion and are fine pieces of workmanship.

A sample uniform of the National Guard stood opposite the striped garb of the convict who helped make it. A large, finely carved mahogany desk will go to the Governor's room. There were picture frames that were gems.

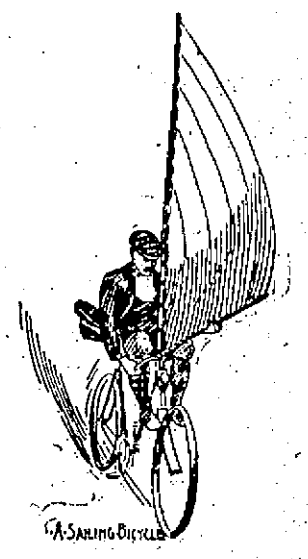
From Erie penitentiary came a banjo made of thousands of tiny pieces of wood inlaid. Mr. Tyrrell, the architect from Sing Sing, had shoes, brushes, brooms, plaster casts and sketches from the School of Design to show.

Auburn sent many samples of cloth woven there for State and municipal institutions, fine brass bedsteads and iron ones.

A Bicycle with a Sail.

A cyclist, who is also a keen yachtsman, has fitted a sail to his bicycle, and has made it work successfully. His name is L. E. Hudson, and he says that any wheelman may learn to sail his bicycle if he understands the first principles of managing a sailboat.

The sail is rigged on a mast fastened



A SAILING BICYCLE

near the steering head, and the greatest trouble is to overcome a tendency of the wheel to go off to one side. But Mr. Hudson managed this, and found that with a good "breeze astern" progress was very rapid. It was too rapid, in fact, so he has had a very powerful brake put on the wheel so that he can control its speed.

Pennsy's Famous Backs.

This is an excellent picture of the University of Pennsylvania's football backs. It was made from a photograph



PENNSYLVANIA GREAT BACKS

taken at Franklin Field, Philadelphia. Captain Minds, the full back, is the centre of the group. On his right is half-back Jackson, and on his left half-back Marice.

"My friends," exclaimed the eloquent minister, "were the average man to turn and look himself squarely in the eyes, and ask himself what he really needed most, what would be the first reply suggested to his mind?"

"A rubber neck!" shouted the precocious urchin in the rear of the room; and, in the confusion which followed the good man lost his place in his manuscript and began over again

FOR MAID AND MATRON

BAB ON THE EDUCATION OF AMERICAN WOMEN.

(Copyright, 1897.)

It hasn't been so many years ago since we all listened and talked about "The Higher Education of Women." It hasn't been so long since we hoped, as we talked, about the result of the higher education on woman. And now, for some time, we have had the so called higher education for woman. And with what result? Many a mother looked at her young daughter and thought: "If I had only had the advantages that she shall have! If, when I was a young woman, I had only been taught a little more, why, I should have been a better wife, because I could have talked better. I should have been a better housekeeper, because I should have understood the why and wherefore of everything, and I would have been a better woman all around."

And, then, this old fashioned mother denied herself her new black dress, freshened up an old bonnet, made the younger children's clothes all answer for another season, so that there might be money enough without bothering father, to give the oldest girl the advantage of a college education. After her first year at college much was not expected of her. She told of the big buildings, of the learned professors, of her own special friends, and if she lingered rather more lovingly over her account of a game of basketball or the sports in the gymnasium than she did over the account given of her studies the good mother thought it was because it was all new to her.

Next year she didn't come home for the vacation, but as the loving mother worked away busily at the winter wardrobe she thought with delight of the new friends her child had made, and did boast a little to her neighbors about the fine folks that Jennie was visiting. It hurt her a bit when Jennie wrote that she'd better not bother about making her dresses any more, as her methods were rather countrified, but to send her the money instead. And she wondered if Jennie forgot that, while she could find time to sew, it was not so easy to get ready money. But the next girl, who lacked Jennie's ambition, so they said, gave up her music lessons that the money might go to the pride of the family.

The next summer Jennie seemed a bit of a stranger. She was a stylish looking young lady, whose mother was bound to feel proud of her appearance, but who was forced to confess that she was afraid that Jennie was not quite so proud of the home folks. Then came the time when Jennie was home for good. The younger sister, who was supposed to lack ambition, though busy teaching away in a kindergarten so that she might have money for those dearly loved music lessons, found time, nevertheless, to make Jennie's room look like a dainty nest, waiting for this bird that had flown so far away from home.

And when she came! There was no appreciation for the pretty curtains. She threw her dusty bag, did Jennie, on the pretty, white draped bed and herself into an easy chair, with scarcely a greeting for anybody. And then—well, then—nobody knew what to do.

Here was a strange young lady, a young lady who might know a great deal as far as books went, but who knew very little as far as good manners were concerned. The stay-at-home sister had a great piece of news for her—there was to be a vacancy in one of the large schools, and the entire neighborhood expected it to be offered to the girl who had been to college and who represented that higher education of women. But this young lady announced that she didn't intend to bury herself in any country hole.

This Jennie was a strange one to the people about her. She did not hesitate to correct before other people the mistakes made by that dear mother, and she hesitated less at snubbing every girl who hadn't had the same advantages as she. She forgot that as the years went by it was by no means unusual, especially when the heart did much loving and the heart continually taught the brain the lesson of unselfishness, that those earlier lessons learned at school should be overlooked. And the mother who had denied herself many of the necessities of life that her girl might be properly taught shed many a bitter tear when she learned that her daughter was ashamed of her. And the others, who had hoped to be so proud of her, learned to dislike her because she continually found fault—believed that there was nothing good except that which came out of her college.

Oh, how tired everybody got hearing about her college! And yet Jennie was not a well educated girl. Her knowledge, like that of many another girl who was a proud graduate of Jones' college or Thomas Brown university, was entirely superficial. She could not write well, she knew little of geography, while her brother of 12 could correct her spelling and arithmetic.

You think I don't know what I am talking about! Here's a truthful statement for you: Out of 500 letters written by graduates of various colleges in this country, 300 in writing and spelling would have been a disgrace to a girl of 12 years who had attended the public school.

I can't tell you whether the trouble is with the college or the girl, but the average graduate of the feminine sex is seven times out of ten either a bore or a fool. Her conceit is unparalleled. When she poses as a learned lady she is a laughing stock to people who know when such a story as this is by no means uncommon:

An intelligent man wrote to me, asking my advice. He had married a charming girl who was graduated from one of the well known colleges for women. He loved her devotedly. During the early years of their married life he sometimes grew weary of her continual talk about her college, her foolish idea that a woman couldn't be intelligent unless she was college taught and her continually going to various alumnæ meetings all over the country. He hoped she would get tired of this. Now she is the mother of two dear little children, and she proposes leaving her home in the charge of a young, pretty cousin, while she, a wife and mother, goes back to her college to take a special course in Greek literature.

Properly enough this man asked, "Can my wife blame me if I drift from her, since her college, her college chums and the benefits to be gained from her college are more to her than her husband, her home and her children?" Do I blame him? I only blame him for one thing, and that is for not putting a stop to this college business when it first began. The place of the average woman is at home. I don't want her to be a slave to a man—no woman is unless she chooses—but I fail to see that any good is gained by chasing around the country, making speeches at different alumnæ meetings and being called "Mrs. Adelaide Simmons Brown" when as a married woman she ought to be proud to be known as "Mrs. James Brown."

The college girl rises up and says, "Do you want women to be ignorant?" and I say, very positively, that I fail to see the value of a good many things that are taught at college. Too many girls learn to be ashamed of their homes; too many girls learn to be ashamed of everything but the college and its inhabitants.

When men go to college they realize that it is a means to an end. The average girl, whose brain is not over well poised, regards the college as the end and the aim of her existence. Too often, when she has to earn her own living, she is helpless. Very little Greek literature is needed to take a dictation on the typewriter, manage a set of books or sell a yard of ribbon. "Ah, but," says the college girl, "if I need to earn my living I shall teach Greek." How many Greek teachers are demanded for this entire country? And how many women applying for such positions are likely to gain them when they make their requests in badly written, badly spelled and badly worded letters?

I firmly believe that the more a woman knows about everything, the more capable she is. But she's got to get her brain set at a level first of all. She's got to put everything at its right valuation, and she's got to realize that a thorough knowledge of the three R's means more than all the Greek literature that ever was taught or studied.

The Jennie I have cited may be met in almost every small town. She is a sorrow to her parents and a burden to her brothers and sisters. She has gone about things in the wrong way. She began by forgetting the advantage of a level brain. She has learned what she ought not to learn, and left unlearned that which would have been of advantage to her. But she is a very common type. And she is making men and women realize the value of thoroughness in education.

A superficial knowledge of Greek and Latin is worth nothing to the average woman. A thorough knowledge of the English language, a thorough knowledge of her own country and of the needs in life of both men and women, is the knowledge that we want for our girls.

I know you are laughing, but even Bab grows serious once in a while when she sees sweet, young, ambitious girls made dissatisfied and wretched for the rest of their lives by the four years spent at college. Let your girl learn all that she can, but be sure that she knows some things well. Be sure that your daughter spells well. Be sure that your daughter writes a good, clear, sensible letter. Be sure that your daughter is well posted, not only in the history of her own country but in the history of the world. Be sure that your daughter is a good arithmetician. Then, if it's within your means and she wishes to take up some other studies, let her do it. But it is not necessary that she should be an adept at basketball. It is not necessary that she should be stroke oar in the famous crew of 1897. It is not necessary that her picture be published all over the country as the best gymnast in her year. And it is less necessary that in lieu of a wedding ring she should conspicuously flaunt upon the third finger of her left hand the class ring that took your hard earned dollars to buy.

I believe in the higher education for woman, but mine is that higher education which is not taught in colleges. It is learned at one's mother's knee. It is cultivated all through life. And she is the most highly educated who understands best how to make most happy the greatest number of people.

Let your girl learn all that it is wise for her to know from books, but be sure that she gets that very highest education which will make of her a good woman, a woman whose father and mother will be proud of her and in whom the heart of her husband may safely trust. That's the only higher education worth having. And if I controlled any girl, that's the one that she would be forced to take by the positive order of

C. Bab

The New Skirt.

One of the distinctive features of the new skirt is that it is cut very long in front. The feet must be completely hidden and the front breadth must be as narrow as possible. Most skirts made of double width material will have one narrow front breadth and a widely gored one at each side to give the requisite fullness at the back. Plainly made skirts will be favored, such trimmings as are used being almost exclusively flat ones and applied either to the lower part or running up each side of the front breadth. Flounces will only be used for evening dresses and will not reach much above the knee.

ABOLISHING FEMALE SLAVERY IN FOREIGN LANDS.

Progress and civilization are making great strides in the treatment and regard in which women are being held in some of the so called civilized countries of the old world. Whereas in former times women have been regarded as mere beasts of burden and workers in the interest of their lords and masters, now the old order is rapidly changing and passing away.

It is still true, however, that in many cases, even in the most civilized countries, women are compelled to fearful drudgery. Witness the workers in the coal mines of England, the women who toil in the fields in Germany and the Netherlands. But these things are passing away by slow degrees, and in no case has so great a change been wrought in a short time as in the little country of Montenegro, in the Balkan mountains, north of Turkey.

Hemmed in on all sides by the Ottoman empire, the little state preserved for centuries all its social arrangements intact. But now that it has finally achieved independence and has been acknowledged as part of Europe its ruler has time to turn his attention to other than purely warlike matters, and consequently the changes which in Europe have been the work of centuries are in Montenegro being accomplished in years.

For nearly 500 years the black mountaineers watched with their arms in their hands to repel a Turkish attack or supplemented their own scanty harvests by frequent raids on the rich plains of Albania and Herzegovina. Every man was a warrior from his boyhood to his old age, and when he was not fighting was perfecting himself in the use of his weapons. As a natural consequence, all work done in Montenegro had to be done by the women. They worked in the fields, made gardens out of barren angles of rock and grew the corn and vegetables for the family's use. They were the beasts of burden, for a man with an arsenal of weapons in his belt and who might at any turn of the road come across a deadly enemy could not afford to be encumbered with a load, but was forced to keep his hands free to defend himself and his property at a moment's notice.

Therefore, if anything had to be carried to or from market, the good wife strapped it across her shoulders, and with bent back and laborious footsteps plodded after her lord and master, who, for his part, strode over the rocks with head erect and with his hand resting on his arms, proud in the consciousness that he had cut off so many Turks' heads in the last foray and in the fact that his patient wife could carry a certain number of pounds' weight more than the wives of his neighbors. If he was forced to speak of her, he apologized for her existence in the Arab fashion and politely asked pardon for mentioning such a subject.

But though the Montenegrin women were the beasts of burden and the slaves of their husbands and fathers, they were not humiliated in any way. A woman's person was sacred. She might not be touched or harmed and could pass alone through the wildest parts of the country without fear. The stranger was given a woman or girl for guide as a sign that he was a friend and might be trusted to go anywhere. The husband, as became a warrior, protected his wife and family, and the ties of family were recognized in all their force, the widows of any member being supported by the rest of the house. Moreover, by the code of Danilo, the woman has the same legal rights as the man. The daughter and the son share alike on the death of the parents, and the widow receives her husband's share of the family property. For a woman to be unfaithful to her husband is extremely rare. By Danilo's code both culprits were put to death, the woman being stoned, as it is improper to raise arms against those who carry none.

As a rule the young girls of Montenegro are pretty, but the women, from the hard life they lead, soon become old and ugly, generally losing every vestige of youth and beauty by the time they are 30. Most of them marry at an extremely early age, brides of 13 being common in the country. The costume of the Montenegrin women is very graceful and becoming, and far more European than Turkish in character. They wear a thick cloth skirt reaching to the ankles and a short waistcoat of scarlet or purple velvet, which is always left open to show the chemise. Round the waist they wear a broad heavy belt, frequently made of silver, and, in the case of rich women, ornamented with valuable stones. Over all is worn the koret, a long white coat with sleeves, that falls down over the skirt but remains open in front, and on their heads a black kerchief hanging down behind.

During the ten years that have elapsed since the war things have been rapidly changing. The fear of the Ottoman has passed away and with it the everpresent necessity that imposed upon Montenegro the duty of remaining a nation in arms. Defective harvests can no longer be remedied by predatory raids, and Prince Nicholas has turned his attention to educating his people in the ways of civilization. Formerly learning was little thought of in Montenegro, and even now many of the older warriors and statesmen can neither read nor write. But the prince has changed all that. He is a great lover of education and has covered his principality with elementary schools for the benefit of boys and girls alike, while at Cettinje is the Russian institute, where a certain number of Montenegrin girls receive a more or less European education and are initiated into civilized ways and customs. Every year education is spreading; the girls are learning to read and write and finding out more of the position of their sisters in the great countries of Europe.

Soon Montenegro will be face to face with the awkward question, Who is to do the work of the principality? Will these educated girls be content to go back to their villages and resume their peasant life? Will they be content to lapse into what their mothers are, to forget a useless education which has led to nothing, and to resume the hereditary tasks of digging in the fields and staggering under heavy loads, while the men smoke cigarettes in the sun or swagger down the narrow street in a gay coat, with a belt full of revolvers and yataghans?

It is more than probable that their education, by taking them away from field work while they are yet young, will unfit them for heavy labor, and that their glimpse of the position of fairly well to do women in Europe will make them unwilling to be beasts of burden, while the men idle through long years of peace, parading useless weapons and standing in readiness to be called out to fight an enemy who never comes. But if the Montenegrin continues to think work beneath the dignity of a warrior, after his wife has risen from her condition of slavery, the barren rocks will refuse the scanty crops they now yield, and an increased subsidy from both Russia and Austria will alone save the little principality from ruin.

For the time being the position of half educated girls in the Montenegrin villages is a very awkward one. Many of them become governesses, but they must needs be in the minority, and those who do not reach so high a standard of excellence are out of place when they return to their native cottages. They cannot work and they are not wanted to teach, and, though greatly improved and emancipated, they suffer from being more advanced than the rest of the country people. In time, as the older generation dies off and education spreads, this isolation will disappear, but meantime those in the forefront of the change must suffer.

Perhaps peace and independence will bring about what the Turks could never effect. Now that the tide of Islamism has ebbed away from the rocks of Montenegro, all reason for the existence of the little principality as a separate state has also passed away. Montenegro is but a part of Herzegovina, and now that that province is no longer ruled by the Turks, but administered by a Christian power, the necessity for a Slav state artificially separated from other Slav states is rapidly and obviously ceasing to exist. In the old days the men were warriors and the women workers; but now the men will have to do their share of the work, and the education and emancipation of the women is one of the first symptoms, as it will assuredly be one of the final causes, of Montenegro finally ceasing to exist as a separate, isolated and independent state, at any rate with her present restricted boundaries.

A RECIPE IN VERSE.

Should you ask me, friend and actor,
"Whence the flavor of the rarebit,
Whence its odor and its smoothness,
Whence its subtle fascination?"
I should answer, I should tell you:
"From the methods of its mixture,
From the choice of its ingredients
And the time of introduction
This the way to make rarebit:
Give me of your cheese, O grocer,
Good, fresh dairy cheese domestic—
Cheese quite fresh, not old and moldy.
Cut it then in dainty fragments—
Fragments cut in sizes equal.
Light the spirit lamp and place it
'Neath the blazer brightly gleaming.
Then a lump of butter placing
In the blazer, watch it creaming,
Creaming in the heated blazer.
Then, with deftness, add the substance—
Creamy substance—cut in fragments.

"Then when it doth melt and thicken
Pour on ale—the ale called Bass.
Gently add in scanty spoonfuls,
Lest you chill the substance melting,
Always stirring, stirring always,
When the cheese to heat surrenders,
Drop into this dish so tempting
Two teaspoonfuls, measured finely—
Only two—of good, dry mustard.
This you add to keep dyspepsia—
Grim dyspepsia—from your tankers.
All this while keep up the stirring,
Always stirring, stirring always.
Add a touch of red paprika
Made from pepper tips Hungarian.
This is the foe of indigestion—
Deadly foe of indigestion.

"Now you stir with vim and ardor,
For the rarebit nears completion,
And the appetites are whetted
By the subtle, fainting aroma.
Plates—hot plates—must be beside you.
Crowned with buttered toast and waiting
For the baptism of the rarebit,
Hot and smooth, and, oh, so fragrant!

"Quickly bid the guests assail it
Ere a breath of air can chill it.
Ale or beer attend the feasting,
And delay is most disastrous.
Plates and toast and beer and glasses
Must be ready at your elbow.
Quickly served and quickly eaten
And the grace be spoken after,
This the secret of the rarebit."

Double chests of drawers sometimes, and very acceptably, take the place of the chiffonier. These may be bought, in the style of Queen Anne, of beautifully marked walnut wood, with brass fittings, and are called tallboys.



TWO VIEWS OF THE NEW TYROLEAN HAT DESIGNED FOR WINTER WEAR.

It is quite the fashion now to wear with tailor made costumes one of the various new styles of Tyrolean hats. It is said that the Prince of Wales secured various specimens of native headgear from Marienbad, in the Tyrol, with the probable result of popularizing these styles in England for both men and ladies. One of the new hats is a drab felt, with turned back brim on the left side, held in place by a large button. It is similar to several brought back by Princess Louise from the same halcyon spot, while a second is of the old Tyrolean type, with rolled up brim back and sides, the front drooping somewhat over the forehead. A couple of guinea fowl or partridge wing feathers are tucked into the velvet band laid around the crown.

RECIPES FOR CLEANING.

The following recipe is highly recommended for its excellence in cleansing fabrics without injuring the texture or fading the color, however delicate: Grate 2 medium sized potatoes into a bowl containing a pint of clean, cold water. Strain carefully through a sieve, allowing the liquid to fall into another vessel containing an additional pint of cold water. Let it settle and then pour off the water and bottle it for use. It may be put into a clean fruit jar. Softly rub the soiled fabric or garment with a sponge dipped in the potato water, after which wash it in clean water, dry carefully in the shade, and iron. Use the sediment left after pouring off the water for cleaning heavy cloths, rugs and carpets.

Cleansing cream made after the following recipe is highly recommended for general use in the household. It will remove grease spots from coats, carpets or any woolen texture, paint from furniture and ink from paint. This cream will keep an indefinite period: Cut 4 ounces of white castile soap very fine and put it over the fire in a quart of hot water to dissolve. As soon as it is thoroughly melted add 4 quarts of hot water, and when nearly cold stir in 4 ounces of ammonia, 2 ounces of alcohol, 2 ounces of glycerin and 2 ounces of ether.

Fruit stains may usually be removed by pouring boiling water through the stain, but if this fails add oxalic acid, dissolving 3 ounces in a pint of water. Soak the stain in this solution for five minutes and then steam it by holding over a kettle of boiling water, or hang in the sunshine. Rinse in ammonia when the stain disappears, so the acid will be counteracted. Rinse again thoroughly so that the fabric will not be injured. Javelle water is recommended for washing all manner of white dress goods.

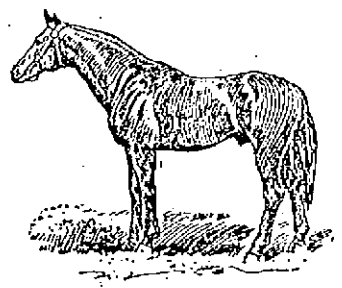
THE BELLE MEADE FARM

The Blue Blood That Flows in Equine Veins.

[Special Correspondence.]

NASHVILLE, Oct. 18.—Tennessee is a state of the sturdiest democracy, yet it contains a principality—a principality ruled by the bluest blood in the world, which does not, however, give offense to the sovereigns, for the blue blood flows in veins equine. Belle Meade is the principality, and the blood horse its ruler by right little less than divine.

Right here it may be in place to note the distinction between blood horses and blooded ones, so called. Any horse, any mammal, indeed, which boasts of a red corpuscle and a respiratory system is blooded—that is to say, it has blood, unquestioned blood in its veins. A blood horse, however, is one which can show much more than the seven thoroughbred crosses required by the studbooks. Blood



IROQUOIS, NOW NINETEEN YEARS OLD.

is, indeed, in a strict sense a synonym for thoroughbred, a shade more exclusive and farreaching in significance.

Blood horses, and blood horses only, hold court at Belle Meade. True, there is some small matter of Shetland ponies, a few hunters, hacks, and so on, within its limits, but the place's name and fame and sway over men's minds are due to the kings of the course—past, present and prospective. At the top of the head roll is Iroquois, now 19 years old, yet valued at $150,000. The reason why, he is the one American stallion who ever went over the sea and set to his own and his country's credit three of England's classic races within a single year. He won the Derby, the St. Leger, the Two Thousand Guineas for his then owner, Pierre Lorillard of New York. That is very much, but not quite so much as the prepotency of his blood. Iroquois' colts and fillies have a knack of showing the way home almost every year that shines. Naturally they are in great demand as yearlings. Men who risk their thousands upon a bit of horseflesh like to have the glorious uncertainties of racing tempered somewhat by a winning pedigree.

A big, handsome dark chestnut, standing well over 16 hands, clean limbed, powerful almost to a fault, the son of Bonnie Scotland and Maggie B B looks the king he is, king of racing sires. He has a fine head, with a white star in the forehead, a mane like floss silk and brilliant, kindly eyes. Under the satiny skin you note the play of splendid muscles. He gets exercise in plenty, albeit he is nowadays never shod.

A Racing Idol.

Luke Blackburn, sire of Proctor Knott, the unbeaten Tremont, the veteran Great Tom, Inspector B imported Loyalist, come a very little farther down the roll. Each had his roomy stable, his separate paddock, his fond and faithful special black groom. Here, too, you find Longstreet, not so long ago idol of the New York racing public. One cannot doubt that who recalls the triumphant roar which greeted his victory over Tenny in the famous match race at Morris park. His Belle Meade home holds souvenirs of a victory even more momentous, the plates he wore upon the day that he outran Salvator and Proctor Knott, the phenomena of their year. Always a sightly animal, he has grown into a marvelously handsome one. "I looks ev'y year fer his colts ter gin us er worl beater," the groom says, patting a dark glossy neck, as he puts due measure of oats within the clean manger. There is good ground for the expectation. The severest critic of conformation and pedigree can pick precious few flaws in this famous and fettlesome son of Longfellow.

Belle Meade is well named. No more beautiful meadows ever laughed in sunshine or swathed them in evanescent southern snow than these which lie either hand of Richland creek. A clear creek it is, sparkling and dancing along to join the placid Cumberland a few miles farther away. Gentle hills guard the meadow lands and accent their fertile fairness. There are 5,500 acres in this domain and almost every one of them susceptible of the highest cultivation. A good few acres are cultivated, but more lie in grass. For the most part the pastures are of blue grass, which grows here even more luxuriantly than in Kentucky's famous blue grass country. Besides, it reaches grazing height a month earlier and grows a month later. No small consideration that in a business where horseflesh is of value in proportion as it is all grass. Grain and hay are very well when a man can do no better, but for dense, compact, ivory-like bone, live satiny hair and tendons tough as whipcord there is nothing like blue grass and sedulous grazing thereof.

Uncle Bob.

More than 100 mares of the richest possible breeding neigh and whicker in the pastures. In spring each has a foal at foot. The annual crop of yearlings is seldom less than 100, and almost invariably fetches the highest average of the season. The young things are sold variously—some in New York, some in Chicago and some in St. Louis. Whatever the mart, Uncle Bob goes along with them, though he does not deign to lend into the sales ring anything less than the cream of the offerings.

"See me er-comin suppin good comin," the paunchy, pawky black man says, his face oozing good humor no less than horse sense. He is a feature of the place, one that no visitor can fail to remember. The owner and master of it himself has no greater pride in its glories than this ex-slave.

Bob was born in the old master's day. General W. G. Harding, dead this 20 years, named and founded Belle Meade and made it famous. The land has been in the same family since Tennessee was a state. The modest, substantial Harding farmhouse is still standing, kept and shown with as much of reverent pride as the ivy covered mausoleum where old General Harding sleeps with his family about him. The estate is entailed. Eventually it will pass to the children of his two daughters, who married brothers, the late Howell E. Jackson, supreme court justice, and General William H. Jackson, now master of Belle Meade.

Stout and ruddy, with a drooping mustache and alert gray blue eyes twinkling beneath penthouse brows, General Jackson is typically southern, typically chivalrous, more than typically hospitable. Six days of the week it pleases him to welcome the world and his wife within his princely demesne. Upon the seventh the gates are shut hard and fast, so hard and fast neither favor nor friendship suffices to open them to a sightseer. This is partly from conscience. The general, although a breeder of race horses, is a stanch and orthodox Methodist. Partly also out of respect for his wife's memory. She was throughout her life a strenuous Sabbath keeper. Being dead, her works do follow her.

A Fine Estate.

Thirty-five miles of stone fences, laid in mortar and costing above $60,000, inclose the domain and crisscross some part of it. Around the deer park the wall is supplemented with tall iron railing. Otherwise the 500 deer would soon be scattered all over the countryside. The creatures have the run of several hundred acres, all in virgin forest. The trees have been lopped, the undergrowth cut away. Smooth, fine turf covers the most part of the earth. In the spring it is thickly starred with flowers—anemones, little pale blue sweethearts, spring beauties, harebells and scentless wild violets. In the spring, too, the scattered locust trees and springing white clover perfume the air until Richland creek valley is sweet as paradise. It is worth a month of ordinary life to drive through the park then, toward sunset, hearing the mated birds sing and watching a deer drive.

Uncle Bob engineers it. In spite of winter feeding the deer are still as wild as in their native haunts. At the first sight or sound of anything human they are up and away like scudding clouds in a stiff sou'wester. Autumns and winters a few are shot for the table. Otherwise they live and thrive unmolested. They browse and rest in the deepest, shadiest, wildest spots. From thence Uncle Bob, with half a dozen mounted assistants, routs them out and heads them toward the roads, where the carriages stand in wait. Something piteous as well as picturesque inheres in the lithe, leaping red brown figures which come like the wind and vanish like the shadows of a dream.

As they whisk past the general gives his hunting halloo and sets them in wilder flight. "That was not a good drive, Bob. Hardly half a one, in fact," he says to the sable huntsman, who grins and returns: "No, suh, I knows dat. I had er big bunch fust off, but dey squandered right scan'lous on de hill yonder. I done my best, but deers, dey kin run." Uncle Bob has always a ready answer. When Mrs. Cleveland was at Belle Meade, it fell to his lot to show her Iroquois. "How proud and fine he looks! It must be because he knows he has such good blood," said the lady. "Oh, no, mistiss," said Uncle Bob. "Dat hawse is proud case he knows who's er-looking at him."

Richard Croker's Interest.

Some few years back, when racing and racing stock brought in more money, Richard Croker of New York city paid to General Jackson $250,000 cash for a half interest in Belle Meade horses. He is still part proprietor of the racing stock. The dairy is a sepa-



LUKE BLACKBURN.

rate venture more recently undertaken by General Jackson. There are 120 cows, unregistered Jerseys and high grades. At milking time they are a sight to see. Each has her stall, the stalls running around three sides of a great square. As soon as two are milked clean they are turned out and sent away together to the pasture. Five black fellows, brawny and smiling, do the milking. Two, the king pins among them, can play tunes with the white streams upon the bottoms of the big tin pails and will render you "Dixie" or "Yankee Doodle," according to preference.

The milk is set in open cans with running spring water about them. When the cream rises, it is skimmed and churned by mule power in big barrel churns. The stone dairy has a cemented floor and is kept exquisitely neat. There is no need of "butter color" for the product. Summer and winter it is as yellow as gold. It is put up in pound prints, with a special Belle Meade stamp upon them. Needless to add, it fetches a good price and brings in throughout the year a very pretty penny.

MARTHA MCCULLOCH WILLIAMS.

THE OIL UNDER THE SEA

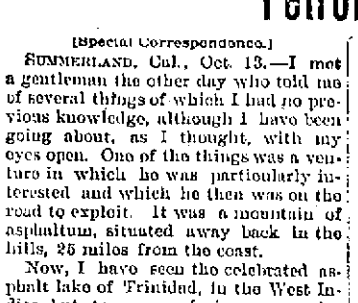
The Californian Coast Invaded for Petroleum.

[Special Correspondence.]

SUMMERLAND, Cal., Oct. 13.—I met a gentleman the other day who told me of several things of which I had no previous knowledge, although I have been going about, as I thought, with my eyes open. One of the things was a venture in which he was particularly interested and which he then was on the road to exploit. It was a mountain of asphaltum, situated away back in the hills, 25 miles from the coast.

Now, I have seen the celebrated asphalt lake of Trinidad, in the West Indies, but to my confusion was uninformed of this greater wonder in this state full of wonders in my own country. Were it not so replete with attractions, in fact, I should have hied myself to other fields long since, but as it is I cannot force myself to leave it.

This asphalt mountain is practically inexhaustible, but being so far from the seacoast and far from any line of railroad it presents a problem difficult of solution—how to make it available. There is a demand for all the asphaltum the world can produce for the paving of streets, etc., the only question being how to get it to market without the freight charges eating up the profits. My acquaintance, being a skilled engineer, thinks he has solved the problem, though I am rather doubtful of the practicability of his scheme. He purposes building—has already commenced building, in fact—a pipe line from the mountain to the coast and will run the crude asphaltum through it. But asphaltum being a solid, or a semisolid, how can this be done? Why, he has perfected a process, he says, by which the asphalt is liquefied by means of chemicals, then forced through the pipe line to the point of shipping, after which the chemicals are abstracted, pumped back to the starting point at the mines and used again. It is a question whether this reducing the asphaltum to solubility, forcing it through 25 miles of pipe, then refining it again, will not cause its cost to exceed its value in the



OIL WELLS IN THE SURF.

market, but the engineer has found men who have faith in him and his process and who have invested several millions in the enterprise.

We are prone to consider California as a land of gold, latterly as one rich in agricultural possibilities, but who has thought of it as an oil producing region? It is, however, in certain sections, and if you were to visit with me the suburbs of Los Angeles, for instance, and view there the forest derricks, the laboring pumps, the overflowing tanks and wells, you would have to revise your opinions, as I did. The history of oil discovery in California is but a repetition of the same discoveries elsewhere. That is, the experts and the learned geologists who were summoned to give their opinions as to the possibilities here for oil declared it to be merely impossible for petroleum to exist in such geological formation.

One learned (?) professor went so far as to deliver a series of lectures on the subject and prove to the gaping multitudes that, while there were undoubtedly large deposits of "brea" there, yet the oil could not exist in that formation, etc. Today, in the hills around beautiful Los Angeles, the unsightly derricks rise by hundreds, and thousands of gallons of oil are being pumped daily from that very formation. It seems indeed as if the Creator purposely hides his most precious things from the so called "experts" and reveals them to the "babes and sucklings" of mankind. Anyway, it is usually the expert who stumbles over the diamonds and gold mines without the faintest suspicion they are there and the rough, uneducated prospector who comes after him and digs up a bonanza.

Although the oil producing wells are said to be failing around Los Angeles, yet it is predicted that with a tankage capacity of 250,000 barrels, the oil will be produced to tax even this enormous tankage within the next two years.

The daily production of the oil wells of Los Angeles was recently estimated at 2,500 barrels, and it was predicted by oil men that the whole state would make a showing this year of a 2,000,000 barrel output. The cost of production is placed at about 75 cents a barrel, and the price to consumers fluctuates, the recent introduction and development of a vast electric lighting scheme being a factor in forming the price.

The methods employed here and the processes are the same as in the older fields, and have been too often described to possess the attraction of novelty. But if one wishes to see these processes laid bare, to view the gaunt derricks, the primitive but effectual machinery, he should come to this little sea hamlet of Summerland. It is a place which, but for the oil discovery, would have been sought as a charming retreat for the winter dweller, with its dimpled hills and lovely hollows, nestled beside the sea. But it is now ruined for such a resort, as the whole sea border is lined with the oil reeking derricks. Shortsighted man, in his search and desire for immediate enrichment, has indeed cut the throat of this goose that laid the golden eggs.

Not only along the shore, but right into the surf, have the wells been driven. The sea here is tremendous. The great rollers come booming up and over the bench and dash themselves with fury against the skeleton structures, threatening to leave them without a leg to stand on. But the drivers of these wells were men of experience and know what they were about when they forced their drills and pipes down into the salt sea sands, and so they go on with their labors serenely, taking little notice of the blusterings of old Neptune.

They tell a pretty story here about the discovery of oil at the borders of the sea, ascribing it to the predictions of a fortune teller, but the old oil man who showed me about the works said his attention had been first attracted by the seeping out of petroleum through the sands. Now and then, he admitted, his wells got filled up with sand or sea water, but on the whole this experiment of invading the sea for petroleum had been quite successful. The engines and the tanks, of course, are well up on the bank out of the reach of the waves, but by means of rope connections the pumps are kept going, though working far out in the turmoil of the surf.

FRED A. OBER.

UNPLACED MINISTERS.

Occupations to Which They Turn When Pulpits Are Not Available.

[Special Correspondence.]

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—I met a friend of earlier years here the other day who started in life as a minister with bright prospects. My first question after our mutual greetings was with regard to his professional progress.

"I'll be frank with you," he said. "I am not preaching any more. That is, I have no church of my own, though I occasionally do a little talking from the pulpit on Sunday mornings. You see, I discovered that I wasn't fitted for the ministry, and I gave it up. What am I doing? Well, I'll tell you, but you mustn't repeat any names if you use the information I give you. I'm running a rotary press in a big eastern publishing house. The publisher was a college classmate of mine, and when I lost my last ministerial charge he suggested that I should read manuscript for him. But that didn't pay very well, and I couldn't stand it. Just then there was a strike in his pressrooms, and it was suggested that I should try if I could handle the rotary.

"Well, I tried, succeeded pretty well and have been at it ever since. I'm out here on a visit now, but when I'm east I watch the machine rolling the paper through sight or ten hours a day every weekday as regular as any pressman bred to the trade. Yes, I like it well enough. The pay is better than I could get preaching in country churches, and I have to please only one boss, who knows his business. When I was preaching, I had to please a good many who didn't know what they were talking about. I shall never preach regularly again."

Now, although there are nearly 47,000 more churches than ministers, clergymen and priests in the United States—the figures for 1896 being 136,000 ministers and 188,781 churches—there are thousands and thousands of ministers who occupy no pulpit regularly. Many of them are incapacitated by age or illness, but they are not more numerous than those who, like my friend, have left the pulpit because the work did not please them or because they could do better from a financial viewpoint than to remain in regular pastoral work.

It would hardly be feasible to gather accurate statistics regarding the occupations these pulpitless ministers drift into, but it is perfectly safe to say that those who become pressmen are very few indeed. Possibly the largest number are college professors and teachers, though there is not nearly so close a bond as formerly between the college and the church, yet teaching of all professions is most easily taken up by a man who has been trained for the ministry.

Religious journalism has absorbed many. Of the religious newspapers and periodicals published in the United States a large proportion are edited by ministers. Nearly every one of the greater church papers is so edited, though in some cases the editors are also pastors. Occasionally a minister goes into secular journalism, but failure is generally the result. Some of my readers are familiar no doubt with the young preacher from Newark, N. J., who became a reporter, but could not stand the strain after the quieter life of the minister, became a despondent and killed himself with cocaine.

Occasionally a preacher leaves the pulpit for the stage, as did the Rev. Mr. Milne. His is the only case of that sort that comes to mind at this moment, though I remember a Rev. Mr. Raynard who turned scene painter and frescoer of churches after several years of preaching to struggling country churches. More often they turn to the law, like the Rev. Hugh O. Pentecost. He did not make a brilliant legal light, and the same can probably be said of nearly every clergyman lawyer.

In almost every big city there are some ministers who fall into the executive work of organized charities. Many enter the employment of the official boards of their denomination. Twenty or 30 years ago the calling of the colporteur, or distributer of Bibles and tracts gratuitously or very cheaply, was the refuge of many unplaced ministers, but colportage seems to have gone out largely of late years. The clerical lecturer, however, is still abroad in the land in good force, though temperance is by no means so generally the subject of the lecturers as formerly.

Nearly every denomination makes some provision for its clergyman who have grown old and worn in faithful pulpit service, the Methodist Episcopal church undoubtedly leading in that direction. DIGBY MACKENZIE.

ABOUT THE COMING STYLES

New Shades of Color and New Bayedere Stripes.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—There is a new shade of what we all knew as cadet blue. This has a whitish overbloom produced by white threads appearing on the surface irregularly, giving the fabric something of the character of covert suiting. In the new bayadere stripes these goods are shown. The stripes are



THEATER WRAP AND REDINGOTE.

of satin and of the shade of the darkest thread in the weave and that thrown in one close, ribbonlike stripe with an edge of white silk in heavy cord, or in a few cases crimson cords or black ones take the place of the white. There are four to six stripes to each design and they were expected to extend around the bottom, but as a matter of fact about half of the gowns made up of bayadere effects have the stripes cut to run into sharp points where the breadths join. When the material cannot be cut to run so, the part containing the stripes is cut apart from the rest and stitched on as one likes.

Nearly all the woolen dress goods now are made at least 44 inches wide and in several of the designs of all over stripes they are so arranged that they may run length or cross wise as one may prefer. Some of the closely woven cashmeres and the broadcloths have beautiful braided stripes, done in fine castle soutache, in mohair thread. The patterns are so pretty and the width of the design maintained to a hair's breadth the entire length that it is almost wonderful.

This sort of braiding is done by machine. The stripes, owing to the width of the goods, may go round or up and down the skirt. A rich piece of such was of royal blue with black braid and terra cotta with dark brown. The preference is for the black braid on most of outdoor garments, though there are many mixed braids in different colors and some few metal braids, but these are in the old standard qualities. The favorite black braids for trimming fall and winter gowns are the titans, the hercules and the plainer, but no less handsome, castles in various widths. We find silk braids from one-sixteenth of an inch to three inches wide, titans from half an inch to six inches, open-work mohairs, plain heavy cord mohairs, with picot edges, and a complete line of the hercules in all widths.

Furs are made more and more fancifully every succeeding week. Just now the mantle cape of moire astrakhan appears to be a favorite. Loose capes were always open to the objection that they did not keep the waist warm, and it seems to me the mantles have been designed to overcome that difficulty, as they are fitted to the body more or less closely in the back and front. Some have a regular, snug waist, and a cape over it, or cape sleeves. The storm collar is always there. An odd fancy is to have bows of ribbon and gilt buckles on a fur mantle. Seal tight waists are made to open over white vests of satin or broadcloth, and these are trimmed with pretty black jet ornaments. The sleeves to these are just exactly as they happen. Some are long in bell shape, some short, and sometimes there are none at all. There are to the open ones revers of long fur and storm collars that can lie flat or be raised at will.

One of the most pleasing trimmings of this season is the band of astrakhan



FOR COOL AUTUMN DAYS.

cloth, sewed around in narrow folds. One or two rows of this at the bottom of a dress, or on any garment, in fact, intended for outdoor wear, makes a rich and striking garniture with little outlay or effort. It is so durable that it is especially well adapted to the needs of children. A Russian topcoat for a little chap of from 4 to 8, bordered with astrakhan cloth, is warm and fairy looking. A leather belt and a regular Russian cap, bordered with fur, make the little fellow all the fondest mother could desire. His sister might have a coat of Rob Roy or Burns plaid, or of some other clan, though those two brilliant patterns are great favorites for grown folks as well as children. A pretty design has a Mother Hubbard yoke, to which is sewed the rest in heavy triple box plaits. A flat collar, which can be brought up high around the neck when cold, finishes it. Black velvet ribbon tones a little of its brightness. OLIVE HARPER.

REVOLUTION RELICS.

Two Carronades That Saw Hard Service For the Country.

[Special Correspondence.]

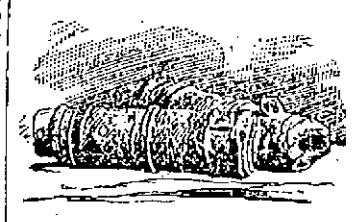
CHARLESTON, Oct. 18.—In the fireplace of a private residence on West Eighty-fourth street, in New York city, lying side by side in ignoble desuetude and looking as innocent as if they never had enacted a more eventful role, are two relics of the Revolution which, if they could speak, would tell of war and bloodshed, of British arrogance and partisan loyalty, of Marion's strategy, of Greene's intrepidity, of Kosciusko's skillful engineering and of the "bloody scout's" butchery.

They are six pounder carronades, only 2½ feet in length, and are as scarred and scanned as old soldiers. Although no larger than toy guns of today, they, with one similar, formed the entire battery of the old Star fort at the siege of Ninety-six in May, 1781, in this state.

This fort and station was called Ninety-six because it was within 96 miles of the frontier fort, Prince George. It was situated in the eastern portion of Abbeville district, near the border of Edgefield, which is still known as "the fighting district" of South Carolina. These two districts, now called counties, by the way, have turned out more prominent men than any other ten districts in the state, among them Calhoun, McDuffie, Brooks, Butler, Pickens, Noble, the Cheathams, Coopers, Carters, Mayes, Evans, Garys and scores of others. The old Waddell school was near Ninety-six, where McDuffie, with many of the brightest lights of the state, received his early education. It was in this school that Calhoun's first oratorical ability developed itself. It was in a debate with McDuffie, the subject being "A Dead Goose."

These carronades were mounted on wheels in order that their positions might be readily shifted. They stood upon a parapet of the fort, the latter being garrisoned by about 500 men under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Cruger, a New York loyalist belonging to Delancey's battalion.

The siege of Ninety-six lasted nearly a month and was one of the most ex-



THE CARRONADES.

traordinary events of the Revolution. Here the scene of the first conflict in the southern colonies, in 1775, began the sanguinary hostilities between Whigs and Tories which afterward desolated that beautiful country. It was an important point in the chain of military posts, being the most advanced position of the royal army, and maintaining communication with its Indian allies kept in check the Whig settlements.

One of the two carronades referred to was taken from the field by Carnot Charles Cooper of Colonel William Campbell's brigade. Another was saved by his comrade John Carter. The third of these Revolutionary relics is in the possession of the Cheathams, relatives of General Cheatham of Tennessee.

John Carter returned to Virginia after the war and married Elizabeth Hill, but Charles Cooper, finding Ninety-six a pleasant spot, lingered there long enough to marry the beautiful sister of Billy Beale, a noted partisan who caused more annoyance to Bloody Bill Cunningham, known as the "bloody scout," than any other of the famous rangers of the day. Cunningham once said to the sister of Billy Beale, "Give me my breakfast, and d——d quick too."

For this and similar insults, Beale chased him up and down old Ninety-six creek for months, each shooting at the other whenever he could.

This Charles Cooper, who settled there, is the father of Reuben Cooper, known in all that section as "Uncle Reuben," to whom both of the carronades descended. It is a matter of history that these little twins of the Revolution were fired every Fourth of July from a hill at the back of Mr. Cooper's residence from 1781 to 1856.

The last time they were used in salute was at a barbecue given in honor of Preston S. Brooks after his escapade in the senate with Charles Sumner. It will be remembered that he tendered his resignation to congress and returned home, but he was re-elected by the unanimous vote of his district.

"Uncle Reuben" was asked to loan his little Revolutionary six pounder, no other piece of ordnance being at hand. The old gentleman replied, "You are welcome to the gun, but remember I don't approve of the caning." The cannon burst while being discharged, and that was the last time its warlike voice was ever heard echoing over the hills and valleys of old Ninety-six.

In view of the possibility of their loss, it seems a pity that these interesting relics are not in some museum or historical society, where they may be safely guarded and exhibited as a part of Revolutionary history.

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CONSUMPTION

TO THE EDITOR—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post office address. Respectfully, T. A. Slocum, M. C., No. 183 Pearl Street, New York.

Boston and Maine Railroad

Winter Arrangement.

WESTERN DIVISION.

Corrected to Oct. 4, 1897.

TRAINS LEAVE MIDDLESEX STREET DEPOT, LOWELL.

For Boston, at 5.50, 6.15, 6.25, 10.50 a. m.; 12.05 12.45, 2.30, 3.20, 4.05, 5.10, 5.15, 7.00, 9.25, p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a. m., 12.05, 4.15, 5.30, 7.25 p. m.

For Lawrence, 5.50, 6.30, 6.25, 10.50 a. m.; 12.05 2.45, 3.20, 4.05, 5.10, 5.15, 7.00, 9.25, †11.35 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a. m., 12.05, 5.30, 7.25 p. m.

For Haverhill, 6.25, 8.50, 8.30, 9.25 a. m.; 12.05, 2.30, 3.20, 4.05, 5.10, 5.15, 7.00, 9.25, †11.35 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a. m., 12.05, 5.30, 7.25 p. m.

For Salem and Lynn, 12.05, 5.10 p. m.

For Newburyport and Amesbury, 6.25 a. m., 12.05, 2.30, 4.05, 5.15 p. m.

For Exeter and Dover, 6.25, 8.50, 8.30 a. m.; 12.05, 2.30, 4.05, 5.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p.m.

For Rochester and Alton Bay, 8.30 a. m.; 12.05, 4.05 p. m.

For Somersworth, N. H., Saco, Old Orchard and Portland, 6.25, 8.50, 8.30 a. m.; 12.05, 4.05, 5.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p. m.

For Augusta, Bath, Waterville, 8.50, 8.30 a. m.; 12.05, 5.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p. m.

For Lewiston, 8.50 a. m; 12.05, 4.05, 5.10 p. m.

For Bridgton, Skowhegan and Rockland 8.30 a. m., 5.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p. m.

For Bangor, St. John, N. B., Halifax, N. S., Montreal and Quebec, 8.50 a. m.; 5.10 p. m.; (5.10 does not run Saturdays.) SUNDAYS, 5.30 p. m.

For Eastport and St. John (via steamer), on Mondays and Fridays at 12.05 p.m.

For Gastine Deer Isle, Bedgwick, Bar Harbor, Rockport and Machiasport (via steamer Frank Jones, from Portland), Tuesday and Friday at 5.10 p. m.

†Wednesdays and Saturdays only.

Southern Division.

Corrected to Oct. 4, 1897. Trains Leave Merrimack Street Depot, Lowell, as follows:

For Boston, 5.45, 6.25, †6.42, *7.45, *8.57, †9.16 *9.40, 11.00 a. m.; 1.40, †3.00, 4.30, †5.44 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.45 a. m.

Trains Leave Middlesex Street Station, Lowell, as follows:

For Boston, 5.45, 6.25, †6.45, 7.36, 7.50, *7.25, †8.35, *7.48, *8.07, 10.10, *9.50, 11.08, 11.42 a. m. 12.16, 1.41, †3.03, *3.52, 4.29, 5.22, †5.50, *6.52, *7.49 p. m. SUNDAYS (†2), 7.57, †.18, *9.10 p. m; 4.25, 5.58 p. m.

For Woburn, 6.25, 7.04, 7.43, 7.45, 11.00 a. m.; 1.10, 4.55 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.45 a. m., 6.36, 5.58 p. m.

Note—*Express. †Via Bedford.

For Lawrence, 6.28, 10.05 a. m; 4.15 p. m.

For Salem, and Way Stations, 7.35 a. m.; 1.36, 5.58 p. m.

For Ayer Junction, and Way Stations, 7.10 a. m.; 12.00, 5.01 and 6.42 p. m. SUNDAYS 2.15 p. m.

For Amherst, Milford and Witton, 9.18 a. m.; 1.00, 3.44, 5.40 p. m. SUNDAYS 1 p. m.

For Greenfield, Peterboro', Hennington, Hillsboro' and Keene, 9.18 a. m. and 3.44 p. m. SUNDAYS, to Hillsboro, 7.00 p. m.

For Nashua, Manchester and Concord, 7.40 9.18, 9.40 a. m; 12.00, 1.00, 1.40, 3.44, 5.40, 6.20, 8.10, 8.40 p. m. SUNDAYS 10.00 a. m. (to Nashua only) 3.08 a. m., 2.00, 6.02, 8.10, 8.40 p.m.

For Franklin, Lebanon and White River Junction, 9.18, 9.40 a. m; 12.00, 1.40, 5.44, †8.10 p. m.

For Warner, Bradford, Sunapee, Newport, (N. H.), Claremont and Claremont Junction—7.40, 9.18 a. m; 1.40 p. m.

For St. Johnsbury and Lyndonville via Wells River—9.40 a. m; 1.40, †8.40 p. m.

For Montpelier, Montreal, Essex Junction, Burlington and St. Albans, via Central Vermont line—9.40 a. m.; 12.00, †8.10 p. m.

For Montreal and Quebec, via Montreal and Boston Air Line—3.40 a. m.; 5.40 p. m.

Quebec Express via Plymouth and Sherbrooke—1.40, 8.40 p. m., daily except Sunday.

† Daily for Montreal.

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SCHOOL

SHOES

Boys' Box Calf, double sole, bulldog toe, laced shoes, $1.50.

Youth's Box Calf, double sole, bulldog toe, laced Shoes, $1.25.

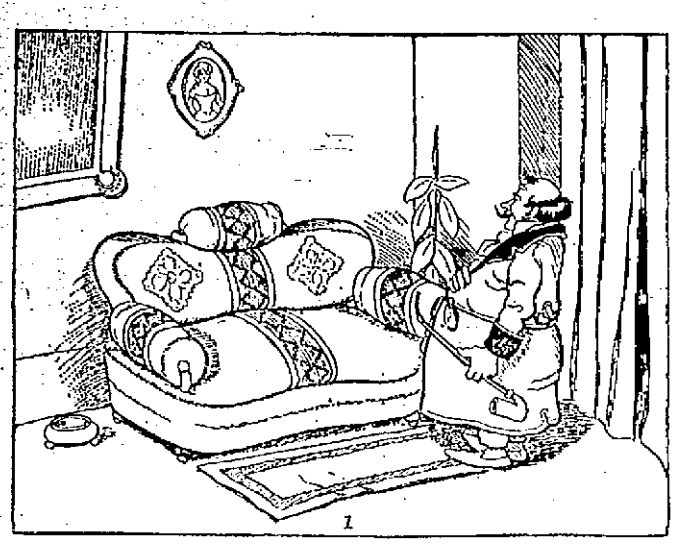
Misses' Box Calf, in button and lace, heavy outer sole, solid in every part, $1.00.

J. J. Lonergan

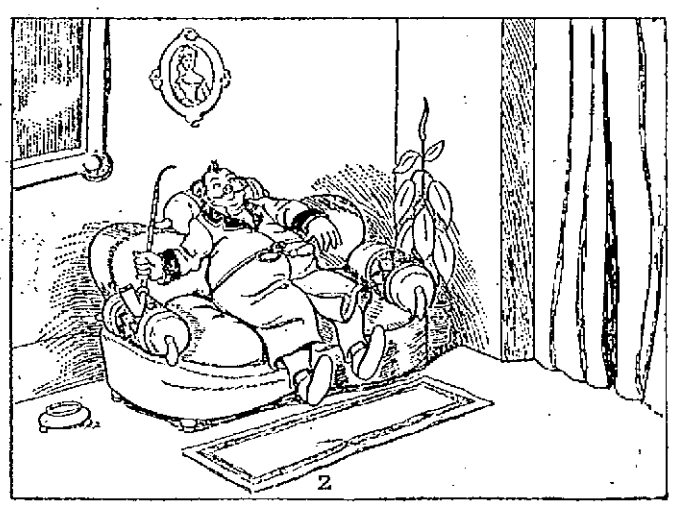
215 Dutton St.

The Fall Time's Harvest of Fun.

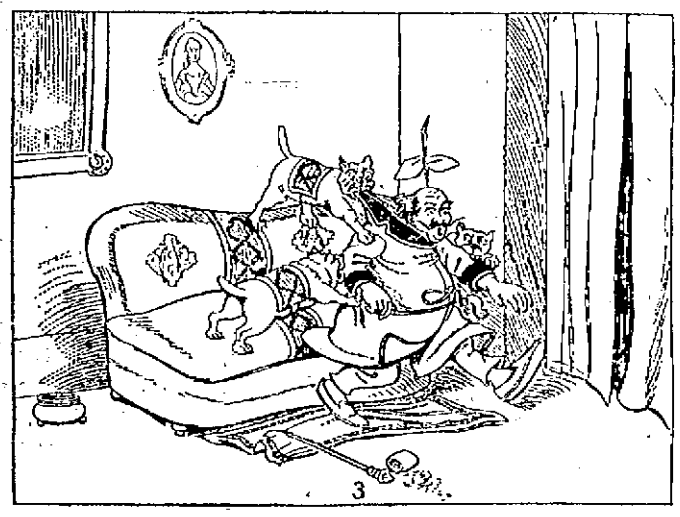
THE SOFA AND THE DOGS.



1



2



3

NO WORD LIKE HOME.

Professor J. Morris Jones' bride is a native of Llanfairpwllgwyngyllergerobwllgogerbwll-llantysiliogogoch. —Christian Commonwealth.

OF MORE IMPORTANCE.



Ragged Rudolph: "Are ye interested in dese chainless bicycles, Weary?"

Weary Winifred: "No. De chainless dog is de only t'ing as worries me!"—New York Journal.

SCORCHING.

Binnick—I have a lot of warm friends.

Cynic—They're all dead, I presume?—New York Journal.

THE LATEST TIE.

There's a flash
Of red,
And a dash
Of green,
And a trace of black and blue.
There's a spot
Of brown,
And a lot
Of pink,
And a touch of yellow, too;
There's a space
Of drab,
And a trace
Of white—
Oh, like to the arctic sky
Are the views
And the hues
And the general looks
Of the latest style of tie.
—New York Sunday World.

NOT IN HARMONY.

Jack—Browne didn't like it that you kissed his wife last night.

Tom—I've noticed that their tastes are very dissimilar.—New York Journal.



"Now, you naughty boy, stop your crying, or you shan't have any!"

TRACY, LOW AND THE TIGER IN NEW YORK'S CAMPAIGN.



THESE GENTLEMEN ARE HUNTING THE TIGER.

A THIRST FOR KNOWLEDGE.

The country clergyman was nailing a refractory creeper to a piece of trelliswork near his front gate when he noticed that a small boy stopped and watched him with great attention.

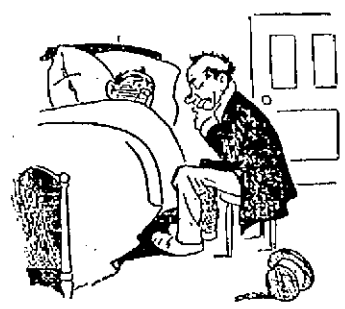
"Well, my young friend," he said, pleased to see the interest he excited, "are you looking out for a hint or two on gardening?"

"No," said the youth. "I be waiting to see what a parson do say when he hammers his thumb."—Pick Me Up.

NOT SURPRISED TO HEAR IT.

Perry Patettle—Wot do you think of them doctors sayin that love is a disease?

Waywort Watson—Oh, them guys says anything is a disease. They even say that about drinkin.—Cincinnati Enquirer.



Moneybags: "D'yer think I shall ever get well again, doctor?"

Doctor: "Yes. You'll be all right in a month or two."

Moneybags: "Well, break the news gently to my nephew, won't you?"—Ally Sloper.

THE TOKEN.

He stood beneath the window,
And he strummed the tuneful strings,
And he sang of knights and ladies
And of sweet, romantic things.
Her soulful eyes he likened
Unto the stars above
And loudly called upon her
For a token of her love.

Efisoon a white robed figure
Flashed on the lover's view.
He closed his eyes in ecstasy
And strummed away anew.
He heard a gentle rattle,
Then upward flew the sash,
And a water pitcher hit him
On the "cocoanut"—keramash!

And as the lover tumbled
In the grass, all wet with dew,
The maiden's father shouted,
"There's a token, sir, for you!"
—Chicago News.

A LIKELY STORY.



Mistress: "Oh, cook, who is that?"

New Cook: "Dunno, mum, unless it's some one the owld cook left behind."

"STRUCK OIL, B'GOSH!"



TANNER AND CLAY.

When asked if he had, as reported, been playing poker on his western jaunt, Governor Tanner replied, "Mrs. Tanner is with me," which brings to mind that when Mrs. Clay, wife of the great Kentucky commoner, was asked if she didn't object to Mr. Clay playing poker, she replied, "Well, you see Mr. Clay nearly always wins."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

CONCERNING KISSING.

"I wonder who invented kissing?" he said after they had had one.

"Oh, some fool!" she replied.

"How can you say that?" he asked.

"Because if he had not been a fool he would have patented the process."

Then they had another.—Town Topics.

AFTER THE BATTLE.



Pat: "Oi do be just afther t'rashin th' loife out av that Casey!"

Katie (sizing him up): "Well, begob, he died har-r-d!"

DAWNING OF AN AGITATOR.

His Mamma—Don't you know, Johnny, that disobedience to your parents brings its own punishment? Have you forgotten that the commandment says, "Honor thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long in the land?"

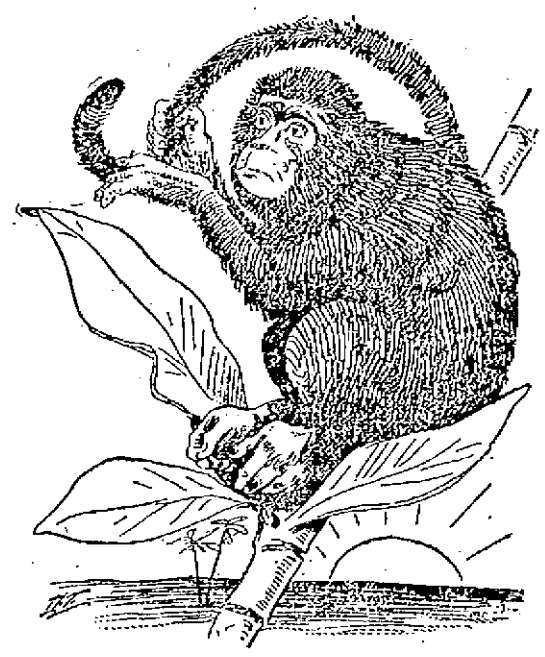
Johnny—Huh! The days are too long already. We want 'em shorter.—Chicago Tribune.

HIS STATUS.

"Confound the editor of The Weekly Hewgag!" growled the professional funny man. "He isn't honest."

"You do not mean to insinuate that he is a thief, do you?" asked his friend.

"Well, no. But, darn him, he is a cliptomaniac, anyhow!"—New York Sunday World.



"SEEING HIS OWN FINISH."

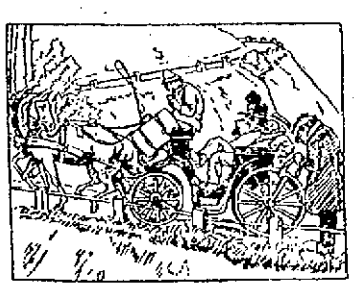
THE NAPOLEON OF BEGGARS AND HOW HE PULLS THE TOURIST'S LEG.



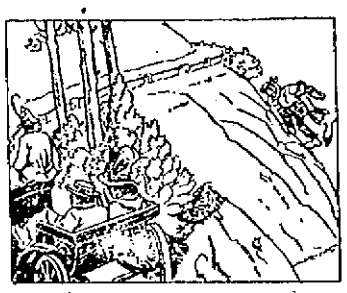
"Pity the poor, kind sir!"



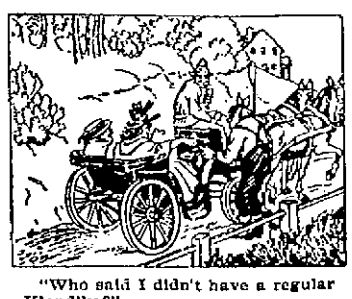
"Now for another haul!"



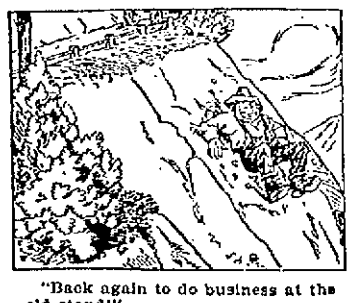
"Once more. This is easy money!"



"Up we go again!"



"Who said I didn't have a regular Klondike?"



"Back again to do business at the old stand!"



"Next!"

THE SALVATION ARMY CREATES A POOR MAN'S PARADISE.

FEW experiments of a socialistic nature have attracted more attention during the last few years than the Salvation Army plan for "a poor man's paradise" in the southwest. The scheme was projected by Commander Booth Tucker, and he has recently been to England to lay the plans of the colonization idea before General Booth in London.

The first active step has been taken, a tract of land secured and a colony organized. The scene selected for the initiatory experiment is at the foot of the Santa Lucia mountains, in California, and is situated in a lovely, fertile valley that certainly affords every natural requisite of success. Here will be brought to bear every energy which the indefatigable Salvationists can command, and it is hard to see how the plan can fail, particularly after listening to the enthusiastic description of the line of battle as outlined by Booth Tucker and his followers.

The settlement may be started in a valley of the Santa Lucia range, in which nestles Paraiso Springs. The hills sweep across on either side of the valley, covered with beautiful, rich groves. The valley is green with vegetation and extends along the banks of the river Salinas and tributary streams. It is well watered and apparently possible to raise any vegetable growth in the fertile soil.

The valley extends north and south along the Salinas until the river empties into the famous bay of Monterey. The bay extends full ten miles inland and finally empties into the Pacific ocean, widening to a stretch of 30 miles at its extreme outlet.

Along the sweep of the coast beyond can be seen the towns of Santa Cruz, Monterey and Pacific Grove, while inland the towns of Watsonville, Pogaro, Castroville and Salinas cluster near its mouth. At the junction of the rivers Salinas and Array Secco is Soledad, while a brief distance this side of the junction is the exact spot where the first paradise is to be begun.

It is Commander Booth Tucker's plan that all farming shall be done on the intensive plan—that is, the land is to be kept up to the highest degree of production by the scientific use of fertilizers, etc., and the products are to be of the highest grade. A considerable amount of the vegetable produce will be raised under glass, so that spring vegetables can be supplied to the market all the year round. No man can have more than he can take care of, and under the intensive system ten acres will absorb all his time.

Under the system laid out by Booth Tucker a man who is out of work and cannot find work and is willing to work will be taken to the colony as a settler. He will sign a purchase contract for ten acres of land already broken—that is, made ready for cultivation, with a small garden sufficient to supply his needs already set out. On the farm will be a two room cabin, a basic house, capable of extension and improvement when he finds the time; a cow and a good stock of chickens. It is estimated that the whole outfit will cost him about $750, including land, house, stock, labor on garden, fencing, furniture and agricultural implements.

He signs a purchase contract, in which he promises to pay for his farm in weekly installments of $1 a week, and no other obligations are imposed except to be a good citizen and keep his contract. So long as he works, so long as he manifests a desire to keep his contract with the Salvation Army, that farm is his to all intents and purposes. But if he grows lazy, does not work, does not keep his contract, he is removed from the community, for he has broken his contract. When the farm is paid for, the settler will receive a clear title, and if he wants to sell out or move away he is at liberty to do so, for he is an independent proprietor.

It is purposed that the land shall be sold to the settler at a small profit on the first cost per acre. The profit will be his contribution to the cause, for it is designed that the first colony shall aid in planting the second, and so on. No distinction will be made so far as sex is concerned, for a single woman can take up a farm exactly on the same footing with a man.

"One of the most important parts of our plan," said the commander recently, "will be the establishment of a banking system similar to that now in use in Germany. This we believe would revolutionize agricultural affairs. The trouble with the banker under the present system is that he sometimes lends to the farmer when he ought not to and refuses when he ought to lend. He is not in a position to judge accurately. Then the mortgage is often foreclosed when times are hard, just the worst time for the farmer. Under our system the farmers themselves would form the bank, and they would lend no money outside of the association. They begin at once to form a reserve fund, laying aside about a quarter of the capital.

"If a man wants to borrow money for a cow which he doesn't know how to take care of, if the association thinks he has not got to that point where he needs one yet, they tell him so. They say: 'Jones, you can't have the money for a cow yet. You are only worth a pig.' They lend him money enough to buy a pig, but after a time, if he proves that he is capable of taking care of a cow, then they let him have the cow.

"We intend to run our colony on business principles. If we cannot interest capital, we do not intend to take it up. it is proposed to build the colony on the plan of Paris and Washington. From a square mile of public buildings for creameries, egg warehouses, etc., we would have roads running in all directions to the borders, like the spokes of a wheel. We will send out men to collect the produce, whether it be much or little, every day and sell it to the best markets we can get. When the colony is established, we intend to go to the slaughterhouses and take the pick of the inmates. Those left behind will be taken later, if they behave themselves. The land will cost each colonist about $1 a week, which will insure the capitalist a fair rate of interest on his money. It will pay 5 per cent on an investment.

"We shall probably make a deal with some big lumber company to supply us with standard portable one and two room cottages which can be set up cheaply and removed when the occupant is ready to build a better one at his own expense. I have seen quite neat little portable cabins costing no more than $60 or $75 each, even at retail. The colonists will have to pay back every cent expended upon them for houses, land and tools and interest at 5 per cent besides, but they can do this easily on the installment plan, where it would not be possible for them to furnish capital for an independent start.

"The great advantage of an irrigation colony is that it will be a city, with schools, churches and other advantages and with hundreds of neighbors. We take them in quantities. I can't much blame a man who doesn't care to go as a laborer on a ranch ten miles square, with no neighbor in sight, get $10 a month wages and have no chance of getting married or owning a home. Prosperity is right ahead with our plan. Why, you know the Pingree potato patches farmed out by the Association For Improving the Condition of the Poor. I have known a woman, the wife of a poor clergyman, to take one of those patches of disregarded land and clear between $250 and $300 profit on it.

"We say to our colonists: 'We'll find the capital; you furnish the work and pay the money back at $1 a week.' It is well for us to take the initiatory step because the poor, who have been so long exploited by private capitalists, have faith in us. There are 3,000,000 superfluous people in our cities who need only land to become self supporting and prosperous. If we can make the scheme go, capital will be quick to follow suit, realizing that it is an excellent investment to put people on land. Railroad men in particular are quick to see the advantages of having populous and thickly settled communities pouring freight upon their lines instead of sparse communities on ranches. Railroad men are not given to dreaming. The Santa Fe officials with whom I have talked and ex-Governor Osborn of Kansas, who has examined our plans, are enthusiastic in their praise. Like most of our Salvation Army work, this is a business proposition. Our Bowery shelter is self supporting. In London we spent $103,000 in humane work last year, and $470,000 of it was repaid by the people benefited. Most of our enterprises are self supporting, but of course that cannot be the case with rescue work or with charities established for children."

Last year the dressed poultry and egg business of the United States amounted to $290,000,000, a great deal more than the entire production of gold and silver. That one business alone will come pretty near supporting a community. It is proposed to make butter of a high grade, and in the cannery to put up none but the finest quality of canned goods. Each will bear the "S. A." stamp as a guarantee that nothing but ripe, sound fruit and vegetables were used in the condiments, preserves, pickles, etc.

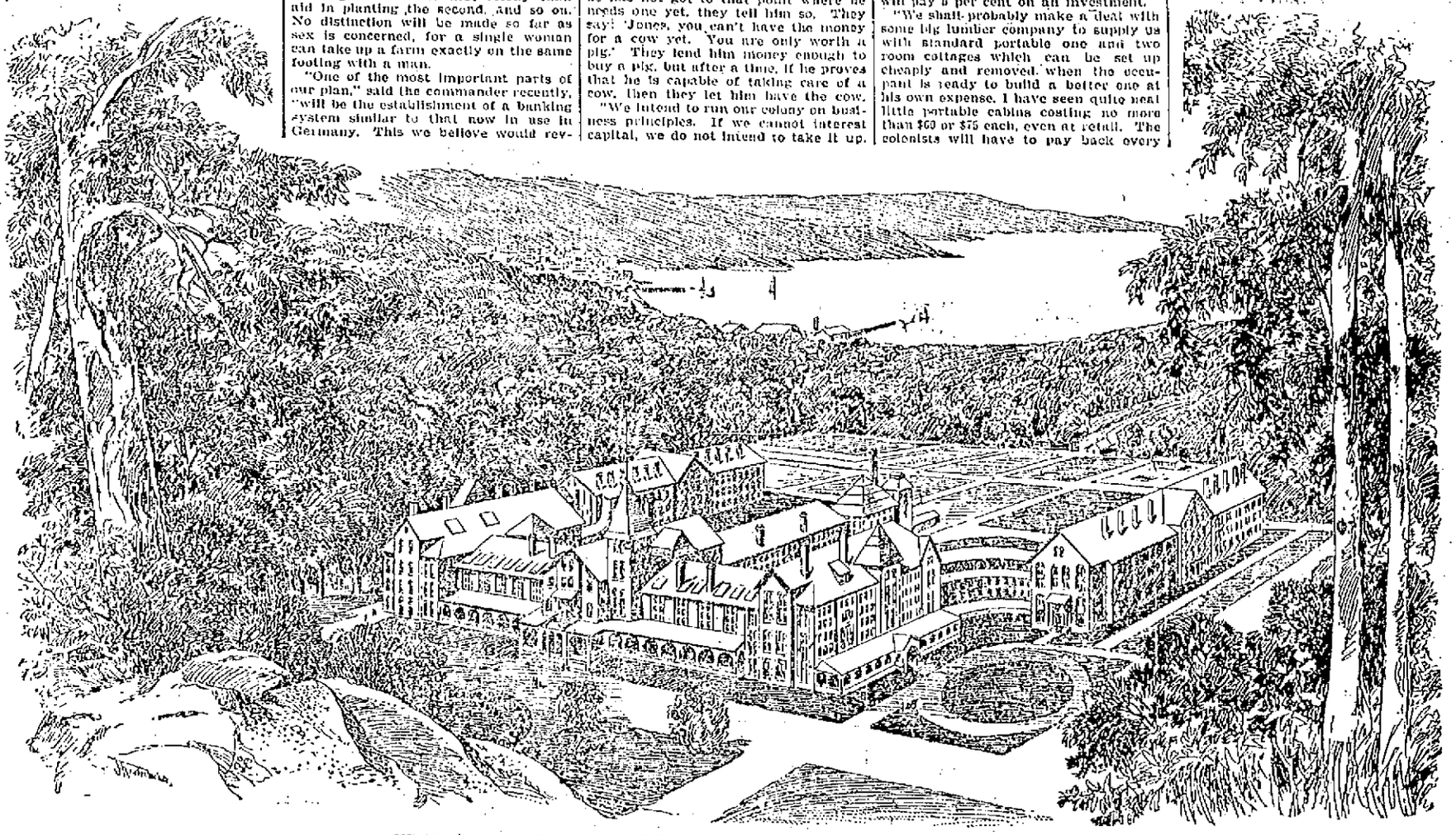
The Salvation Army has already in its soldiers over 6,000 representatives to handle the goods, and this single fact goes a long way toward insuring the success of the enterprise, for that is what it is. It is in no sense a charitable institution. It is a good business proposition.

The cannery, creamery and dressed poultry house will be built and operated at first by funds loaned by the village bank. This bank is to be established on the lines of the people's banks which have been so successful in Germany.

In the people's bank every honest, industrious citizen of the village is a stockholder. They elect a board of directors, who pass upon loans. The money is loaned only to stockholders who are up to the required standard, and this money only can be used for extensions and improvements.

The settlers will take stock in the creamery and other institutions, and pay for their stock with raw material.

The money to plant the first colony—about $200,000—is to be furnished by eastern capitalists, and every acre will be represented by a bond. While the money is to be borrowed, it is hoped by the Salvation Army that voluntary contributions will be made which will enable Booth Tucker to get along with less borrowed capital.



VIEW OF THE PROPOSED SALVATION ARMY SETTLEMENT IN CALIFORNIA.

HUNTING HUMAN BEINGS WITH TRAINED BLOODHOUNDS.

BEFORE the war bloodhounds were used in the United States only by slave owners to track escaped slaves, but at the present time there are kennels of these hounds in every state of the Union, and they are kept and bred for the use of the police and state officials to track criminals.

In many states the dogs are owned by the counties or by private persons. Frequent chases have been made in late years, some of them with startling results. In no case has the ancient tradition of mutilation of the hunted been borne out. The belief in the ungovernable ferocity of these hounds has been dissipated like an ugly dream.

In the slavery days negroes who fled to the north to escape their bonds were tracked through the fastnesses and dense undergrowth of the south with dogs. But each able bodied slave was worth from $500 to $1,500. What slave owner would track these poor fellows with dogs that would kill them? The gratification of spite would ill repay such a commercial loss. Men in the south are much as other men. Money and property are of value to them as well as in the north. They hunted their scampering slaves, but they in most cases took the precaution of using dogs which would not harm the hunted if not molested when the chase ended. If the poor wretch showed fight or endeavored to continue fighting, then, indeed, trouble ensued. But, frightened by the deep mouthed baying of the brutes, few of the poor blacks cared to face an encounter with them.

Bloodhounds of the true breed were not known in this land at that time. Nearly 30 years had elapsed from the closing of the war and the discontinuance of human slavery before it was known that no bloodhounds were in America. Then it was learned that the dogs so touted as these animals were only mongrels, beagles and fox hounds, without the least trace of bloodhound's blood in them. They were man hunters, but they would not fight unless in such large numbers that they gained courage from this fact. Slaves were hunted with these mongrels. The modern criminal is chased with the noble, gentle but persevering bloodhound.

Cuban bloodhounds and Siberian bloodhounds were regarded as true breeds, but later developments have proved that neither is a genuine strain. The former is a cross between the mastiff and the bulldog. He is a most ferocious and dangerous beast. He will pull down a man and throttle and tear him. He has been trained for war, and when sent on a trail he uses his natural ferocity and training to show that he is a maneater.

The Siberian hound is a cross between the bulldog and the Russian greyhound. He is also a fierce and dangerous brute. But both types have the small, pointed ears and heavy jaws of the bulldog, with the deep chests and small flanks of the greyhound or lesser mastiff. Neither is a pure type of any breed of dog known to natural scientists.

In fact, the genuine bloodhound has a good action for damages for defamation of character. If he were the maneater writers of fiction have portrayed him, would a father send a brace or two of the ugly brutes out on the trail of a boy of tender years who had wandered away after a brass band? Yet this is what a father living near Seymour, Ind., did recently, and the dogs found the child. They did not eat him up, although they had been the means of effecting the capture of some noted criminals in the same neck of the woods. When the searchers reached the spot where the dogs found the boy they found the child fondling the great dogs and the latter were giving every evidence of pleasure in his caresses.

In fact, the bloodhound is the most gentle and at the same time the most noble of dogs. He is not the horrid brute of story writers whose chief delight is the destruction of the human race. He is not as large as the great Dane, nor yet the English mastiff, yet he has many of the traits of both, with a keenness of scent unequaled by any living creature. He is generally of from 75 to 85 pounds in weight. He has a peculiarly shaped head, narrow and long, with an abundance of wrinkles on his forehead. His ears are long and soft. They can be folded over the long nose. The jaws are heavy and drooping, with a suggestion over the whole face of solemnity and sadness. The eyes are deeply sunken and the second lid is a blood red hue. The long neck is pliable and permits the dog to carry his wide nostrils close to the earth without losing speed. He is a mournful brute, and the last one would select as a fierce or unkindly animal. He is neither. He is gentle, intelligent to a degree and susceptible to training, which stamps him as a very superior and desirable pet.

No matter what may be said of him, the true bloodhound never attacks a criminal whom he has run down. If the hunted man will remain still and make no effort to escape he will not be molested. If the dogs are not attacked by him they will not attack him. If he makes a fight he will have all kinds of trouble. This dog follows a scent with a keenness and energy which are truly remarkable. He has a perseverance which no obstacles can daunt. He follows trails hours after the man hunted has gone, and is not lost even when running water interposes between him and his quarry.

The man hunt as practiced nowadays is a peculiar thing. As soon as the crime is discovered the pack is taken to the scene and some article belonging to the suspect is placed before them. Then the leader, usually the patriarch, starts the others out. They scatter from the point where they are freed in a fan shaped march, smelling the earth and spreading farther and farther out. Suddenly one of them gets the right smell. He bays deeply and sets forward at a rapid rate. The others at once abandon their searches and follow, the leader following closely on the finder. They gallop along, at times giving tongue to indicate their confidence and satisfaction. It is this constant baying in the peculiarly deep tones that terrifies the fleeing criminal. He knows an intelligence beyond his cunning is on his track.

Let the trail be broken by water and the scent lost. Here is where the leader shines. His sagacity is worth a dozen keener noses. He marshals his forces, lends them across the stream, and once more the banks are worked thoroughly up and down until the deep bay and eager tone of the finder denotes that once more the trail is an open one. Then off goes the pack once more until the trembling wretch is treed or driven to cover, only to land in prison. This scene has been enacted in several states a number of times. It has never ended in a tragedy where the dogs were the aggressors.

The bloodhound of America is originally of English strain and breeding, a cross between the famous Redbone hound and the great beagle. He is a good liver, an apt learner and very docile and obedient under careful training and kind treatment. The first of these dogs to be put in service as trailers of fleeing culprits north of the Ohio river were the now famous hounds Old Jack and Old Lucy, purchased in Alabama and taken to Indiana by William A. Carter of Seymour in 1890. The mother of these dogs, Old Patsey, had been very successful in trailing and assisting in the capture of the notorious robber and murderer, Old Rube Burrows, whose trail she followed for over 150 miles in Alabama.

The first work of Jack and Lucy was done, and very successfully, at 9 months of age, in trailing the Weems (Ala.) train robbers. The initial work in Indiana was the tracing and capture of two Italians and one negro who are now doing time at Jeffersonville for a burglary. Later Old Jack and others from the Carter kennel were successful in tracing Bud Stone, the confessed murderer of the Wratten family in Daviess county, Ind., who was convicted and hanged in the state prison at Jeffersonville in 1894. Only a short while after this they were as successful as leaders in the capture of the murderous assailants of John Niblack of Lawrence, Ills. These culprits were also convicted and sentenced to long prison terms, and their capture and conviction were in great part due to the sagacity and detective ability of these faithful and vigilant hounds.

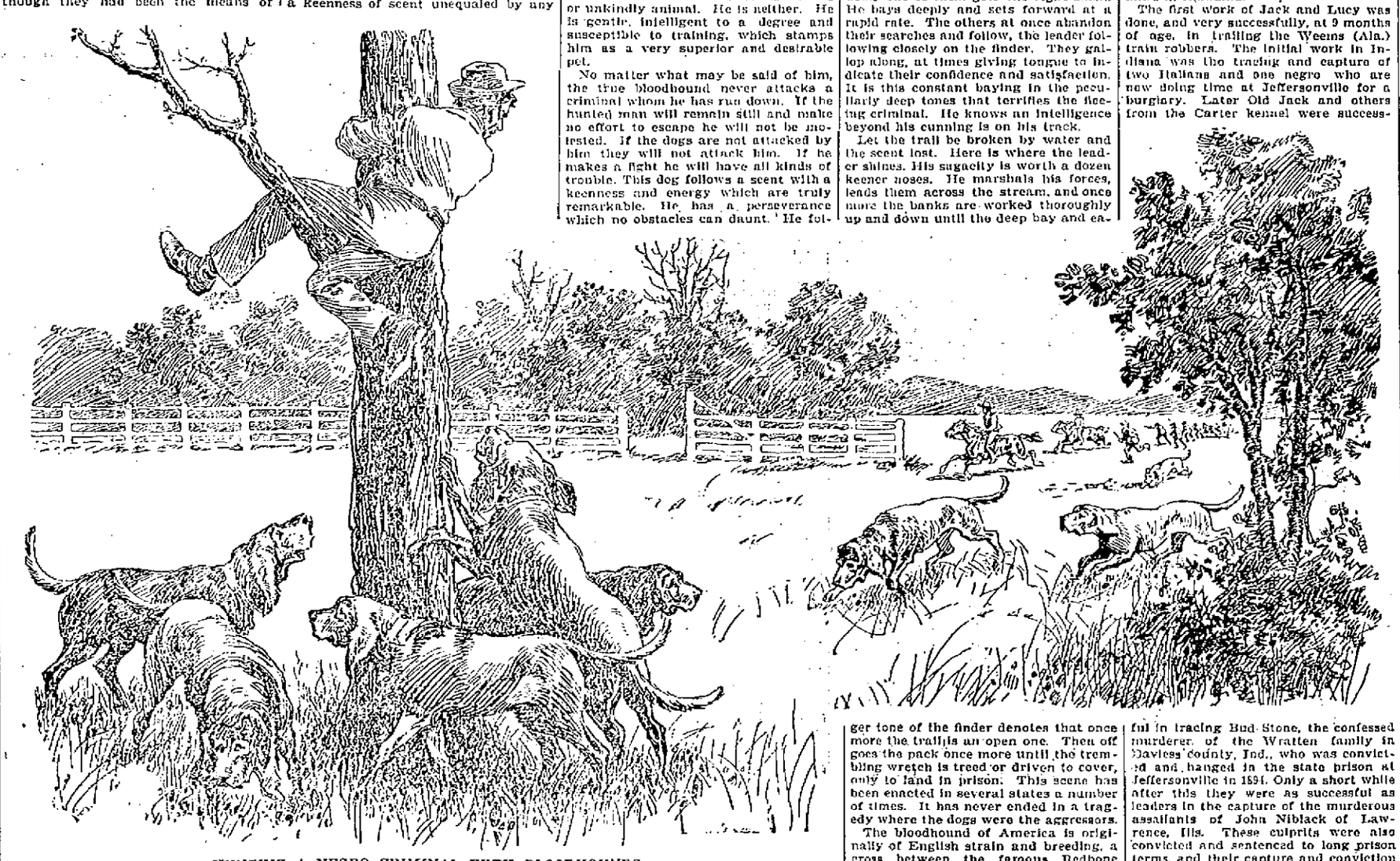
At Osgood, Ind., the home of the persons who were recently lynched at Versailles, the Carter hounds about two years ago trailed and captured several chicken thieves, among the number Lyle Levi, the oldest and the alleged leader of the five men who were hanged by the Ripley county mob. While there Old Lucy was fatally poisoned at the hotel by one of the gang while her owner and trainer was at supper. Their next exploit was in trailing the four robbers of a jewelry store at Campbellsburg, Ind., who were followed into Kentucky, captured and convicted. They have also done good service at Dover, Ky.; Lyons, Columbus, Bedford, Loogootee and Evansville, Ind., tracing a thief and robber to his capture 45 miles from the last named city.

Bloodhounds have not been extensively used for tracing criminals in Kentucky, from the fact that there are fewer of these dogs in the state than is generally supposed. Mrs. Stowe's famous novel, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," created the impression all over the civilized world that bloodhounds were in common use in Kentucky, and that they captured runaway slaves and criminals as a matter of every day business. The fact of the matter is that Kentucky possesses but few bloodhounds outside of the English bloodhound kennels in Lexington.

The dogs which were so denominated before the war were not really English bloodhounds, but a species of foxhound which had been taught to trail men. Since the war, however, English bloodhounds have been imported into Kentucky in small numbers, and in several cases the dogs have been successful in trailing criminals.

Several years ago a negro named Evans killed two little girls near Princeton. Marshal Neighbors of Elizabethtown, who had a kennel of bloodhounds, was sent for. He put his dogs on the negro's trail, and they tracked him across the Mississippi river into Missouri and brought him to bay. The mob which followed the dogs lynched the negro, hanging him to a telegraph pole. The dogs followed Evans' trail fully 50 miles. When they reached the Mississippi river on the Kentucky side the dogs refused to go any farther, but looked across the stream and bayed continuously. The officers and posse hailed a passing fisherman, who set them across the river in his boat. The dogs ran up and down the river a few times, but they quickly found the scent of the negro, and they never lost his trail again until they had overtaken him.

Fayette county, of which Lexington is the county seat, purchased two bloodhounds several years ago from a man in Chattanooga. One of the dogs died, but the other recently chased a negro chicken thief, Ike Oldham, for nearly a mile and picked him out of a crowd of several other negroes.



HUNTING A NEGRO CRIMINAL WITH BLOODHOUNDS.

An aesthetic bear that dances for a living in England was trudging along the road behind its master near Kensington, and had paid no attention to the men or the women in skirts that wheeled by. When a fat woman in bloomers, however, appeared riding a bicycle, the bear broke away from its master and made a rush for her, smashing the wheel, but was caught before it hurt the rider.

QUEER THINGS IN ACTUAL LIFE.

In a German journal the origin of the English and American practice of tarring and feathering is traced to the boisterous bishop of Halberstadt, who, being at war with the elector Palatine in 1623, caused all the nuns and friars of two monasteries to be turned into a large hall naked, their bodies being oiled and pitched, and in this situation they were obliged to tumble promiscuously among a vast quantity of feathers from beds stripped for the purpose, and thus decorated they were turned out for the amusement of the multitude.

Two Frenchmen, Revel and Campagne, have patented a novel process for preserving meat, doing entirely away with smoking and pickling. It consists in merely dipping the fresh meat into a strong solution of potassium iodide for 10 minutes and then hanging up to dry. For a number of days the meat remains perfectly fresh, and after that it begins to dry, forming a hard crust, while the inner portions remain fresh indefinitely, so it is claimed.

A hasty Paris undertaker came near burying a man alive recently. A man died in a room in which his paralytic brother also slept and was measured for his coffin. For convenience the family changed the bed about, and the undertaker's men put the paralytic in the coffin intended for his brother. When the time for the funeral came, they luckily discovered the real corpse.

A learned professor at Geneva, Switzerland, states that France drinks more alcohol annually than any other nation in Europe. His calculation is based on the percentage of alcoholic liquors consumed. According to this standard each person in France drinks 13 quarts of alcohol in many more quarts of wines, beers, etc., in the course of a year.

The prefect of police in Paris has recently issued an order replacing the zebra on the list of draft animals allowed to be used in Paris, says an exchange. For some years the zebra has been permitted in the streets of London where there is a famous carriage drawn by a team of four zebras and used by one of the financial magnates of the city. According to Figaro, the zebra by no means deserves his bad reputation as a restive and intractable beast. It is only necessary to begin his training early enough to make him a model of gentleness and docility.

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOSTON.

Southern Division.

To Boston. Lve.	To Boston. Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	From Boston. Arr.
5 45	8 50	6 00	$7 01
8 25	9 44	9 23	7 51
8 43	7 58	8 43	$7 56
$7 05	8 02	7 55	9 16
$7 20	8 10	*8 33	$9 10
*7 26	8 15	*9 03	$9 38
$7 33	8 50	9 15	$10 25
*7 45	8 57	*9 33	10 07
$7 50	8 53	10 00	11 16
*8 50	9 49	10 45	11 58
9 15	10 35	11 33	$12 07
*9 46	10 45	12 00	$12 50
11 00	12 04	*1 03	$1 38
$11 42	12 25	*1 15	1 52
$12 16	1 05	2 03	3 04
1 40	2 50	*3 09	$3 49
3 00	4 25	3 47	5 03
*3 47	4 30	4 14	$5 31
*4 01	4 45	4 47	6 55
4 25	5 50	*5 00	6 45
$5 22	6 15	5 33	6 35
6 44	7 10	5 47	7 51
*5 22	7 05	6 14	7 30
$7 49	8 33	*7 30	$8 05
$8 49	9 42	*8 00	$8 38
		10 15	11 27
		11 23	12 23

Sunday Trains.

$7 20	8 10	2 15	$3 05
$7 28	8 15	9 08	$10 07
8 45	9 50	1 00	$1 51
$9 19	10 10	5 03	$5 59
$4 25	5 22	7 32	$8 18
$5 58	7 03	8 00	$8 58
		9 00	10 06

Western Division

To Boston. Lve.	To Boston. Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	From Boston. Arr.
6 50	8 01	7 00	8 33
8 16	9 10	9 25	10 37
9 25	10 39	10 45	11 46
10 50	12 02	11 50	1 06
12 05	1 37	2 15	3 19
12 45	1 58	5 45	7 05
2 30	3 44	4 23	5 45
2 53	4 02	5 01	6 20
4 03	5 23	6 04	7 13
5 10	6 42	6 35	7 45
6 15	7 35	9 00	10 37
7 00	8 00	11 15 M	12 01
9 25	10 30		

Sunday Trains.

8 13	9 27	8 03	9 17
12 05	1 25	11 45	12 58
4 15	5 28	5 00	6 25
5 30	6 55	8 40	9 40
8 45	9 58		

Trains by this division leave Lowell from Middlesex street station.

Leave Boston from the new Union Station, Causeway street.

*Express.

†From Middlesex St. station only.

M Runs to Lowell Wednesdays and Saturdays only.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS.

Sold on the Cunard, White Star, American, Allan, Anchor, Warren, French, German, and Italian steamship lines to or from Boston, New York, Liverpool, and Queenstown. Drafts issued for £1 and upwards on Ireland, England, Scotland, and all parts of the world. English sovereigns and Canada bills bought at Murphy's steamship agency, 18 Appleton st.

A FULL SIZE WHITE EASEL

Must be seen to be appreciated. Given away with a pound of our high grade tea at 60 cents. Dickson Bros., the Big Tea and Coffee Dealers, 68 Merrimack street.

LOCAL NEWS.

Steinert's pianos, 34 Prescott St.

Smokers enjoy Old Hundred cigars.

T. C. Lee, Fire Ins., 223 Central st.

Lowell is becoming quite a football town.

Hallowe'en will come on Sunday this year.

The number of tramps seeking lodgings at the city farm is increasing.

Elegant rubber-tired hacks at O'Donnell's, Jefferson street. Telephone 556-3.

Easy shaving, stylish hair-cutting, no long waits at the Palace Barber shop, Runels' Building.

The chrysanthemum season is upon us and not a few of the chappies will sport the spreading flower tomorrow.

If your coal does not suit you, try Mullin, the 953 Gorham street coal dealer. You can get him by telephone.

Good tools and a good firm to buy them from makes a mechanic happy, have the tools and are the firm to buy from.

There are other stores where you will pay $1.50 for the same watch work we charge $1 for. H. E. Harris, 10 Appleton street.

Your coal order should be placed immediately. W. E. Livingston, 15 Thorndike street, can suplpy you with the best grades.

NOTICE.

A large invoice of the celebrated Rochester beer has just been received by John M. Pevey, 55-57 Middle street. Telephone your order for a case—452-3.

URBAN AND SUBURBAN LEAGUE

The meeting of the Urban and Sub-Mathews' rooms tonight has been postponed to next Wednesday evening.

VESPER CLUB ELEVEN.

The Vesper club football went to verhill team, which includes some well Athletic association eleven. The Vesper boys are known all over the state as warm supporters of every kind of amateur athletics, and have an eleven this year which is a highly creditable one.

Much interest is centered in the Haverhill team, which includes some well known players. All of the men have had previous football experience, and a strong game will result.

BOWLING NEWS

In the Highland club bowling tournament last evening, Team Five defeated Team Four by 113 pins. The totals:

Team Five—Clarke 540, Wilson 435, Sherburne 435, Turner 445, Renwick 420; total, 2275.

Team Four—Wellman 460, Hawes 472, Crawford 426, Pevey 429, Corner 390; total, 2162.

Team Three was the victor in the Vesper tournament last evening, leading Team Four by 81 pins. The totals:

Team Three—Adams 528, Banks 409, Howard 425, Rogers 414, French 420; total, 2303.

Team Four—Rand 375, Knapp 405, Swapp 447, Chandler 525, Spalding 360; total, 2122.

On the Central Fire Station alleys, last evening, the Wamesits had a walk over with the Pawtuckets, beating them by 247 pins. The totals:

Wamesits—Brainard 529, Dearth 526, Peters 248, Marren 532, Dunham 553, total, 2568.

Pawtuckets—Weston 446, Knapp 514, Patten 462, Clogston 473, Fletcher 426, total, 2321.

WORKINGMEN AND MECHANICS, THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY.

For sale, cheap, on easy terms, located on D street, near the Shaw Stocking company, on high and dry land, with good sewerage, convenient to schools, churches, and two lines of street cars, piped for gas and water; five cottage houses and one two-tenement house. These houses have all modern improvements and are suitably arranged for families. Part of these houses have just been completed and the rest will be finished, ready for occupancy in a very short time.

Terms liberal. A small amount down and the balance can be paid in monthly instalments.

Anyone desiring to go through these houses and inquire terms and prices, call on J. W. Bennett, the owner, at 564 Middlesex street.

Regulate Your Bowels With Cascarets. Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

Dr. Coburn DENTIST 51 MERK ST.

URY OF CURES

THE RECORD OF

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

CRISP GOSSIP

My wife tells me she wouldn't care very much about being a saleswoman in some of Boston's big stores—at least not until those saleswomen are looked upon with less suspicion by their employers than they are now. Yesterday she went into a store which shall be nameless and after she had purchased the article needed the saleswoman made out a check to send to the desk as a voucher. At least, she made out the check all but her signature. Having done that she turned to the saleswoman next her and asked her to sign the check for her which was done. My wife marveled much and while she was waiting for her goods and change asked the saleswoman the reason of this proceeding. It finally developed, amid the blushes of injured self-respect of the saleswoman, that such a course was ugual, apparently with the idea that the signature of a second saleswoman, as a witness to a sale, was a preventive of possible dishonesty on the part of an employe herself, who might, by completing a ticket put down a false amount and pocket the difference.

The wonderful faculty which onions possess of absorbing disease germs ought to be written in letters of gold before the eyes of every householder. Merely hanging in a net, onions will purify an apartment. Especially in cases of small-pox and diphtheria they have great power. A dish of raw onions sliced and set in the sick room will draw away the disease. As their odor gives out they should be replaced by fresh ones. For its great medicinal and useful properties the onion merits more particular study.

Kansas City mothers can check their babies at the door when they go to church, also their bicycles and umbrellas. Rev. J. W. Hancher, D.D., pastor of the Grand avenue Methodist Episcopal church of that city, is responsible for this startling innovation.

"I introduced the new plan in my congregation," he said, "because I believe it is a move in the right direction. There are a great many mothers who wish to attend Sunday service, but are unable as they cannot bring babies and have no way to leave them at home. We will appoint two or three women members to look after the infants. The mothers will leave their little ones in charge of the members and each mother will receive a check." Another Kansas city church threatens to add nurses.

There is a bright boy on Varney street named Tommy Maguire whose father some time ago purchased a book on the bringing up of boys. Tommy got hold of the book and on being asked by his mother what he was reading it for replied "Just to see if I'm being properly brought up."

A man fell off a building in Lowell recently and a fellow workman at once began to keep his mouth and nose shut. "What are you doing that for?" asked the doctor, upon his arrival. "To hold the breath in him," was the reply.

"Full many a gem of purest ray serene," quote one of the out-of-town men attending the grand jury session as he stood at the new court house a few days ago. When asked the cause of his poetic outburst, he replied: "Just think of those two beautiful buildings, the court house and the church, crowded out of sight here, where only one person in one hundred gets a chance to admire them from one end of the year to another. If we had 'em down to our place, we'd put 'em right in the center of the town."

The social season has opened and a number of whist clubs have been organized. This means many pleasant evenings for members of the clubs, during the winter season. There are few more pleasant pastimes than a game of whist.

The whist club that conducted a successful series of parties in Mechanics' hall last season has been reorganized.

Miss Murphy of Walker street is a leading spirit of the club and her invitation to the young people to become members of the club are being readily accepted.

People are still talking of Anthony Hope and his novels. The Englishman's favorite interest in his own books centers in "Phroso," which, by the way, is equally as entertaining as the "Prisoner of Zenda."

As we passed several public billiard and pool rooms in our travels last night there was noticeable the large number of young men who spent their time studying the difficult shots on the table. How much better it would have been had these young men spent the time thus passed in reading or studying some books of interest and general information.

And speaking of reading you are probably not aware that there are at least a few places in the city where bands of half a dozen young men assemble and discuss literary works. There is no formality about the meetings, the quarters are not elegantly appointed, but they serve the purpose as well as more luxurious apartments. We have in mind one such club where the assemblies are extremely interesting as well as exceedingly instructive.

Mrs. Mullens of Hancock county, Tenn., is the largest woman in America. She is seventy years old, weighs 630 pounds, wears a thirty-three inch garter and cannot stand or walk.

PRESERVE THE SHIP.

The poem "Preserve the Ship," read at the Constitution celebration Thursday in Boston by Professor Churchhill of Andover, was written by Mr. P. J. Lynch, formerly of this city. The poem was written for Major William H. Garland, who was a powder boy on the old frigate at the time of her sea fight with the Guerriere.

Long, long ago—'tis a century's span
Since that day full of hope for the future of man.
We launched a brave ship; flung her sails to the breeze,
And sent her our flag to uphold on the seas.

And soon that good ship was to prove to the world,
How true were our hopes, when defiance we hurled
'Gainst England's proud might—dared our rights to maintain,
And vowed we would fight freedom's fight o'er again.

Britain boasted the sun on her lands never set,
She bade us to gaze on the battlefields wet
With the blood of her foemen. With lofty disdain
She blustered and threatened—but threatened in vain—
That her ships devastation would bring to our shore,
For she had a thousand, and we but a score.

But though she'd a thousand and we but a score,
We met them; we beat them, as we did of yore;
'Mid rattle of muskets and cannon's loud roar.
Our shot through their columns resistlessly tore,
Till their decks, through their length, were all crimson with gore.

And on through the conflict went "Old Ironsides,"
The good Lord of Battles her destiny guides;
Wherever she went, there the foe felt the shock
And crumbled away, like the wave from the rock.

Above her so proudly "Old Glory" waves high,
Like an emblem of hope 'gainst th' dome of the sky.
And ever that emblem triumphantly waved
Till the foe was repelled and the country was saved.

Then preserve the good ship; 'twere pity and shame
That "Old Ironsides" in her glory and fame,
Through the long vaults of time should unheeded go down.
With oblivion's pall shutting out her renown.

Yea, save the good ship; tear the old housing down,
Let her masts again tower her beauty to crown,
Let the bellowing sails fill again to the breeze,
As they did when the frigate was queen of the seas,
Let her look as she looked, as to sail, spar, and gun,
As she did in the days when her glory was won.

Thus substance, not shadow, for ages to each.
The lesson of duty the country will teach.

FROZEN EGGS

AND OTHER FOOD STARTS FOR DAWSON CITY BY DOG TRAIN.

Portland, Ore., Oct. 23.—On the steamship George Welder, which leaves next Friday night for Dyea, Alaska, Charles E. Vest of this city will ship 400 dozen eggs and about a ton and a half of poultry, fresh meat, and oysters which he expects to transport over the Chilkoot pass by dog train before Christmas.

The eggs have been all prepared and are ready for shipment. They were broken into cans, sealed up and then frozen.

Vest has four others associated with him and they expect to make $100,000 out of the venture. They expect to sell the eggs at $35 a dozen and the poultry at fabulous prices.

VERDICT FOR DEFENDANT.

In the civil session of the police court before Judge Hadley yesterday afternoon the case of Daniel Cleary for his 17-year old daughter against Kate M. Sullivan, the verdict was rendered in favor of the defendant. The suit was brought to recover $300 damages for injuries alleged to have been received by the little girl by being bitten by a dog on the land owned by the defendant, the claim being that the defendant kept the dog there. The defendant through her counsel Peter H. Fay, Esq., showed that the dog was not kept by her. J. J. Pickman Esq., appeared for the plaintiff.

To Cure Constipation Forever. Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

COMMUNICATION

THE WAY OUR CITY FATHERS DID TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

There was once a time in the history of the City Council when it was an honor and a pleasure to be a member of the city government. The men seemed to be actuated by a spirit of honesty and fairness. Every member seemed to try to do his utmost for the good and welfare of the party. They had none of the little petty quarrelling that seems to occupy the minds of the present members of the government. All they desired was that the work be done right, and they seemed to appreciate the efforts of the members of the different departments. They did not act as if they went into the City Council to see what they could get out of it, but conducted the city's business as if it were their own. If a member was absent at roll call, he was assessed twenty-five cents, and at the end of the year this fund was expended to help defray the expenses of a banquet given by the retiring city government. With the newly elected officials and representatives of the press present, they used to have a jolly good time. The occasion served to get the members acquainted with each other, and the glad hand was extended with friendship that lasted through the year and in many instances through life. This is the way it should be today. At the present time the members elected are total strangers to each other and never meet until inauguration day, and then it seems like the case of the forty thieves. Most of the members are trying to rig up some scheme to land somebody in jail. Judging from the number of appeals that have been made to the legislature of late. I think there is very little honor shown to a member of four city government. As long as the members of both parties have no confidence in each other we will always have a poor and very expensive government. All the good men are not dead. Let us not look at each other as if we were a pack of pickpockets. If the members of the city government do not have confidence in each other then it is pretty hard for the public to have confidence in them. Let us see a little more of the spirit of brotherly love and in a short time you will be able to give us a good and honest form of government, as we had twenty-five years ago.

—An Old Timer.

BUNTING CRICKET CLUB.

A meeting of the members of the Bunting Cricket club was held in the citizens' committee rooms last night. The meeting was very well attended, and besides adopting a new set of rules and electing new officers, the members found time to enlarge upon the splendid success made by the club during the past season. The matter of securing grounds for next season provoked considerable discussion. The mater was left in the hands of the committee with power. The officers elected were: President, Joseph Rawnsley; vice president, Hird Barker; corresponding secretary, Joseph Senior; financial secretary, Albert P'Anson; treasurer, John Ogden; general committee, James Patrick; William Gath, Alfred Bradley, William B. Asquith, Charles Knapton, William Knapton, trustee, Albert Bastow; auditor, William Mitchell.

STATIONERY ENGINEERS.

J. C. Davis of the American Oil company of Providence and President Babbitt of the same company, addressed the members of the Lowell association of Stationary Engineers last night, in their hall in Marston Block.

First class printing done at this office.

JUBILATION

Many Lowell People Give Expressions to It and With Good Reason.

Mrs. Charles A. Coburn, 15 Marshall street, says "Both myself and daughter Florence have suffered from catarrh, my daughter's case being especially bad at times; all the passages of the head and throat would seem to be nearly filled up, while her senses of hearing and smelling she seemed to be losing. I sent her to Ellingwood & Co.'s for a bottle of California Catarrh Cure, and it has worked wonderfully. I cannot speak too highly in its praise; her head is very much clearer than it has been any winter for several years, while all traces of deafness seem to have disappeared. Anyone suffering from catarrh will make no mistake in using California Catarrh Cure."

We point with pride to the absolutely unequaled record of cures wrought in Lowell and vicinity. Every ward and every street in Lowell and her neighboring cities bears witness to the virtue and the value of C. C. C., the Great California Cure(in testimonials of remarkable cures.

Catarrh of the head is bad enough, but the results that surely follow its neglect are worse and more dangerous.

The poison spreads by getting into the throat and stomach.

Then comes agonizing indigestion, acute catarrh of the liver and kidneys, tuberculosis, consumption!

Pains all over, in the head, side, chest, and back.

Gases form in the stomach, the appetite is variable or fails altogether, the skin is unhealthy and the breath often exceedingly foul.

These are all symptoms, well known and unmistakable.

There is but one cure and that is California Catarrh Cure.

California Catarrh Cure is for you, too. In cases of colds it is invaluable, as it helps in breaking them up and entirely prevents a cold "hanging on," as well as the attacks of acute catarrh which so often follow a severe cold in the head.

Sold by all dealers. A bottle for 50 cents, three times as much for $1.

NEW GOODS!

LATEST NOVELTIES FOR THE FALL SEASON.

Your inspection cordially invited.

Louis Alexander,

Formerly of Fifth Avenue, New York Importer and Tailor,

NO. 65 CENTRAL STREET, LOWELL.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

SOCIAL AND FRATERNAL.

There will be a meeting of the directors of the officers' table of the Y.M.C.I. bazaar tomorrow at 1.30 p. m. This table will have a Hallowe'en party Friday evening, October 29.

Court Columbus, F. of A., initiated three new members last night under the new ritual with the assistance of visitors from other courts.

The ball committee of Court City of Lowell will meet Sunday at 2.30 p. m. to complete arrangements for the concert and ball to be given in celebration of the 11th anniversary of the court, November 17.

Waverley lodge, No. 104, Sons of St. George, will have a nomination of officers at their next meeting two weeks from last night and a supper will be served to the members of the lodge.

The fifth anniversary of Merrimack lodge, M.U.O.F., was well observed last evening. A concert and ball was held. The program was as follows:

Selection, orchestra; comic song, J. McManus; piano selection, J. Sheppard; reading, Miss Lottie Cooper; song, Squire Blackburn; cornet duet, Baxter and Harrington; song, C. R. Carpenter; clog dance, J. Harrison.

After the concert, Wilkinson's orchestra played for dancing in which many joined during the evening. The following committee of arrangements managed the affair: General manager, William Haslam; assistant, Fred E. Ongley; floor director, E. R. Delmage; assistant, A. W. Black; aids, George H. Parker, John Spillane, Albert Berkett, Archie Grant, Alec. Gordon. Reception committee, C. Cullum, J. Greenwood, T. Marr, M. Johnson, Wm. Flexney, J. B. Dempsey.

Pride of Lowell Ladies' Orange lodge, had a necktie party in Bay State hall last night with an entertainment and supper. The former was as follows: Selection, Symphony Banjo, Guitar, and Mandolin club; selection, Misses Ethel and Jennie Bullis; piano solo, Mrs. Alfe Long; selection, Miss Ethel McGruther and Miss Lillian Roy; song, Miss Rutherford; reading, Miss Eva Morton; piano solo, Miss Graham; song, Mrs. Young; selection, Symphony club.

BARN BURNED

BLAZE HAD A START OF FIFTEEN MINUTES.

The alarm from box 27 at 7.20 o'clock last night was for a fire in a stable owned by Albert A. Lamy in Crawford street, Pawtucketville. A girl first noticed the sparks and informed a bystander, who rang in the alarm. The fire had been burning fully fifteen minutes before the firemen arrived and the only thing they could do was to look after surrounding property. The stable which contained a few bales of hay and some grain, was burned to the ground.

Heating Stoves from $2.50 to $35 at A. E. O'Heir & Co.'s, 16 Merrimack Street.

Rich and poor alike suffer from the tortures that come with that terrible plague, itching piles; rich and poor alike find instant relief and permanent cure in Doan's Ointment. Your dealer keeps it.

To the Honorable the Justices of the Superior Court; within and for the County of Middlesex.

Respectfully libels and represents Fred L. Davis of Lowell in said county, that he was lawfully married to Annie M. Davis, now of Manchester in the state of New Hampshire, at Lowell, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts on the twenty-first day of March, A. D., 1891, and thereafterwards your libellant and the said Annie M. Davis lived together as husband and wife in this Commonwealth, to wit: at Lowell in said County of Middlesex, that your libellant has always been faithful to his marriage vows and obligations, but the said Annie M. Davis being wholly regardless of the same at Lowell on or about the first day of February A. D. 1892, did commit the crime of adultery with one George Colwell in Lowell at his dwelling house on Broadway, in said Lowell. Also the said Annie M. Davis did commit the crime of adultery with one Charles H. Webber on divers occasions, at Lowell, between the first day of January 1897 and the twenty-third day of March 1897. Also that said Annie M. Davis did commit the crime of adultery with some person to your libellant unknown on or about January 1st 1897.

Wherefore, your libellant prays that a divorce from the bonds of matrimony may be decreed between your libellant and the said Annie M. Davis.

Dated this fourteenth day of October, A. D., 1897. FRED L. DAVIS.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, ss.

SUPERIOR COURT.

October 15th, A. D. 1897.

Upon the libel aforesaid, it is ordered that the libellant notify the libelee to appear before our Justices of said Court, at Cambridge, in said County, on the first Monday of December next, by causing an attested copy of said libel and of the order thereon, to be published in the Lowell Daily Sun, a newspaper published in Lowell, in the County of Middlesex, once a week, three weeks successively, the last publication to be fourteen days at least before the said last mentioned day, and that an attested copy of said libel and order thereon be sent by registered letter to the residence of the libelee as set out in the libel that she may then and there show cause, if any she have, why the prayer in said libel set forth should not be granted.

THEO C. HURD, Clerk.

A true copy of the libel and of the order thereon. Attest, THEO C. HURD, Clerk

TO LET—NEW COTTAGES IN AYER CITY, corner Quebec and Plain streets. Rent $10 per month. Inquire of A. W. Parker, 356 Plain street, or A. C. Russell, Glidden Building.

TO LET—TENEMENT OF EIGHT ROOMS. None but respectable need to apply. 32 Franklin street.

To Pearline Users Only.



You have confidence in Pearline. You must have, or you wouldn't be using it. But what do you do with it, besides the ordinary washing and cleaning? There's a long list of things in which Pearline ought to be helping you. Why isn't it doing so? For every purpose for which you would use soap and water, Pearline is better. You ought to be ready enough to believe that, with what you must know of Pearline.

Millions NOW USE Pearline

That Mountain Rock Junket has nothing to do with our new fall stock of Diamonds, Watches, Clocks and Silverware and it will not keep us from paying particular attention as usual to watch repairing.

J. D. GRANT, Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler, 44 MERRIMACK ST.

COOK, TAYLOR & CO.

CENTRAL STREET,

SPECIAL SALE TODAY

Of nearly 25 dozen Ladies' Extra Quality

FLANNELETTE WRAPPERS

Perfect in make, shape, fit and style, trimmed with braid to match color of goods. Sizes are from 32 to 44 bust measure. They are 3 1-4 yards around at the bottom of Skirt and are large and full at the hips. The flannollette is the best that can be bought at any price. Our special price is 99c. each, worth $1.50.

JACKETS.

Our line of Jackets includes all the latest novelties. Special leaders Friday and Saturday we offer a good quality Boucle Jacket, half lined, at $5.00.

A handsome covert cloth, half lined, velvet piped Jacket at $7.50.

A very fine all wool Kersey Cloth Jacket in black, tan and green at $1.00.

CAPES.

Good quality Beaver Capes, braid and fur trimmed, only $2.50.

Tan Colored Freize Capes, only $3.50.

Boucle Capes, satin lined, Thibet trimmed, only $6.50.

COLLARETTES.

Belgian Seal Collarettes only $1.85

Baltic Seal Collarettes, only $2.50.

Astrachan Collarettes, only $2.50.

China Seal Astrachan Yoke Collarettes, only $4.50.

SKIRTS.

A very large assortment to select from, black and colored, from 98c. up to $9.00.

WAISTS.

Handsome Roman Striped Silk Waists, only $4.98.

Plaid Waists and Blouses from 98c. to $3.98.

Also Flannellette and Cashmere Waists.

Cook, Taylor & Co.

A. G. POLLARD & CO.

MERRIMACK, PALMER AND MIDDLE STREETS.

Our Blanket Department Booming.

Our Stock of Blankets Quilts AND Puffs

attracts the buyers of Lowell, for it has been selected with great care for the wants of the public as to prices and qualities, and we have the most convenient place to show our goods.

Wool Blankets we have as low as $1.49 a pair for very nice soft and warm 10-4 size Blankets worth $2.50 anywhere, and then we have all prices and kinds up to $10.00 a pair for all wool California Blankets, 8 lbs. weight.

But our great leaders in Blankets are what we show for $3.00 a pair, being full 11-4 size, fine, soft all wool filling and might be sold easily $4.00 a pair, but we put these on sale at only $3.00.

Our $5.00 line is thick and soft and fluffy, the nicest Blanket we ever sold for this popular price.

Grey Blankets we have for $1.98, $2.50 and up to $4.00 a pair, they are soft wool, pretty steel grey and extra large and very good values. Don't miss our Blanket Department.

A. G. Pollard & Co.